

# YANKS CAPTURE DUEREN, KEY TO RHINELAND; SUPERFORTS HIT TOKYO AFTER NAVY PLANES

## U.S. TROOPS PUSH TOWARD COLOGNE 15 MILES DISTANT

Three Armies Hurdle All Major Water Barriers West of Rhine.

THIRD CROSSES PRUEM FEB 26 1945  
Germans Flood Roer in Attempt to Halt Mighty Yank Offensive.

PARIS, MONDAY, Feb. 26. —(AP) A steamroller American offensive rumbled seven miles beyond the Roer river to within 15 miles of Cologne yesterday, knocking out Dueren—keystone of the Rhineland's outer defense—and 24 other German towns against faltering enemy resistance.

In all, three American armies had hurdled all major water barriers west of the Rhine after shattering the Siegfried Line, for the U. S. Third army 60 miles south of the Rhine-bound offensive had smashed across the Pruem river and was driving the Ger-

mans before it in disorder.

Tanks, heavy artillery and fresh infantry units poured across the Roer in endless streams, broadening the breach in the river line to 28 miles and slashing with gathering momentum to within five miles

of the Pruem river, last enemy line of defense short of the Rhine.

### Germans Flood Roer

A German broadcast declared Gen. Eisenhower had hurled perhaps 600,000 men into the U. S. First and Ninth army offensive on the Roer, and Berlin said the Germans had blown a dam and flooded the Roer once more in a desperate attempt to stem the onslaught.

The menace to Cologne—Rhine city of 800,000 and a symbol of German war might in the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland—was growing hourly as spearheads of both the First and Ninth armies drove eastward along the broad highways Hitler built for offense, not for defense.

The First army's 104th Timberwolf division was fighting on east of fallen Dueren—second largest German city to fall to American arms—along the Dueren-Cologne highway, 15 miles from Cologne.

Eight miles to the north, the Ninth army's 29th division, driving along the Juelich-Cologne highway, seized Steinstrass, 17 miles from Cologne. Steinstrass was a rich prize, for there the Germans had refitted their armored divisions.

Hundreds of U. S. medium, light and fighter bombers heaped fresh destruction on German defenses all the way to the Rhine. The Germans said the two American armies were supported by tremendous artillery barrages that shook the earth for miles around.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from the First Army front that the German defense there had noticeably lightened. AP Correspondent Wes Gallagher on the Ninth Army front told of the capture of numerous Ger-

man guns complete with ammunition from crews unwilling or unable to defend them.

### Nazis Shift Forces

Reports from the Canadian army front said the Germans were withdrawing crack armored units to meet the peril from the Americans, and were pulling troops back from northern Holland and the Dutch islands at the mouth of the Rhine.

The Ninth army won a victory second in the day's achievements only to the capture of Dueren by occupying a commanding ridge and seizing pattern, two miles north of Juelich, shoving the Germans back from where they could overlook the Roer crossings.

Five miles to the north, American infantry was within 10 miles of Muenchen-Gladbach and was threatening to encircle Erkelenz, a highway center guarding the approaches to that Ruhr city of 200,000.

The fall of Dueren on the third day of the big push gave Eisenhower's forces control of the road and railway network across Cologne plain. With a peacetime population of 40,000 Dueren was a military prize second only to Aachen.

Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3rd Army troops crushed the last resistance in a thirty-two-mile stretch of the Westwall east of the Duchy of Luxembourg, releasing forces for the westward advance.

In the van was the 4th Armored Division which broke the siege of

Bastogne and now was driving the enemy toward the Pruem River. The 10th Armored Division, which also was at Bastogne, was disclosed as the unit that forged the bridgehead on the Saar River north of Saarburg. It had made contact with a second bridgehead two miles south and forces were operating as much as three and a half miles east of Saarburg.

### Fighting Ebbs in North

Fighting ebbed on the north end of the front held by the Canadian

1st Army, and on the south end held by the United States 7th Army, although sharp struggles were reported at one or two points in both sectors.

Lieutenant General William H. Simpson's 9th Army, advancing at a rapid pace, reached Rodingen, six miles beyond the Roer and five miles from the Erft. Forces of the 29th Division farther south struck five miles due east from Juelich and fought into the outskirts of Steinstrass, sixteen miles from the edge of Cologne. These troops were fighting along the main Juelich-Cologne highway, and south of them the Hambach Forest was virtually cleared.

On the north flank the 102d Division captured Loevenich and Katzen, three miles south and southeast of Erkelenz. The 84th Division captured Doveren, also three miles from Erkelenz, beat off several counter-attacks and fought on to high ground farther north.

Vanguards of these enveloping forces at Katzen were twenty air-line miles from the outskirts of the Rhine city of Duesseldorf.

Unable to match the Americans on the ground, the Germans summoned considerable numbers of jet-propelled planes, which tried vainly to cut the bridges across the Roer.

### Night Attacks Gain

Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges's 1st Army Infantry, besides destroying the last snipers in Dueren, fanned out east of the ruined city in three directions, captured at least four towns in the vicinity and fought to within fifteen miles of Cologne at an undisclosed point in surprise night attacks. Towns taken were Ellen, three miles north of Dueren; Merzenich, three miles northeast; Binsfeld, two and a half miles east and Stockheim, three and a half miles southeast.

The closest approach to Cologne probably was in the Merzenich area, since the town is barely

seventeen miles from the city.

The advance was contested mainly by mortar and artillery fire. Hodges' drive gathered power as reinforcements, supporting weapons and equipment crowded into the bridgehead, now averaging about three miles in depth.

The 3d Army sent two divisions plunging across the Pruem River in the western Eifel. One force seized Wettlingen, six miles southwest of Bitburg.

It was clear that the quick crushing of the thirty-two-mile stretch of the Westwall had befuddled the enemy. A front dispatch said that as the 5th and 76th Divisions crossed the stream the Germans offered little resistance and appeared confused. The first troops went across in assault boats, but engineers quickly constructed footbridges.

### Tanks Cross Saar

To the south, Patton sent tanks across the Saar into the bridgehead at Ockfen, nine miles south of the fortress of Trier.

Bridgehead there was deepened to two miles. Third Army veterans, who widened it, seized German People's Army units organized ten days before and armed only with carbines. Four miles farther south a second bridgehead was widened to two miles and infantry cut the main highway east of Saarburg.

The main activity on the Canadian front between the Maas (Meuse) and Rhine was in the central sector, where British troops captured the village of Hoest and pushed on south into Rottum, a mile from the enemy base at Weeze.

On the 7th Army front there was bitter fighting in the French town of Forbach south of Saarbruecken, and Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's troops beat off three armor-supported counter-attacks. While the 70th Division fought to clear Forbach of the last defenders, the 63d Division cleared the Hinterwald, a small forest east of

Bubingen, four miles southeast of Saarbruecken. Heavy German guns with a range of twenty-five miles, were shelling the Saverne supply area back of the front.

On the French 1st Army front, two German attempts to raid Strasbourg port, on an island in the Rhine, were repulsed.

## U. S. NIGHT DRIVES OUTWIT GERMANS

Many Enemy Soldiers Captured Asleep, Resistance Weak—Our Deaths Lowest Yet

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, in Germany, Feb. 25 (AP)—Night-fighting American infantry smashed to within fifteen miles of Cologne early today and the American First Army's massed drive across the flooded Roer River pressed on against weakening enemy resistance.

During the last twenty-four hours tough infantrymen, who now are specialists in night attacks, have cleaned out Dueren, and have captured Ellen, Merzenich, Stockheim and Binsfeld in an arc three miles north to three and a half miles southeast of Dueren.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' powerful attack was rolling forward with gathering power as reinforcements, supporting weapons and equipment poured into the growing bridgehead, which now averages about three miles in depth.

Long columns of vehicles, big guns and equipment streamed across the bridges of the Roer, and none could watch this great movement without realizing that this was one of the greatest drives ever put on by the First Army.

While convoys moved forward, German prisoners moved back to rear areas. One division alone has captured approximately 2,000.

A battalion of 250 enlisted men and a staff of five officers was trapped in ancient Rath Castle, between Ellen and Merzenich, as a result of a night attack. The battalion was captured by troops under the command of Lieut. Col. Samuel Koster of West Liberty, Iowa.

This third successive night attack caught many Germans by surprise. In Merzenich, Germans were caught in their night clothes. They were a strange sight walking down the roads to the prisoner-of-war cage.

The infantry received strong artillery support, and in the daylight hours their moves toward high ground held by the Germans north of Dueren were made behind a continuous smoke screen. One artillery battalion fired 41,000 rounds in twenty-four hours.

Casualties among assaulting troops have been extremely low, a staff officer said, and the ratio of killed to wounded is less than in any attack ever made by the 1st Army.

The Americans have encountered no civilians in this drive. The Nazis evacuated all civilians before the move began, and each battered town in the path of the advance was deserted.

Tales of initiative and courage continue to come out of that moonlight attack which the army made across the Roer. Many men in one battalion of the 8th Infantry Division lost their weapons in the river crossing and went into the attack with grenades and knives. They armed themselves with the weapons of dead or captured Germans.

## Captives And Captors Run For It Together

Juelich, Germany, Feb. 25 (AP)—Capt. Bennett Pollard, of Charlottesville, Va., in an advanced observation post overlooking Setternich, thought he was being attacked



when he saw a wave of German troops rushing toward him. Then he noticed five Americans among the Germans, so held his fire.

Mortar shells were falling all around the group until they reached the shelter of Polland's farmhouse.

Then the Americans explained that they had captured a German gun and 31 prisoners, but that when other Germans opened fire, they told the prisoners to run for it, and all raced across the field to safety.

The GI's who made the odd capture were Sergt. Henry Dalva, of Rantoul, Ill.; Pfc. Ray Fish, of Corning, N.Y.; Pfc. James W. Crawford, of Indianapolis; Pfc. William Crowe, of Canfield, Ohio, and Pfc. Theodore Chaye, of East Cleveland, Ohio.

## Soldier Makes Prisoners Carry Him on Stretcher

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY, in Germany, Feb. 25—Infantry fighting is tiresome, but Lieut. Col. George Robinson of Austin, Tex., related today how at least one soldier had solved the problem of getting some rest.

"I saw about 100 prisoners coming down the road," Colonel Robinson said. "Four of them were carrying a stretcher on which a GI sat cross-legged like a Sultan, with a tommygun on his lap. He was in complete command of the situation."

"He would yell at the Germans, and they would break into a trot. I asked him if he was hurt, and he replied:

"No, colonel, I am just so tired I feel like I couldn't walk another step, so I thought that as long as I had to take these prisoners back they might as well furnish the transportation."

"The last I saw of him he was going down the road keeping the Germans in line from his regal perch."

## TWIN AIR BLOW LEAVES HEART OF CAPITAL ABLAZE

Japs Acknowledge Damage  
to Airfields, Military  
Installations.

## PALACE AREA HIT

Enemy Says 200 Bombers  
Took Part; Another  
Raid Expected.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEAD-QUARTERS, Guam, Monday, Feb. 26—(AP) American aerial might landed a powerful one-two blow against targets on the main Japanese home island of Honshu Sunday as carrier-based planes roared over in waves and more than 200 Superfortresses followed through a cloud cover.

Tokyo acknowledged damage to airfields, military installations and transportation facilities. The Tokyo home radio also said bombs fell on metropolitan Tokyo and in the vicinity of Kobe.

### Claim 35 Planes Downed

This broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said 600 carrier planes and "approximately" 130 B-29s participated. It claimed, without confirmation, that 35 American planes were shot down and five more damaged up to 2 p.m. (Tokyo time).

Tokyo termed the twin aerial assault an "attempt to turn a tough war situation on two islands, some how."

ABSIE, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, reported that 25,000 square yards of the heart of Tokyo was ablaze from the Superfort and carrier-based raids. Tokyo radio said mostly incendiaries were dropped.

Indications that Tokyo was receiving its third bombing attack of the day was contained in an air raid warning that "enemy night bombers" had penetrated the skies over Shizuoka prefecture and were heading toward the capital. There was no Allied confirmation.

The world's mightiest carrier task force, skippered by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, first threw its naval fliers against the center of Japan's war-making machinery

Sunday morning. Then came more than 200 B-29s—the largest force ever sent out on a single mission—to blast Tokyo area industrial targets.

### Imperial Property Hit

(Radio Tokyo said 600 carrier planes were in the morning strike and that the B-29s, hitting for several hours during the afternoon, came in more than a dozen formations. The Japanese radio claimed Imperial property was bombed and that Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, angered at the enemy's ar-

rogance and lawlessness was apologizing to Emperor Hirohito and reporting to him on "the approach of danger to his person.")

(Part of the barracks of the Imperial Guard was demolished "when a bomb fell inside the precincts of the Japanese Royal Palace," said a BBC broadcast heard in the United States by the Blue network.)

In a special communique, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said the Mitscher task force was hurling its air power against Tokyo, following up the powerful carrier plane raids of Feb. 16 and 17 during which four warships, 32 other surface craft, and 659 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged.

The Naval fliers today hit military, naval and air installations in the Tokyo region. (Tokyo opined the aerial smashes were to cover the U. S. Marine invasion of Iwo Jima just 750 miles south of the

The Superfortress raid on Tokyo encountered only light anti-aircraft fire and not an enemy fighter. The Yanks had to unload their bombs by precision instruments through a heavy cloud layer.

Col. Carl Storey of Denton, Tex., a B-29 unit leader, said "we could not see through that soup but I'm sure we must have laid some bombs in the main street (of Tokyo). That town really must be burning tonight."

### Industrial Targets Pounded

The U. S. 21st bomber command with headquarters at Guam, reported the Superfortresses struck Sunday afternoon. Maj. Gen. Curt's E. Lemay, the commander, said the attack was by "a very large task force." Washington reported more than 200 of the sky mammoths were on the mission. The B-29s pounded industrial targets.

A 20th airforce communique, issued in Washington, said the Superfortress "has reached the end of its development stage, has been thoroughly battle-tested and is entering a new phase of the aerial battle against Japan."

The latest B-29 strike against Tokyo came three months almost to the day from the time the Superfortresses first attacked Japan from Mariana island bases last fall. It marked the first B-29 daylight hit against the industrial center of the city.

(An Imperial Japanese communique complained that the Superforts blind-bombed through the clouds during a snowfall. It said small numbers of bombs and incendiaries hit the areas adjacent to the Imperial stables and the guard house at the gates of Omiya palace, causing slight damage. The communique said the bombs started fires in "various sections of the capital" and that "they were almost entirely quelled by nightfall.")

## Russian Forces Capture Pomeranian Stronghold

Tank Spearheads Strike  
Within 60 Miles of  
Baltic Coast.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26—(AP) Red army forces estimated by Berlin at more than 50,000 men toppled the Pomeranian stronghold of Preussisch-Friedland yesterday and drove tank spearheads to within 60 miles of the Baltic coast in a powerful new thrust aimed at splitting the German province and isolating thousands of enemy troops in Danzig.

Rolling ahead seven miles through lake-dotted country near the Polish frontier southwest of Chounice, the Russians hurled the enemy from a 10-mile stretch of the Berlin-Danzig highway and pushed three miles beyond where they seized Bichofswalde.

### Cut Vital Highway

This stroke cut the Chounice-Neustettin section of the Berlin-Stettin-Danzig railway, and a late German broadcast said Nazi reserves were being rushed into this sector 110 miles northeast of Berlin's menaced Baltic port of Stettin.

In East Prussia other Soviet forces captured six more localities inside the constricted enemy pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, and repulsed large German counterattacks on Samland peninsula west of the half-destroyed East Prussian capital. Nazi forces in the latter area were trying to keep open a corridor between Koenigsberg and Pillau, an escape port 25 miles to the west. Moscow said

36 German tanks were destroyed in East Prussia Saturday. A total of 139 tanks were knocked out on all fronts.

Enemy broadcasts said Russian bridgeheads across the Neisse river southeast of Berlin had been crushed, and also declared that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army bridgehead on the west bank of the Hron river east of Bratislava and Vienna had been wiped out with the capture of positions near Kemend, 27 miles northwest of Budapest. A total of 4,500 Russians were killed, Berlin said. Moscow did not mention these sectors.

Several more blocks of buildings fell to Russian shock troops in Breslau, besieged lower Silesian capital, the only other sector mentioned in the brief Russian war bulletin.

### Close On Breslau

The Russians now hold nearly 40 blocks in the southern part of Breslau. Berlin said "especially heavy fighting is raging in front of the Kuersassier barracks at the southern entrance to Hohenzollern road and in the cemeteries on the city's fringes."

Breslau's garrison, estimated at 100,000 men, is encircled in an area of about 75 square miles. It has been ordered to fight to the death in an effort to delay Russian mustering of full force against Dresden and Berlin.

In Latvia, where the remnants of 30 German divisions are isolated, a German broadcast said the Russians captured Priekule, 20 miles southeast of the Baltic port of Lepaja after a fierce house-to-house fight.

"It was lost after the Soviets fired some 80,000 shells on our lines in a single day," the German report said. Moscow has not mentioned the Latvian sector.

Berlin said the Pomeranian drive, aimed at destroying the German northern flank and lessening the danger of a Nazi counterattack on Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's salient pointed at the Reich capital, was launched by five Soviet infantry divisions and several tank brigades. The enemy acknowledged Red army advances across the Berlin-Danzig highway.

Attacking on a 27-mile front between Russian-held Chojnice and outflanked Landeck to the southwest, the Russians captured eight localities in addition to Preussisch-Friedland, a seven-way junction town on the Dobrinka river 17 miles southwest of Chojnice.

### Reds Seize Damnitz

At the northern end of the front they took Damnitz, nine miles southwest of Chojnice and one mile south of Schlochau. The latter fortress town was outflanked six miles to the west with the seizure of Bichofswalde.

Crossing the Haaken river in the center of the front, they captured Barkenfelde and other points on the Berlin-Danzig highway including Heinrichswalde, 19 miles southeast of Neustettin. Neustettin is an

11-way junction town controlling communications in the area.

At the lower end of the front the Russians took Peterwalde, five miles northeast of Landeck and Pruetzenwalde, four miles east of Landeck. Red army troops previously had taken Ratzebuhr, four miles west of Landeck.

Soviet troops driving directly on Danzig through the Polish "corridor" between Pomerania and the Vistula river were battling the Germans in the forest less than 33 miles south of the former free city.

Other Soviet forces were poised along the Nogat river boundary between East Prussia and Danzig territory 25 miles southeast of the Baltic city. Danzig and its neighboring port of Gdynia are important Nazi naval bases.

In East Prussia, 3d White Russian Army troops gained up to two and a half miles on a fifteen-mile front on both sides of fallen Zinten, pinning the battered remnants of perhaps twenty German divisions into an area of less than 340 square miles. They seized Amalienwalde, fourteen miles southwest of Koenigsberg and seven miles southeast of the city of Brandenburg, one of three large strongholds left to the enemy. Ploessen, two miles southwest of Amalienwalde, also fell.

At the southern end of the eastern front, Berlin claimed that the battle of the Bratislava plain had ended with the Germans driving the Russians back across the Hron River.

## 5,000 PLANES BATTER REICH

FEB 26 1945  
RAF Rains Block-Busters On  
Berlin 6th Night In Row

New York, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Swiss broadcast said two American flyers were killed and four seriously injured when two United States bombers made forced landings today near Lucerne and near Rippoldsau, Germany. A third plane crashed near Lucerne after the crew had bailed out, the broadcast said.

London, Monday, Feb. 26 (AP)—Seven Allied air commands hurled more than 5,000 planes at rail, aviation, tank and industrial targets in Germany yesterday, and at

midnight the British announced RAF Mosquitos had rained two-ton block-busters on Berlin for the sixth successive night.

Approximately 1,150 United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators spearheaded the daylight blows. Five hundred of these hit the Nazi shrine city of Munich, where Hitler's old guard gathered for a week-end celebration.

Aschaffenburg and Ulm were other rail objectives and another target was tank plants at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance's shore near the German-Swiss frontier.

Ack-Ack Fire Met Over Munich  
An American communique said United States losses had not yet been tabulated.

Intense anti-aircraft fire, however, was met over Munich, and 700 escorting fighters and strafing teams destroyed 41 German planes, 20 of them on the ground, and wrecked 94 locomotives, 348 freightcars and 211 motor vehicles.

Erfurt, important communications center on the main lines between Berlin and western Germany, also were attacked by the RAF Mosquitos in their new night assault.

Planes from Italy struck into Austria and just south of Munich—nearly meeting the United States planes from Britain—while the RAF ripped a synthetic oil plant near Dortmund and Tactical Air Force planes supported the western ground offensive.

### Center On Rail System

It was the thirteenth straight day of aerial assaults in which Germany has been hit by about 19,000 heavy bombers unloading 57,000 tons of explosives, principally on the creaking German rail system.

Two waves of Flying Fortresses from Britain dumped 1,500 tons of bombs on the main station and freight yards in Munich, where the Nazis yesterday marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the party program in festivities which likely were still continuing when the bombers arrived.

Liberators pounded rail yards at Aschaffenburg, southeast of Frankfurt, and other fortresses struck the yards at Ulm, southeast of Stuttgart. These two cities are junctions on main lines across southern Germany.

Munich, focal point of many direct trunk lines, was last hit by American bombers last July.

### Tank Plant Bombarded

Other bombers, in the seven waves of the 8th Air Force, blasted the Siebert tank assembly plant at Aschaffenburg, a vast underground oil-storage center hidden in woods outside Neuberg, between Munich



and Nuernberg, and airdromes for jet fighters at Gieblestadt and Schwabischhall, west of Nuernberg.

Heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force based in Italy attacked communications at Linz, Austria, 125 miles east of Munich, and Mustangs strafed rail lines south of Munich.

B-25 Mitchells of the Italy-based fleets bombed Brenner Pass rail targets, and reported a probable hit on the 200-foot Vitipeno bridge 6 miles from the Austrian border, in the deepest northerly strike by the mediums.

Thunderbolts attacked a village in the Klagenfurt district of Austria.

### British Give Own Story Of '42 Murmansk Run

Say 24 of 35 Ships in Convoy Were Sunk, Not 34

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The British Admiralty, elaborating upon an earlier denial that British escort ships had ever abandoned a Murmansk-run convoy to enemy attack, announced tonight that 91.6 per cent of all supplies shipped over the far north route in the last three years and six months had been delivered safely to Russia.

Most of this vast amount of supplies was convoyed by British escorts, said the Admiralty statement, issued as the result of a published interview with Merchant Seaman Walter Sankiewicz, of Baltimore, who said the British escorts were "lured" away from a convoy in the summer of 1942 by German warships and that thirty-four merchant vessels were sunk by submarine and air attack.

The Admiralty said twenty-four merchant ships were lost from thirty-five on the convoy, five being sunk by torpedo-bombers before the convey broke up. The convoy was ordered to scatter, the Admiralty explained, when an attack by enemy surface ships, including the battleship Tirpitz and the cruiser Admiral Hipper, seemed imminent. Nineteen merchantmen were lost to German submarines and planes after the convoy scattered, it added.

The convoy's escort consisted of six destroyers, eleven corvettes, minesweepers and trawlers and two anti-aircraft ships. The first cruiser squadron also provided close cover, and the battle fleet, led by the battleship Duke of York, sailed from the United Kingdom when the Tirpitz and Admiral Hipper were disclosed to have left Trondheim.

### REDS SEE OVERTHROW OF ROMANIAN REGIME

LONDON, Feb. 25—(AP) Overturn of the Nicolae Radescu regime in Romania was predicted today by Moscow dispatches in the wake of bloody rioting in Bucharest and other cities.

A new "national democratic front" was expected to take over.

Moscow dispatches reported national democratic front demonstrators were fired upon by Romanian troops and gendarmes in the capital, in Clujova and Caracal in the southern part of the country and in Brasov, 85 miles northwest of Bucharest. The official Soviet news agency asserted that the national democratic front demanded "decisive action against pro-Fascist elements in the government and the dismissal of the Radescu government."

"On the demand of representatives of the Allied Control commission the shooting at demonstrators was stopped," Moscow reported.

Romanian military units guarding the ministry of the interior, the Bucharest prefecture and several other government buildings fired on the demonstrators in the capital, Moscow said, adding: "There were killed and wounded on both sides. The demonstration continued throughout the day."

The Paris radio said Romania was under martial law.

### NAZISM COMMITTED TO GERMAN YOUTH

Party Treasurer Admits "We May Be Destroyed"

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—Reichleiter Xavier Schwarz, treasurer of the Nazi party, broadcast today:

"It is possible that we will be destroyed, but the National Socialist idea still will be preserved by the youth when all else has crumbled."

Schwarz spoke to Nazi youth groups.

The German radio said Hitler's proclamation yesterday on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Nazi party was prominently displayed on the front pages of the Berlin Sunday morning newspapers with the Voelkischer Beobachter headline reading: "At the end—Victory of the German Reich."

Hitler Rallies Gauleiters

The paper also headlined the sentence "If the whole people proves itself, then Providence will not fail us."

Hitler was reported to have sent messages of encouragement to the Gauleiters of besieged Breslau and Koenigsberg. He also was reported to have received Gauleiters, Reichleiters and leaders of party units at his headquarters "in order to give them directions for a victorious continuation of the war, for the organization of all resistance forces, and for unconditional effort of the party in the fateful war of the German nations."

### SAFE-CONDUCT CRISIS OVER

Germans Report Agreement on Argentine Diplomats

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that negotiations had been completed for the repatriation of Argentine and German diplomats, and that "the group of Argentine diplomats who have been in Sweden for some time will leave soon aboard the Swedish liner Drottningholm."

The Argentine Government had protested German delays in granting safe-conduct. Some sources in Buenos Aires had predicted that it would mean an eventual declaration of war by Argentina.

### Soldiers 'From St. Louis' Give Doorman 'eadache'

London, Feb. 25 (AP)—The doorman at the Empire Theater said today: "I never 'ad such a 'eadache."

Due to a slight oversight by the London Sketch word got out that any soldier from St. Louis would be admitted free to the movie "Meet Me in St. Louis," at the Piccadilly Circus Theater.

Apparently all the Yanks in London got wind of this and tried to talk their way in, claiming to be from St. Louis.

What a lot of them did not know was that a paragraph inadvertently left out of the story said that St. Louisans, upon showing credentials, would receive free tickets at the near-by Rainbow Corner Red Cross Club.

Nevertheless there are a good many St. Louisans around.

"The theater gave us 300 tickets and they are nearly all gone," said Helen Matthews, New York city, one of the supervisors of the club.

### Paris Has Air Raid Alarm

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—An air-raid alarm sounded in Paris late tonight when several unidentified planes approached, but they altered their course and the all-clear came a few minutes later without any reported incident.

## YANKS REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

ROME, Feb. 25—(AP) U. S. 10th mountain division troops repulsed German counter-attacks today near Mount Belvedere, 29 miles southwest of Bologna, and improved their positions on the flanks of neighboring Mount Della Torraccia.

The presence of this division on the Italian front was disclosed officially for the first time. Trained in America's rocky mountains, its soldiers scaled some of Mount Belvedere's perpendicular surfaces with ropes, seized a German stronghold and then consolidated positions east and west of the forbidding peak. They captured the villages of Polla, Valpiana, Mazzancana and a number of hills all over 3,000 feet high.

### Warships Blast Coast

In support of Allied strategy aimed at pinning down and destroying as many of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops as possible to prevent them from joining the main battle for Germany proper, a combined force of U. S., British and French warships have been heavily bombarding targets on the French-Italian frontier.

It was reported that the U. S. Destroyer Boyle had scored a number of direct hits on enemy-held buildings and a command post while the French Cruiser Georges Legues hit the Excelsior hotel at San Remo. Ammunition dumps, shore batteries and port installations at Ventimiglia also were shelled.

Italian patriot forces behind the enemy lines recently attacked five military trains heading north from Genoa, forcing many of the Germans to continue their journey on foot, a communique on patriot activities broadcast from Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters said.

Two enemy anti-aircraft sites were destroyed by the patriots in this operation. It also was disclosed that other patriots in the same district ignored an armistice offered by the Germans.

Brazilian troops on the 10th mountain division's right captured the villages of Bellavista and La Serra and took two hills, the highest 3,100 feet.

### Nazis Launch 3 Attacks

German troops struck back with three counter-attacks in the La Serra area attempting to infiltrate and on their final try got close enough to use had grenades. This third enemy attack was partly successful and heavy fighting, some of it hand-to-hand, was reported in progress there.

The Fifth army's local successes in the Mount Belvedere area also were bitterly contested by the Germans and forward elements of the 10th mountain division were being subjected to heavy harassing artillery fire. One concentration of 270 rounds of heavy artillery shells was laid on an area east of Mount Della Torraccia.

Receiving assistance from Allied planes and artillery, the 10th division continued a general consolidation of positions.

On the Adriatic sector, Eighth army troops cleared out a stretch of the east bank of the Senio river southwest of Bagnacavallo between the Russi-Lugo railway and San Severo and took up improved positions.

Polish troops, mentioned for the first time in weeks, trapped a 10-man German patrol between concentrations of artillery and small arms fire after the enemy parachutists crossed the Senio and approached a Polish stronghold southeast of Castel Bolognese.

In hand-to-hand fighting the Poles killed four of the Germans and captured the others. Normal patrolling was carried out on the Eighth army front.

## GREATER MEASURE OF SELF RULE IS GIVEN TO ITALY

ROME, Feb. 25—(AP) Liberated Italy receives a greater measure of self-government and a promise of increased economic aid, under a seven-point program which the Allied commission announced today.

The plan does not, however, meet Italian demands for the status of an ally and for revision of the financial terms of her armistice, which is still secret.

While Italy will still be classed as a co-belligerent, Acting President Harold MacMillan of the Allied commission said the new Allied policy "incomparably reinforced" the Italian government's position "from the practical point of view."

The new policy marks "not indeed the final, but perhaps the penultimate state in the evolutionary process begun 18 months ago" when the armistice was signed, MacMillan observed.

The program includes:

1—Granting the Italian government power to deal directly with its ambassadors in foreign countries and with its own secret channels of communication by diplomatic pouch.

2—Restitution to the Italian government of full control over its legislative authority.

3—Removal of Allied control over Italian government appointments, except for certain officers of military importance, which must be made with the approval of the Supreme Allied commander.

4—Withdrawal of all regional officers of the Allied commission from areas under Italian jurisdiction.

5—A plan to "rapidly liquidate" the question of Italian prisoners of war held in Italy.

6—Arrangements to reestablish every possible way of "cultural relationships between the Italian people and the Allies."

7—Plans for "considerable economic progress with the view to rehabilitation of Italian agriculture and industry."

The declaration removes much of Allied control in liberated territory, one of the insistent requests of the present Italian government.

MacMillan said that although ambassadorial freedom had been granted, the Allies have asked to be informed on any important negotiations with foreign governments.

The only officials still subject to Allied approval for appointment are the ministers of war, navy and air, as well as ranking military commanders—"about 10 officials in all."

MacMillan scored what he termed "malicious reports" that there is a division of opinion between Britain and the United States on the question of increasing Italy's bread ration.

He said the delay in increasing the ration, effective March 1, was caused by a shipping problem alone.

Noting that Italian combat troops have reentered the line, MacMillan said the Italians "of course are right in seeking the honor of participation in the battle," but troops must be furnished with Allied equipment, and again there are shipping difficulties in that.

Recruiting figures under the new call-up showed "a real wave of enthusiasm," he declared.

### President Roosevelt Reported "Resting"

Vatican City, Feb. 25 (AP)—Monsignor Walter Carroll, of Pittsburgh, American attaché to the Vatican Secretariat of State, today said he had learned from an American source that President Roosevelt was "resting" before returning home from the Big Three meeting, and that he had heard nothing about any illness of the President.

Official Vatican quarters said they had no knowledge of a report in the unofficial Vatican news service saying "it is assumed here" that the President had returned to Washington, hurrying home from the Yalta conference for reasons of poor health.

### "In Excellent Health"

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—The White House tonight said "all the information we have and every indication is that President Roosevelt is in excellent health." The assurance was given after foreign speculation on the state of the President's health following the Yalta conference.

FEB 26 1945

Blonde



# Sulking, Plotting, Hating Fill 'Little Vichy' In Swabia

By JERJE GRANBERG  
Swedish Newspaper Correspondent  
Stockholm, Feb. 25 (AP)—The "little Vichy" of Sigmaringen, Swabian city of the Hohenzollerns in southern Germany, 30 miles from the Switzerland border, has degenerated into a first-rate comic opera.

Descriptions of life among the French refugees who have settled there are grotesque.

The area around the state castle of the Prince of Hohenzollern, where Marshal Petain now resides, has been granted a form of "French sovereignty" by the Nazis on the theory that this gives stronger authority to the decrees and proclamations which pour out from Sigmaringen.

Petaim Regards Self As Prisoner  
The white-haired old marshal living in the cold, impractical palace stubbornly regards himself as a prisoner of the Germans and stresses this standpoint by incessant protests.

Pierre Laval, immediately after his arrival at Sigmaringen, was said to have gone on strike because Hitler refused his offer to have his son-in-law attempt to negotiate a peace between Germany and the United States.

Marcel Deat, Jacques Doriot, now reported dead, and other French collaborationists were reported to have quarreled violently among themselves immediately after their arrival at Sigmaringen from Vichy. It seems they just could not agree on a just distribution of power and splendor in this comic opera state.

"Staff Boys" Now Lack Gas  
There has been endless sulking, plotting and hating. All the French leaders brought their own staffs with them, mostly youngsters, who in turn, drove elegant automobiles and brought along their finances and mistresses from Paris.

These "staff boys" with their girls, day in and day out, raced along the roads around Sigmaringen to the great annoyance of the German populace. The gasoline they had brought with them finally gave out. No additional rations were granted and now you can buy as many fine French-made cars as you want at moderate prices.

After the invasion, several waves of political refugees arrived from France, Belgium and Holland.

Collaborationists In Berlin  
Other collaborationists swarmed into Berlin. Among them were many newspaper men. The German propaganda ministry's press club

soon became known as the "club of doom" because many of the Frenchmen were on Gen. Charles de Gaulle's blacklist and will face death tribunals after the war.

While traveling from Berlin toward the Baltic recently I passed mile after mile of refugee columns. Every village was thronged. I recall a Berlin housewife who returned empty-handed after an early morning shopping tour but who was overwhelmed by the sight of a 2-mile long caravan of refugees plodding through the capital from the east.

Stories of thousands of refugees freezing to death on the roads circulated in Berlin. In the capital, railway stations, waiting rooms, staircases and train sheds were jammed with homeless people. They were people without hope or future and with fixed expressions of desperation on their cold and worn faces. They huddled there with small bundles in a hopeless trance—waiting.

Fatalism Possess Germans  
In all these refugees Berliners saw some consolation for their lot.

"Anyway, you can secure all the things you need. All you have to do is hop into a plane for Sweden. But what will become of us? We can't fly away. We have to stay."

How many times have I heard this bitter complaint in Berlin! From the rich man who had lost everything but his bank roll, with which he could buy nothing; from the poor man who barely escaped with his life.

That remark can be regarded as characteristic of the feeling generally in Berlin—hopelessness and resignation at the same time. And yet you cannot actually speak of apathy but rather fatalism. Despite it all the Germans obviously still are prepared in general to defend themselves and the few poor possessions they have saved.

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## Danes Fail To Blow Up Nazi Commander's Train

Stockholm, Feb. 25 (AP)—Danish saboteurs attempted to blow up a train carrying Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, commander of German Baltic forces, to his headquarters at Silkeborg, dispatches from Malmö said today.

The dispatches, quoting Danish sources, said that so far as was known Lindemann escaped uninjured.

**Macao Colony Bombed Again**  
Madrid, Feb. 25 (AP)—Unidentified planes today bombed the Portuguese colony of Macao, opposite Hong Kong, reports from Lisbon said. The colony was bombed in error last month by American planes aiming at the neighboring naval base, now occupied by Japan.

## PRAVDA SEES JOINT PUSH

Moscow Paper Says Allies' and Red Army's Drives Are Linked

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP)—Pravda, declaring the Allied offensive in the west was linked with Red Army operations, said today that "a complete victory over Hitlerite Germany is not far distant."

"The Red Army's victories broke down the German winter offensive in the west when the Germans expected to capture Belgium and Alsace," it said.

"The Soviet offensive gave an opportunity for the Allies to start an offensive in their turn. \* \* \* The Allies' offensive operations are linked with the Red Army's operations in the east."

## DEATH OF EGYPTIAN PREMIER IS PROBED

CAIRO, Feb. 25—(AP) More than 50 persons were arrested in Cairo today following the assassination of Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha in the chamber of deputies last night.

Police said the majority of the arrests were precautionary and were made to complete inquiries. Two of those arrested had been near the spot where the alleged assassin, Mahmoud El Issawi, fired the fatal shots at the premier in a corridor of the parliament.

Ahmed Maher was given a state funeral today. The procession, one of the longest ever seen in Egypt, included detachments of the Egyptian army and contingents of British, South African, Indian and American troops.

His assassin, police said, is a 26-year-old lawyer who was interned during the first year of the war for alleged pro-German activities.

King Farouk appointed Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, former foreign minister, to succeed Ahmed Maher and asked him to form a new cabinet.

Egypt's decision to declare war on the Axis still stands. The premier was shot after reading a decree by the King declaring war. Arabic newspapers reported Egypt has not been asked to furnish troops for actual service.

The newspapers said the declaration only "calls things by their proper name," asserting that Egypt in fact had been at war since 1939, having placed all her facilities at the disposal of Great Britain.

## Texan Kills 15 Japanese, Blasts 6 Forts, Sees Brother Fall, Then Is Mortally Hit

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25 (AP)—One of the greatest displays of courage, leadership and valor by an American officer in the vicious fighting in the Burma jungles was disclosed today.

In a six-hour battle, Lieut. Jack Knight of Mineral Wells, Tex., killed fifteen Japanese, threw grenades into six enemy pillboxes and, though wounded twice, led his troops forward and gained the objective before he died.

Serving with the Mars Task Force, Lieutenant Knight commanded a troop of the 124th Cavalry Regiment, formerly a Texas National Guard unit. His father is Roy Knight of Weatherford, Tex.

Lieutenant Knight's commanding officer, Col. William F. Osborne, who saw action on Bataan and was a member of Merrill's Marauders, said:

"Knight was the finest example of American officer I have ever commanded and he killed more Japanese than any other person in the Mars Task Force."

With the objective of establishing a road block on the old Burma Road to help secure the newly opened Ledo Road to China, Lieutenant Knight and his men attacked enemy positions in the jungle at 6:20 A. M. Feb. 5. In the first 1,500 yards they met only two Japanese. Lieutenant Knight shot both.

Coming under intense enemy fire a few minutes later, he advanced

to investigate. As he approached the crest of a hill he found pillboxes and grenaded two.

Despite growing casualties from the barrage, Lieutenant Knight's men followed him up the hill. On the slope on the other side he threw grenades into another pillbox and fired his carbine into the opening. An enemy grenade wounded him.

A Japanese charged from a pillbox and tried to bayonet Lieutenant Knight as he stumbled along. Lieutenant Leo Tynan of San Antonio, Tex., killed the Japanese. Lieutenant Knight then took half of Lieutenant Tynan's ammunition and started forward again, shouting back that he could not see.

While his men were falling around him, Lieutenant Knight paused only long enough to regroup his squads by arm motion "Come on, we have them," he shouted as he ran ahead. He grenaded another pillbox and was

wounded a second time. This time he went down but kept shouting encouragement to his men.

Lieutenant Knight's brother, Sgt. Curtis Knight, saw him fall and ran forward to lead the troops. He was hit by a bullet under the heart.

Jack Knight, unable to move, saw his brother drop and asked one of the men to help his brother to a first aid station. Then he crawled toward another pillbox and hurled his sixth and last grenade as an enemy bullet killed him.

## JAPS CAPTURE SCHANG IN HUNAN PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25.—(AP) Japanese troops striking westward from the Canton-Hankow railway town of Chenhsien in Hunan province have captured Schang, over 100 miles south of Hengyang, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Chinese units killed more than 100 of the enemy in a 24-hour period during the fighting in the southern suburbs of Schang.

Other Japanese forces have advanced about 35 miles northeast of Chenhsien but were repelled when they tried to push farther, the high command indicated. This Japanese drive is aimed at dispersing Chinese forces threatening the Canton-Hankow railway, now completely in Japanese hands.

Enemy troops who struck westward from Paoching, Japanese stronghold west of Hengyang, started a retreat two days ago under Chinese counterattacks, the high command said.

## YANKS ON IWO CAPTURE PART OF AIRFIELD

## 3 Divisions Step Up Attack With Aid Of Planes And Ships' Guns

MacArthur's troops take two towns east of Manila. . . . Page 4

Secretary Forrestal gives eyewitness report on Iwo. . . . Page 4

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Monday, Feb. 26 (AP)—Three divisions of United States Marines, launching an attack northward on Iwo Jima under cover of naval shelling and carrier planes, captured one airstrip of the central airdrome yesterday and had possession of two thirds of the other runway.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the intensified push in a communiqué which also disclosed that 2,827 enemy dead had been counted on the island.

## Jap Air Attack Futile

A small force of Japanese planes raided American positions on Iwo shortly before midnight yesterday but Nimitz reported they caused no damage. Some of their bombs fell on their own troops.

Nimitz reported fighting was bitter through Sunday as the Yanks, now firmly established on the island, drove against some of the strongest enemy entrenchments of the Pacific war.

At nightfall the Americans held the east-west runway of the central Iwo airfield and about two thirds of the north-south runway.

The Fleet Admiral announced that the 3d, 4th and 5th Marine divisions launched their attack "after preliminary bombardment by Marine artillery and heavy units of the Pacific Fleet."

## Backed By Heavy Bombers

Carrier planes from the 5th Fleet and 7th Army Air Force heavy bombers gave the ground troops close support.

The Yanks now hold almost the entire southern half of Iwo Jima, but many thousand Japanese are left in the rugged northern end.

Nimitz reported that unloading operations were functioning smoothly along the beaches.

American bombers raided Chichi Jima, in the Bonin Islands immediately adjacent to the north, on Friday and Saturday. Marcus Island was hit Saturday. Targets in the Marshalls were attacked the same day by navy planes.

The Admiral's new count of 2,827 Japanese dead was only 28 more than the last previous count. There was no further report on American casualties, estimated at 5,372, including 600 dead, up to 6 p.m. Wednesday.

While the Leathernecks advanced foot by foot in the blood-soaked area of Iwo's central airfield, which seems doomed to fall shortly, swarms of American carrier planes and Superfortresses were sent against Tokyo. More than 200 B-29s hit Japan's heart during a snowstorm, on the heels of raids by carrier planes estimated by radio Tokyo to have totaled 600.

Meanwhile Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal arrived at Guam for conferences with Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz. The Navy chief had just visited Iwo and had watched the invasion from a flagship. Later he went ashore to mingle with the Marines.

On Iwo the tank led Marines, supported by the guns of warships, were driving ahead slowly against the most modern weapons the enemy has yet used in the Pacific—including rockets weighing more than 1,000 pounds, heavy mortars, interlocking underground strongholds, pillboxes with four-foot-thick bulkheads, and heavy land mines.

Hillsides were pock-marked with caves, most of them 30-40 feet deep. One small section which the Marines captured contained 100 men. Of Iwo's estimated 20,000 Japanese defenders, 2,799 have been counted dead.

The last report of American casualties—as of Wednesday 6 p.m.—was placed at 5,372 of which more than 600 were dead.

Today correspondents were permitted to disclose that the battle of Iwo was in the balance during the first day. Only the determination of the Marines turned the tide.

Heavy sands slowed American mechanized equipment and the Marines had to fight without its benefit against the firmly entrenched Japanese.

Bulldozers are making roads today; supplies are piling up in orderly array on the beaches and moving forward to the battle-weary troops and Seabees who already hold Iwo's southern airfield, known as Motoyama No. 1. The central airfield, a double fighter strip, is Motoyama No. 2.

Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press war correspondent reporting from the expeditionary flagship at Iwo, quoting reports from the fighting front, said the Japanese soldiers there appeared to be larger men than those encountered at Guam and in the Marshalls. Some of the 2,799 bodies already counted were six footers—giants as far as Japanese go.



The Marines already hold the southern half of the central airfield which is of great strategic importance because it leads to high ground from which the Marines can attack the formidable network of enemy pillboxes, blockhouses and gun positions to the north.

So far, said Landsberg, the Japanese have been able to look down on the Americans all the way from the beachheads. The Yanks have been fighting uphill since they hit the southeast and southwest coasts.

#### Like Prairie Dog Hunt

The Marine cleanup on Mount Suribachi, Iwo's southern volcanic peak, is likened to hunting prairie dogs, reported Landsberg.

With the American flag already flying over the crater, the Marines are using flamethrowers and explosives to liquidate cave and other strong positions. Flames directed into some of the interlocking caves flushed Japanese from the others to be shot down.

The crater of the volcano is lined with caves and gun positions.

One section of the American casualty list—missing in action—was reduced today as many Marines who had become detached from their own units in the confusion of battle, turned up safely or as wounded in the sick bays of the ships. The exact number of such cases was not announced. On February 21, there were 500 listed as missing.

## AMERICANS TAKE TWO LUZON TOWNS

### New Underground Blasts Heard On Corregidor

Manila, Monday, Feb. 26 (AP)—Underground blasts rocking Corregidor fortress, indicating new self-destruction on the part of the sealed-off Japanese defenders, were reported today as 6th Division Yanks captured San Isidro and Montalban in a drive to clear the foothills east of liberated Manila.

Five heavy explosions occurred Friday night deep under Corregidor's Malinta Hill, on which the 503d Paratroopers and the 34th Regiment's 3d Battalion are established.

#### Fleeing Japs Killed

A spokesman said 200 Japanese fled from the portals of Malinta tunnel after the blasts, which jarred the island for the second straight night. All were killed.

Last Wednesday, the Japanese, touching off an underground ammunition dump, blew great chunks out of Malinta tunnel in their initial effort at mass suicide. Several Americans were buried alive and others were injured.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, making no mention of either Manila or Corregidor in his communiqué today for the first time in many weeks reported steady pressure on the enemy on all fronts and air sweeps against enemy installations, shipping and air facilities from Formosa to New Guinea.

First Cavalry Division Yanks were operating near Antipolo, 18 miles due east of Manila, while 11th Airborne troops crossed the San Juan River on the southwest shore of Laguna de Bay, 15 miles south of captured Muntinlupa.

#### Drive Toward Baguio

Far to the north, patrols sent spearheads up from captured Rosario toward the Philippine summer capital at the Baguio.

Attack bombers swept the north coast of Luzon, where the bulk of the island's enemy garrison is established, firing fuel dumps and destroying installations.

Widespread air attacks also were reported in today's communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Reconnaissance bombers in the Sakishima Islands, near Formosa, sank two enemy landing craft loaded with an estimated 300 troops.

#### Tanker Left Ablaze

A 5,000-ton tanker was left ablaze and sinking off the French Indo-China coast.

Two destroyer escorts suffered direct hits in the same general area. A 7,000-ton transport was damaged off Swatow, China.

A small freighter and two luggers were sunk or damaged northeast of Hong Kong.

#### Liberators Bomb Airdromes

Strong formations of Liberators on successive days dropped more than 180 tons of bombs on North Borneo airdromes.

In the central Philippines, fighter-bombers dropped 55 tons of explosives on enemy-occupied areas in the Visayan Islands, while speedy P-40s, striking by night, sank three barges laden with troops and supplies north of Cebu.

Twenty tons of bombs hit airdromes on Mindanao Island.

### A MORTAR OPERATOR DIES

Japanese Hides Among Marine Dead on Iwo to Fire at Living

IWO ISLAND, Feb. 25 (AP)—Several nights ago Japanese mortar shells dropped on the marines'

beach for hours. Nobody could find where they were coming from. Enemy mortar crews supposedly had been cleared from the area.

A lone Japanese finally was discovered to be firing the mortar. In darkness he had crawled in among the American dead and set up his weapon.

After firing at the congested area on the beach he would cover up with a tarpaulin thrown over the bodies awaiting burial.

He was liquidated.

### Secretary Goes Ashore As Marines Take Peak

Aboard Expeditionary Force Flagship, Iwo Jima, Feb. 23 (AP)—Secretary, James V. Forrestal, who from the bridge of this ship watched American Marines land on Iwo Jima four days ago, visited the beach today.

He came back to the flagship with "a feeling of tremendous admiration and reverence" for the Yanks locked in fierce battle there.

Forrestal, wearing a sweat shirt and khakis, was in a Higgins boat with Gen. Holland Smith, Pacific commander of the Marines, and two admirals, when the Marines planted the American flag atop Mount Suribachi on the southern end of Iwo. The secretary and his party of Navy, Marine and Army personnel stayed ashore on Iwo for more than an hour.

Mr. Forrestal talked with a few of "the lads." One of them, a Marine identified only as Private First Class Antonik, once denied the then Under Secretary entry to a Navy Department building because he did not have a pass.

The Secretary, in an interview later on board ship, said that he came back from the island with "a feeling of tremendous admiration and reverence" for the Americans battling there.

[From Iwo, press association dispatches reported, Mr. Forrestal continued on to Guam for conferences with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.]

The Iwo amphibious campaign, employing 800 ships, hundreds of planes and three Marine Divisions, showed the need for tremendous amounts of war materials, Mr. Forrestal emphasized.

He observed that war supplies appear to be in huge quantity as they roll off production lines back home, but not until one has seen their ultimate end—in naval gunnery, aerial bombardments and on the blasted, smoking island—does one realize how little it is.

The secretary decried "waves of easy assumptions" which he said some people back home permit themselves. The people we are fighting are not normal, he said. "They are driven by terror and mystical fanaticism."

## FORRESTAL VIEWED INVASION OF IWO

### Says Superiority of U. S. Munitions Made Landings Possible.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal, in an eye-witness account of the invasion of Iwo Jima, declared in a broadcast tonight from Guam that superiority of American munitions made the landings possible and that Marines took a toll of four dead Japs for every American.

"The tremendous storm of metal thrown onto Iwo Jima sharpens again the necessity for continued output of munitions in our plants at home," he said. "Only because of that rain of metal could the island be reduced at all. Because of it our ratio of losses is far less than it otherwise would have been."

Forrestal, whose broadcast was carried by all major radio networks, said the Japs had put into the tiny volcanic island "every kind of defense" and that the island's terrain forced the Americans to make a frontal assault.

"The Japs took full and skillful advantage of that terrain," he continued, "and of the fact that there could be no tactical surprise as to where an enemy would land. We

had to land where we did and it had to be a frontal assault.

"They had planted mortar, rocket and gun emplacements and artillery over that grim and barren island so that there were streams of converging fire at the beachhead over which the Marines had to come scrambling in from the sea."

Describing the powerful aerial and naval bombardment that preceded the landings, Forrestal disclosed that, in between our bombing missions to Japan, planes of the fast carriers of the Fifth fleet, as well as some of the battleships and cruisers from that same aggregation of power, joined in the concentrated pounding.

The Navy Secretary said the Japs had burrowed into shelving ridges and caves on the island, as

they did on Tarawa and other islands, and "we will be digging dead Japs, and some live Japs even, out of them probably for many weeks to come."

Forrestal told how he watched a platoon of Marines scale a precipitous, 600-foot volcano—the highest point on the island—to hoist the American flag.

"Even through a glass they seemed tiny figures, scrambling skyward against a background of blue," he recalled. "And then a few minutes later from the thousands of throats upon ships, and on land and sea, came the sudden cry: 'There goes the flag.'"

"That is how the stars and stripes went up on the first island of Japan's outer rim of island defenses. It was the high point of a week of hard fighting, fighting which continues and will continue for some days to come."

The Navy Secretary said the Japs "didn't want to lose Iwo Jima," but that America was "on the march in the Pacific, a march back to civilization, order and decency."

"You can see it in items like Guam and Saipan," he continued. "You can see it in the glad and serene faces of the natives who again are clean and well fed. The way back is being cleared by fighting men from every state in our union."

## PARLEY TO GET ECONOMIC PLAN

### U.S. Looks To Development Of Latin-American Countries

Mexico City, Feb. 25 (AP)—Delegates to the Inter-American Conference here had before them today carefully drawn plans, involving both economic and political measures, designed to stifle any threat of aggression by any American nation.

Some delegates have expressed fear that an armaments race might develop in South America and Colombia has urged that the nations represented at the conference commit themselves to the use of force against any American state which violates the boundaries of another.

Economic proposals by the United States, scheduled to be placed before the conference tomorrow, are aimed at promoting stability in each country of the hemisphere with the idea that economic security would help remove the causes for war.

#### Transition And Long Range

The proposals, aimed at developing the power of the Western Hemisphere to resist future aggression at home or abroad, are separated into programs for helping Latin America over the span between war and peace, and remaking its economy for a permanent rise in living standards.

This far-reaching American plan was described as probably one of the most ambitious attempts to lift nineteen Latin-American countries to economic independence.

The proposals are scheduled for explanation Tuesday by William L. Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs, before a joint session of committees on war and postwar problems of the Inter-American Conference.

#### Main Points Of Program

Their main features include:

United States assistance for regulated industrialization of these countries on a sound economic basis; a more orderly marketing of exports; raising efficiency of agriculture through education, improvement of techniques and mechanization; extension and intensification of health and sanitation programs; relaxation of wartime and many peacetime trade controls to give all American republics free-trade advantages; diversification of individual economies to lessen dependency on foreign markets; extension of activities of the United States Import-Export Bank to facilitate economic development, and advance notice by the United States of termination of certain wartime contracts for purchases of Latin-American raw materials.

#### Importance In U.S. View

From the United States viewpoint, Latin-American economic stability is considered important to strengthen Washington's hand in international politics and augment the strength of the continent in developed resources and unity if war should threaten again.

Conference leaders meanwhile said they believed considerable progress has been made toward establishment of a strong continental system. Plans presented so far show over-all agreement on principles of hemispheric unity.

#### The Argentine problem reflects

the greatest divergence of opinion among delegates, although leaders from each nation have emphasized desire to bring that nation back into the fold. The main difference seems to be whether that step should be taken on the basis of promises, or concrete action toward co-operating in defense measures.

#### Chinese Official Is Rescued

MANILA, Feb. 24 (Delayed AP)—Tai Kui-seng, vice minister of the Overseas Commission of the Central Executive Committee of China, and his Secretary, Tong Seng-pek, have been rescued after hiding from the Japanese since they were caught in Manila at the outbreak of war on Dec. 7, 1941, it was disclosed today.

#### Father and Son Meet

FORTY-FIRST FIELD HOSPITAL, on Luzon, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Yew York father and son who had not seen each other since before the war met here. The father, William S. Berger, importer, of 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York, was liberated from Los Banos. The son, T/S Stanley Berger, attached to the Seventh Amphibious Force of the Army, received a special pass to leave Subic Bay to greet his father.

### Service Ribbons Due For Civilian Internees

Manila, Feb. 25 (AP)—Southwest Pacific Area service ribbons will be awarded to the 6,396 civilian internees freed by American forces in the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The announcement said the ribbons are being presented for "fortitude, courage and devotion—the internees contributing materially to the success of the Philippines campaign."

### Jap Fishing Boat Fired At Mitscher Task Force

Aboard Admiral Mitscher's Flagship, Feb. 18 (AP—Delayed)—The only shot fired at this huge task force as it steamed toward Tokyo Bay to send its carrier planes against the Nippon capital came from a little fishing boat 100 miles offshore.

Naval pilots, who witnessed the action, said an American destroyer hailed the fishing boat. Its skipper responded with a burst from 3-inch guns. The destroyer made a couple of runs out of range, giving the fisherman a chance to reconsider.

Finally the American ship opened fire, and the fighting boat disintegrated in a ball of flame. The skipper was picked up from the wreckage injured and burned but still alive.



# SCORES HURT IN DRAFT ROW

## Canadians Attack Mounties Seeking Service Dodgers

Drummondville, Quebec, Feb. 25 (AP)—Provost corps personnel and Royal Canadian mounted police in search of draft dodgers and army deserters clashed with Drummondville residents early today in a two-hour melee in which scores of persons were injured.

Most of the injured suffered bumps and bruises from flying ice. Estimates of the number hurt ran as high as 100 but a definite check was impossible because residents treated their injuries at home and officials were silent on the number of police injured.

The trouble broke out at 12.30 A.M. and the city was quiet about two hours later. About 25 persons were arrested, most of them on charges of interfering with the police.

### No Further Outbreaks

There were no further outbreaks during the day.

The melee, an outgrowth of Canada's overseas draft crisis, started when the police, who then were holding a dozen persons for further examination of their papers, began checking men leaving the Capitol Theater.

A party of mounted police was retiring down the street from the theater when some members of the growing crowd, which had been following them, began hurling pieces of ice. The police subsequently were reinforced by a truckload of 50 provost men, but their efforts to disperse the crowd failed.

Reports differ on whether the police were forced to surrender the men they were holding. One account said they were whisked away by military trucks as they were picked up, and another report said the men were freed by the crowd.

Three newspapermen who said they were mistaken by the crowd for "informers" were thrown to the ground and had to be rescued by police.

### Question Has Been Issue

Four police cars were overturned, their windows were smashed and the windows of ten provost corps trucks were broken. Drummondville has a population of 25,000, of which a large percentage is French Canadian. It was understood that members of the local police force had no part in the fracas.

Canada has been plagued both politically and militarily in recent months by the issue of drafting troops for overseas service, and the whole situation will be aired in the forthcoming general election. Canada fought the first five years of the war with overseas service on a voluntary basis.

Recently Parliament approved Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's compromise conscription policy aimed at providing 16,000 infantry reinforcements from the home army for the Canadian 1st Army on the Western front. Thousands of home army soldiers now are being sought throughout the country as deserters.

## REICH TAX CONTROL URGED

### Justice Panken in Toronto Says Allies Should Make Levies

TORONTO, Feb. 25 (AP)—Justice Jacob Panken of the Children's Court of New York, said in an address prepared for delivery to the Canadian Zionist Association tonight that to permit tax powers to remain in the hands of the Germans after the war "is to cause trouble."

"Germany must not again be permitted to rise to world power," he said. "I suggest \* \* \* that tax powers be denied to Germany, that they be exercised by the United Nations."

"The Germans in the post-war period should be taxed no less than the highest tax paid by the people of the United Nations; disbursement of tax income should be rigidly controlled and supervised by the United Nations \* \* \* and the surplus should be used for reparations."

He said he was confident that "we have licked the Germans and shall beat the Japanese," adding that he feared the next step will be use of gas.

## JAPS SAY SUPERFORTS HIT IMPERIAL PROPERTY

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Imperial property was bombed during heavy American carrier plane and Superfortress raids on the area Sunday, the Japanese radio said, and Premier Kuniaki Koiso was chagrined.

Both raids were confirmed by official American quarters.

In broadcasts picked up by the FCC, Tokyo said approximately 600 carrier planes from an American task force in Japanese waters raided the Kanto district (Tokyo-Yokohama) Sunday morning, Nippon time, and that about 130 Superforts attacked Tokyo for two hours during the afternoon "blind-bombing from above the clouds" during heavy snowfall.

The B-29s came in 12 or 13 waves, Tokyo said. It added that bomb-started fires were "quelled almost entirely" by nightfall and that other damage was "very slight."

Tokyo said Imperial property hit included an area adjacent to the guard house at the gates of Oniya palace, residence of the Empress Dowager Sadako, and the bureau of the Imperial stables.

# More Civilians Saved in Philippines

FEB 26 1945

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The War Department announced today these additional names of civilians (with next of kin) liberated in the Philippines:

BRINDLEY, FRANK NELSON: A. G. Brindley, brother, South Wood St., Mahopac, N. Y.  
BURNS, BEATRICE N.: James A. Hooper, brother, 271 Madison Ave., care National Bag Corp., New York City.  
DARRAS, NELL B. and MARY JUNE: Mrs. H. H. Harrison, 1245 S. Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles.  
DAVIS, LAURA and WILLIAM G.: Mrs. Robert Sjoblom, care Nyack Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, N. Y.  
DIEHL, THEOBALD H.: General Foods Corp., 250 Park Ave., New York City.  
DYSON, WILLIAM: FRANCES M.: Verne Dyson, Box 192 Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.  
EVERETT, NORRIS N.: Leonard Everett, uncle, 40 S. Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J.  
FORD, EDWARD BYRON, HENRY A. and STANLEY J.: Mrs. Edward Ford, 303 E. San Fernando St., San Jose, Calif.  
FRANKS, MARY HARRINGTON: daughter, Mrs. Camilla Flower, Sunnyside, Wash.  
FRIEDMAN, PHILIP: Mrs. L. Schlossberger, sister, 1845 Phelan Pl., Bronx, New York.  
GURNEY, ROBERT: grandmother, Mrs. Gertrude Gurney, Spencer, S. D.  
HAMILTON, WILLIAM REESE, and SAMUEL WEIR: grandmother, Mrs. W. R. Scott, Colonial Inn, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
HARMON, KENNETH EDWIN: Mrs. Eda S. Harmon, mother, 325 S. Mead, Denver.  
HATCHER, EVERETT S.: Alice Holley, sister, Waterloo Route, Gallipolis, Ohio.  
HAWTHORNE, RUTH C.: Mrs. J. C. Lanley, mother, 1824 Monterey Ave., Berkeley, Calif.  
HEBEL, WALTER E.: Mrs. Dorothy E. Hebel, 1822 Mulberry St., Alameda, Calif.  
HEDRICK, HAZEL: Mrs. Hattie G. Douglas, mother, 501 Seventh, Manhattan Beach, Calif.  
HEFFINGTON, JOHN JAMES: W. T. Heffington, brother, Coulterville, Ill.  
HEINE, JOHN DIETRICH and MARGARET D.: Mrs. J. Heine, 420 10th Ave., San Francisco.  
HENDERSON, MARION E. and ALEX G.: Mrs. Mary E. Bettinger, 2839 14th Ave. West, Seattle.  
HERMAN, GEORGE: Ben Louis, brother, 2507 Olive St., Temple City, Calif.  
HILL, AUGUSTA P. and Mary R.: C. B. Hill, brother, Austin, Tex.  
HINDS, LONNIE R., JULIA D. and ROBERT J.: Mrs. Amelia K. Hinds, 101 South Chestnut St., Green Bay, Wis.  
HOFFMAN, CAROLINE: Mrs. T. C. Edgington, c/o Mrs. C. C. Hobbs, 17 Courtland Apts., Davenport, Iowa.  
HOLDSWORTH, P. R.: Mrs. P. H. Holdsworth, mother, 9909 64th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.  
HORLEY, CECILIA FRANCES: Mrs. May Marsman, 669 Mariana Blvd., San Francisco.  
HOYT, ROSEMARIE: Mrs. M. O. Foss, aunt, 734 Springer Ave., Fergus Falls, Minn.  
IRELAND, ALFRED EDWARD: Mrs. Ralph Sharon, daughter, 38 Temple St., Long Beach, Calif.  
JANSEN, EDITH M.: Constantine A. Stasevitch, brother, care of Mrs. L. R. Morse, 1811 5th Ave., Bay City, Mich.  
JANSEN, WILLIAM H. Jr.: Mrs. Alma Marco, sister, Globe Wireless Telephone Co., San Francisco.  
JONES, ALBERTA R.: Mrs. Naomi MacDonald, mother, 6706 11th Ave. N.W., Seattle.  
JONES, JOHN CLAYTON and CHARLES CLAYTON: G. L. Jones, 143-44 84th Dr. Jamaica.  
KARRER, ARNOLD and REBECCA T.: Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Route 3, Carlisle, Ind.  
KEFFIER, ELEANOR A. and MIRIAM GRACE:

Mrs. Joseph Neville, 1100 Canyon Ave., Wallace, Idaho.  
KELLEY, ALFRED F.: Mrs. Helen L. S. Kelley, wife, 555 Forest Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.  
KEPHART, EDWARD E. S.: Mrs. R. W. Kephart, 2311 Robbins Ave., Niles, Ohio.  
KINLOCH, JAMES McDONALD: mother, Mrs. F. E. Morris, Box 92, La Feria, Tex.  
KNEEDLER, DONALD C. SR., DONALD C. JR., and EDGAR M.: Mrs. Ethel M. Kneedler, 212 West Lincoln Ave., Barrington, Ill.  
KNEEDLER, HELEN W.: Mrs. Helen W. Kindt, grandmother, 161 Hillcrest Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

KROGSTAD, EDNA G.: Mrs. Eva L. Guiberg, sister-in-law, 4254 Linden St., Minneapolis.  
LAKER, ROBERT E.: Mrs. Maria Laker, 712 South Gramercy Pl., West Los Angeles.  
LANG, LEROY FRANCIS: Fred Lang, father, Dallas, S. D.  
LANG, EVELYN LEONA: Mrs. Marsha Anderson, mother, Box 705, Wausa, S. D.  
LASAGE, FRANK R.: JUANITA A. and FRANK R.: Joseph Lasage, 401 Broad St., Menasha, Wis.  
LASAGE, RUTH A.: Mrs. Laura A. Vingling, sister, 186 Howland St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
LAURENCE, JOHN ROBERT, RICHARD M. and CECIL ELIZABETH: Mrs. H. R. Laurence, 507 Park Blvd., Austin, Tex.  
LEWIS, LEROY: Harvey Lewis, father, 921 West Fourth St., South City, Utah.  
LINDER, CORTLAND H. E.: Mrs. Jennie Linder, mother, 278 Dolores St., San Francisco.  
LOCEY, CHARLES ARTHUR: Mrs. Frank Seymour, sister, 1619 East John St., Seattle.  
LYMAN, ELLA L. and HAROLD G.: Kenneth Lyman, 510 19th St., Southeast, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
MCADAM, CLARENCE E.: Victor E. McAdam, son, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.  
MC DONALD, LEONARD P. and BERNADEEN C.: T. J. McDonald, 610 Sonoma Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.  
MC FADDEN, Rev. JOHN V.: Edward A. McFadden, brother, 2062 E. 21st St., Brooklyn.  
MCFERRAN, JOHN M.: Mrs. Beanie N. Joyce, sister, General Electric Co., New York City.  
MCGINLEY, ROBERT J.: Mrs. P. J. McGinley, mother, 102 Craft Ave., Cincinnati.  
MCKINNEY, EMMA JULIA: Mrs. Amanda Rankin, 123 West Ninth St., Covington, Ky.  
MACK, EDWARD: Mrs. Boyd Herring, niece, c/o Western Union, Fairbanks, Alaska.  
MEARS, J. D.: Mrs. J. W. Mears, Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood, N. Y.  
MERCADO, WILLIAM T.: Golda Bullard, aunt, Torrey, Utah.  
MILLER, CARL H.: John W. Miller, brother, 1521 7th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
MORGAN, SEANE and JAMES D.: Mrs. Roy Morgan, grandmother, 1008 Michigan Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.  
NABORS, WILLIAM S.: Mrs. William G. Davis, friend, 22600 Sherman Way, Conoga Park, Calif.  
NEILY, ALBERT LESTER: Mrs. Claire Weinberg, sister, 1355 Market St., San Francisco.  
NEWMAN, GERMANIA: Mrs. Louis Friedl, mother, 2109 Las Lomas, Pasadena, Calif.  
NILSEN, NILS M.: Andrew Nilsson, brother, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco.  
O'BRIEN, CLARA: Harry Guthrie, brother, Meigs County, Ohio.  
O'BRIEN, FRANK SELDON: John O'Brien, father, Meigs County, Ohio.  
O'BRIEN, Mrs. FRANK S.: Mrs. Glenn Gilbreth, sister, 1851 Addition Ave., Chicago.  
PRICE, ALBERT E.: Mrs. Albert E. Price, wife, 169 South 9th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
PURINTON, JESS R.: parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Purinton, 211 W. Harrison St., Seattle, Wash.  
RATHER, HAROLD EVANS: mother, Mrs. Mattie Teague Rather, 601 La Salle St., Navasota, Tex.  
REYNOLDS, JOHN E.: W. H. Reynolds, father, 533 Grand Ave., Mayflower Hotel, Los Angeles.

RILEY, BERNICE and HERBERT J.: William E. Roach, Woodland, Calif.  
RIPKA, PERCY H.: Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Ripka, parents, 3523 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia.  
RITTER, VELMA VERNIE: George B. Ritter, brother, Palmer House, Chicago.  
RIVERA, ROSE C.: Mrs. Frances Cruz, cousin, 1716 Couinden Road, Oakland, Calif.  
ROSS, FRANK E.: William Wiegand, brother, South County St., Meriden, Conn.  
RUSSELL, ELBERT EWING: Mrs. E. E. Russell, grandmother, 121 South Rural St., Emporia, Kan.  
RUSSELL, ROBERT S.: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Jackson, 210 S. Ave. 63, Los Angeles.  
SANDERS, LICE J.: Francis W. Farnham, brother, 525 Kentworth Ave., Wheaton, Ill.

SCHADE, ROGER M., ROGER D. and E. R.: Carl E. Schade, 5190 East Vasser Denver, Col.  
SCHAFER, GLADYS E., PAUL E. and DAVID W.: Clyde C. Evans, 413 Linn St., Trenton, Mo.  
SCHAFER, PAUL A.: Mrs. Joseph Schaffer, mother, 3775 Harper St., Houston, Tex.  
SCHLERETH, LINDA: Guy H. Hewitt, grandfather, 203 Kenwood Road, Columbus, Ohio.  
SCHOENING, AGNES M.: William Australia, 465 Throckmorton Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.  
SMITH, CHARLES WARREN: Ralph Edgar Smith, brother, Route 2, Box 10, Ottumwa, Iowa.

STEWART, ALEXANDER D. and GERTRUDE H.: Erich H. Costenoble, 34 St. Thomas Pl., Malverne, L. I., N. Y.  
STEWART, FLORENCE: R. C. Sharpe, Marine Magnesium Products Corp., South San Francisco, Calif.  
STRONG, ROBERT M. Jr.: Robert M. Strong Sr., father, 1090 S. Oakland Ave., Pasadena, Calif.  
STUMPF, Mrs. HELENO: Kathryn Terrel, sister, 414 E. 52d St., New York City.  
TARE, GEORGE PAUL: Mrs. W. Tare, brother, Route 1, West Alexandria, Pa.  
THOMAS, JOSEPH A. Sr.: Mrs. Blossie Hostfeld, sister, R. F. D. Hatboro, Pa.  
THOMPSON, MERVILE J.: Mrs. J. Lauren Reynolds, sister, 1010 E. 20th St., Eugene, Ore.  
TOMPKINS, HILDA O.: William F. Luehe, Box B, St. Cloud, Minn.  
WEEKLEY, CLARENCE A.: daughter, Mrs. Shirley Asborne, 530 Midvale Ave., Los Angeles.  
WEINBERG, SAMUEL: aunt, Mrs. Mary Griffin, 190 Cypress Ave., San Bruno, Calif.  
WEINZHEIMER, WALTER R., SASCHA JEAN and WALTER R. Jr.: Ludwig Weinzheimer, Box 298, Thornton, Calif.  
WESSNER, ROBERT J.: Herman E. Wessner, Hamburg, Pa.  
WESTLY, NELL S.: sister, Mrs. Kathryn D. Harrison, 124 S. Van Ness, Los Angeles.  
WHITE, ROBERT DOUGLAS: uncle, Ruel White, 108 W. Third St., Vancouver, Wash.  
WILLARD, RICHARD D.: father, Egbert T. Willard, 733 The Alameda, Berkeley, Calif.  
WILLIAMS, AMELIA, and MANTZ H.: Hattie Wilkinson, 733 Steward Ave., Lockland, Ohio.  
WILLIAMS, ANNA E.: William F. Williams, 1324 N. 15th St., Harrisburg, Pa.  
WILLMONT, VIRGINIA A., PATRICIA A., ALAN M. and JANICE M.: Alma E. Twombly, 631 State St., Fort Morgan, Col.  
WILSON, PARSY S.: Mrs. Alice M. Ellis, 352 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif.  
WINKER, DICK H. and CAROL J.: Mrs. Jessie B. Winker, 1257 Buena Vista, Ventura, Calif.  
WOLFSON, JULIAN A.: niece, Mrs. Lena Wolfson, 1343 N. Laurel Ave., Hollywood, Calif.  
WOODS, ARTHUR W.: R. C. Pitcairn, 3 Sherwood Ct., San Mateo, Calif.  
WRIGHT, ALBERT C.: Florence Priestmat, Alden Park Manor, Germantown, Philadelphia.  
WUTTRICH, LESTER: father, Fred Wuttrich, Whitewater, Kan.  
ZECH, Mrs. JENNY: father-in-law, Mr. Zech, Brownville, Minn.

## Eight Americans, Freed In Poland, Land in U. S.

### Officers Fly to Capital From Moscow in 56 Hours

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Eight American Army officers liberated from a German prison camp in Poland arrived in Washington yesterday after one of the fastest flights on record between Moscow and this country. The men were in Oflag 64, located at Schubin, when a Soviet tank corps broke into the town Jan. 22.

The flight was completed in fifty-six hours and nine minutes on a C-54 plane of the Army Air Transport Command. Four stops were made—at Tehran, Cairo, Casablanca and the Azores.

The liberated officers, the dates of their capture and their homes included:

Captain Ernest Gruenberg, Medical Corps, June 8, 1944, 415 Central Park West, New York City.

Captain Frank Olevsky, Corps of Engineers, Nov. 2, 1944, Camden, N. J.

Second Lieutenant Alvin G. McCormick, infantry, June 19, 1944, care of A. A. Annis, Livonia, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant James F. Schildt, field artillery, July 5, 1944, 47-20 Forty-first Street, Long Island City, Queens, N. Y.

## New York Men Freed

### Two Are Reported Liberated by Advancing Russians

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The War Department announced today that the following American prisoners of war had been reported liberated by the advance of Soviet armies:

Kouns, Charles W., lieutenant colonel—Mrs. Marion P. Kouns, wife, Ardsley on Hudson, N. Y.  
Rinehart, Edmon L., first lieutenant—Robert E. Rinehart, father, 128 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

## U. S. S. Goodrich Launched

### Destroyer Named for Admiral and Son Who Served Together

BATH, Me., Feb. 25 (AP)—The destroyer Goodrich, named for the late Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich and his son, the late Lieutenant Caspar Goodrich, Naval Academy graduates who served together on cruisers in the Spanish-American War, was launched today from the Bath Iron Works Corporation yard. Sponsor of the vessel was Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich, of Princeton, N. J., the admiral's widow.

Admiral Goodrich (1847-1925), a native of Philadelphia, served in the Civil War and in 1898 commanded the cruisers Newark and St. Louis on which his son was stationed as a cadet. He also was commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., and New York Navy Yards and president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. Lieutenant Goodrich, born in Italy in 1881, died at the Chelsea, Mass., naval hospital in 1907 of burns received in a turret blast on the battleship Georgia.

## SUB LAUNCHED

GROTON, Feb. 25 — (AP) The Clamagore, third submarine to be launched here this year, slid down the Electric Boat company's ways into the Thames river today after having been christened by Miss Mary Jane Jacobs of Washington, D. C., daughter of Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel.

The vice admiral and Mrs. Jacobs were among the gathering assembled for the early morning launching at which L. Y. Spear, president of the company, was host.

The prospective commander of the Clamagore is Cmdr. Sam C. Loomis, Jr.

## Rocket Units Attached To Navy Rescue Planes

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—Rocket power units are being attached to PB2Y-3 Coronado flying boats converted into hospital and rescue planes, for takeoffs under conditions normally prohibitive for the huge craft.

The Navy announced this today in reporting the new modification of the Coronado, four-engine plane built by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, California.

## Back-To-Work Order Rejected At Dodge Plant

Detroit, Feb. 25 (AP)—Striking employees of Chrysler Corporation's Dodge main plant rejected today a regional War Labor Board order to end a strike which since Friday has "virtually halted" the output of tank and plane parts.

The work stoppage, involving some 14,000 workers, followed the discharge of eight employees accused by the company of loafing and refusing to meet production rates. Unionists charged the company with a "speedup."

The workers, members of Local 3, United Automobile Workers (CIO), threatened during a stormy three-hour meeting a complete shutdown of the plant. They voted to ring the plant tomorrow with pickets and call powerhouse and maintenance employees off their jobs.

The RWLB said yesterday that unless the strikers returned to work on the first shift Monday, union officers would be summoned to a show-cause hearing at 10 A.M. tomorrow.



# MINERS DEBATE WAGES TODAY

## Decision Slated On Attack On Little Steel Formula

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers Policy Committee will meet tomorrow to decide whether to attempt a direct assault upon the Little Steel wage formula. Bituminous contract negotiations begin Thursday.

The committee of 250, which includes Lewis, president, and 32 other national and district officials, with delegates elected from each district of the coal miners' union, will discuss the question during the next three days.

The bituminous contract expires March 31. The anthracite contract will expire April 30.

### What May Be Expected

Lewis has kept silent about his plans, but on the basis of the action of the union's Cincinnati convention last October, plus the mine leader's attitude, it is generally believed that he will ask the committee to ratify demands something like this:

1. A general increase in the miners' basic pay from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour.
  2. Full hourly rate for travel time—the portal-to-portal allowance over which the 1943 strikes occurred—instead of the two-thirds rate now being paid.
  3. Differentials of 5 to 10 cents for second and third shifts.
- In addition to these, or as alternatives for one of more of them, Lewis may propose a shorter work week without loss of pay, a higher allowance for vacations or the vacation itself with pay, or allowance for boots and safety lamps.

### 54-hour Week At Present

The miners now are working a 54-hour week. Last year the vacation allowance was raised from \$20 to \$50 in lieu of the time off. The miners also were allowed pay under the last contract for tools and dynamite.

The convention authorized the demand for a general wage boost. The United Mine Workers journal virtually announced one of the demands will be for shift differentials, as allowed by the War Labor Board in other industries including steel. Many of the coal companies also operate steel mills.

It is a foregone conclusion that the bituminous operators will reject any demand for a general wage increase, but even if they acceded, it would be subject to War Labor Board approval. Since the miners already have received the full fifteen per cent allowable by the Little Steel formula, any additional increase would steer Lewis directly into conflict with the Administration's wage stabilization policy.

## Signed Rail Workers' Pact Boosts Vacation Allowances

FEB 26 1945

Chicago, Feb. 25 (AP)—An agreement granting increased vacation allowances with pay to more than 800,000 railroad employees was signed in Chicago Friday by representatives of the railway brotherhoods and the carriers conference committee representing the East, West and Southeast railroads, it was learned today.

Spokesmen for the railroads confirmed the signing of the agreement following conferences of representatives of fourteen brotherhoods and fifteen railroads, but declined to issue any further statement until the agreement has been acted upon by the Government under the stabilization program.

### Earlier Plan Amended

The Chicago Tribune said the new agreement, which amends a previous vacation plan in effect since December, 1941, provides a paid vacation of one week for all employees with not less than 160 compensation days in the preceding year.

Employees with five years service, not necessarily consecutive, will receive two weeks' vacation. The agreement is retroactive to January 1 of this year and will continue in effect until January 1, 1947.

Frank Douglass, of the National Mediation Board, has presided at negotiation meetings, in progress for more than six months, which led to agreement following Friday's conference.

### Old Arrangements Listed

Under the old vacation plan, clerks and telegraphers received six days vacation after one year service, nine days after two years, and twelve days after three years.

Other nonoperating employees, such as mechanics, electricians and shop men, received six days after a year's service.

The original requests of the employees made last June asked for twelve, fifteen and eighteen days paid vacation after one, two and three years of service, respectively.

Union Official Assails Mills  
New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 25 (AP). A union official today asserted that

"if the Government wants to come into New Bedford and take over the Fisk and Firestone mills at no profit, we will man those mills in no time."

George L. Baladanz, executive vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, told 3,000 workers at the installation of officers of New Bedford locals that Fisk and Firestone have been the

most anti-union mills in this city and conditions in those two mills are worse than any other in the city."

Meanwhile, workers in the Fisk mill sent a letter to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, requesting him to take steps to improve working conditions at the plant.

Hearings are scheduled to start Tuesday on the appeals of 75 workers from a WMC order which would transfer them involuntarily from their textile jobs to work in the Fisk and Firestone tire fabric plants.

### Strikers Face Induction

Pascagoula, Miss., Feb. 25 (AP)—State selective service officials intimated today that a considerable number of the 10,000 workers who struck yesterday at the Ingalls shipbuilding plant here face induction into the armed services.

Col. Lawrence W. Long, State director of selective service, in a statement from his Jackson office outlined the procedure under which any man in Class 2-A or 2-B who voluntarily leaves the employment for which he is deferred, can be inducted.

"Local boards under selective service rules and regulations have been authorized to proceed with such types of cases," Colonel Long said.

The War Labor Board termed the strike "a direct interference with the war," and ordered the workers back to their jobs, warning that the processing of their labor disputes scheduled for a hearing April 13 would be halted if the back-to-work order was not obeyed.

## CHANGES SOUGHT IN MANPOWER BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(AP) Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) served

notice today he will move to strike from the Manpower Control bill two controversial penalty sections directed against defiant employers and skip-off farm workers.

The legislation, in sharp variation from the bill approved by the House, comes up in the Senate tomorrow with debate expected to be both lengthy and heated.

Senator Chandler (D-Ky.) wants to go further than Kilgore, and send the bill back to the Military Affairs committee for restudy. That group already has considered the bill three weeks and has heard the work-or-jail principle endorsed by the Secretaries of War and Navy and other high administration officials.

The key section of the bill which emerged from the committee empowers the War Manpower commission to establish employment ceilings by age, sex or skill in areas or individual plants, and to regulate or forbid the hiring of new workers.

Employers could not deduct as a business expense on their income taxes wages paid to employees hired or retained in disregard of WMC directives. Also, in settling up for war contracts held by such an employer, the government would disallow such wages in computing the amount due.

At the last moment the committee added the two penalties to which Kilgore objects: Employers convicted of violating ceiling or hiring rules would be subject to a year in jail and \$10,000 fine. Farm workers deferred from the draft and found unacceptable for military service would face a five year term and a \$10,000 fine if they left the farm without their draft board's approval.

Kilgore declared the amendments would "impede successful operation and administration" of the program.

## Dulles Sees U.S. Aloofness Gone

New York, Feb. 25 (AP)—John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, said today that at the Crimea conference the United States "abandoned a form of aloofness which it had been practicing for many years."

Terming the Yalta meeting "a revival of the will to collaborate for peace, as for war," Dulles said:

"The cynics will say that the United States merely accepted the inevitable and that the Soviet Union allowed the United States to agree only on Soviet terms.

### New Era Opened

"To say that is to miss the main point. A new era was opened by the Crimea conference in that the United States abandoned a form of aloofness which it had been practicing for many years and the Soviet Union permitted joint action on matters that it had the power to settle for itself.

"Now, we can proceed hopefully with plans to broaden the base of international collaboration and make it permanent."

Referring to the Atlantic Charter as "the moral standard upon which the leaders of the United Nations have themselves agreed," Dulles said: "Compared with that standard, the Crimea decisions do not stand up very well."

He continued: "We can draw two conclusions from the great discrepancy between the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the decisions taken at the Crimea conference.

"One conclusion is that the Atlantic Charter reflects too much static rather than a dynamic concept of the world. A second conclusion is that decisions taken in the heat of war will inevitably fall short of high principles."

## DRAFTEE POLICY DEFINITION ASKED

### Taft Says Slain Youth Had Only 17 Weeks' Training

Washington, Feb. 25 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) demanded today that the War Department clarify and state its policy on using 18-year-old draftees with less than a year's training in overseas combat.

The Ohio Senator told a reporter he will cite in the Senate tomorrow the case of Pfc. Robert R. Pogue, of Cincinnati, 18, who was reported killed in action in France February 3, a little more than seven months after his induction.

Taft, who knew young Pogue intimately, said he was informed that the youth received seventeen weeks of training before he was shipped overseas as a replacement early in January.

### Urges Selecting Older Men

"I don't think it's fair to put these young boys into the front line with only basic training or a little more," the Ohio Senator said. "I know that war makes sudden demands, but it seems to me that

some of the divisions in this country could be combed for men who are a little older and have had more training to make up these replacements."

Taft said his own son had been given 14 months of training before being sent overseas, adding that the final few months had taught him most of the "know how" to minimize the dangers of battle. Senators Ferguson (R., Mich.) and McCarran (D., Nev.) also said they had received protests from parents of reputedly green troops being pressed into combat service.

### Policy Revised In December

Last June 7 the War Department set up a general policy that the infantry and armored forces would use no men under 19 in combat and would attempt to give all of these a year's training.

On December 7, however, Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said that urgent military requirements had necessitated a revision of this policy, but that in general a minimum of approximately eight months would elapse between induction and combat service.

## Curfew on Cafes Starts Tonight; N.Y. Wins Week for 'Adjustments'

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—(AP) Mayor F. H. La Guardia and Regional War Manpower Commissioner Director Anna Rosenberg announced jointly today that the midnight curfew on entertainment places would become effective in New York city at midnight tomorrow but adjustments would be provided to meet individual cases during the week.

The two officials said, however, that "full and complete compliance" with War Mobilization Director James Byrnes' request would be expected by Monday, March 5.

"The directives contained in the (WMC) order are so clear as to require no amplification," they said. "Violations will be reported as provided for in the order."

Previously La Guardia had told owners of the city's 12,000 places of

amusement to "continue status quo until I make an official announcement."

The statement raised hopes of the entertainment industry that the mayor would be able to effect some sort of compromise which would permit them to remain open beyond the hour requested by Byrnes and backed up by an enforcement directive issued yesterday by the War Manpower Commission.

The La Guardia-Rosenberg statement came after a lengthy confer-

ence at City hall during the morning, and stated that the order would be effective at midnight tomorrow but that "the many complications involved in the operation of so many establishments in a city the size of New York necessarily require various adjustments to meet individual cases and local conditions."

"Reasonableness will be exercised during the week for such adjustment," the statement continued, "but full and complete compliance without any excuses whatsoever will be expected by Monday, March 5, 1945."

Later, in his weekly radio broadcast, the mayor reviewed the order for the benefit of the public and industry, but did not elaborate on what the "adjustments" would embrace.

He announced, however, that he was calling a special meeting of the City Council to amend the administrative code regarding dance hall and cabaret hours. A board to hear appeals, he said, would be named by Mrs. Rosenberg.

Commenting on the announcement, Noah H. Braunstein, counsel for the Cafe Owners Guild, an organization of night club operators, promised full cooperation by the cafe industry.

He said the industry was not in a position to determine yet what effect the order would have, but he predicted that dismissals of cafe employees in New York city alone would be well above 5,000.

Blank



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GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES, CONGRATULATED THE 15TH AIR FORCE FOR ITS TREMENDOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE 13 DAYS, IN WHICH 12,274 PLANES STRUCK OUT FROM ITALY.

PROBABLY 700 RAF LANCASTERS AND FIGHTERS FROM BRITAIN ATTACKED THE KAMEN OIL PLANT NEAR DORTMUND FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 24 HOURS, SENDING SMOKE BOILING UP.

CONTINENT-BASED TACTICAL AIR FORCE PLANES STRUCK OUT AGAIN IN FORCE, WITH PLANES OF THE U.S. 9TH AIR FORCE MAKING 400 SORTIES BEFORE NOON. IN ONE ENCOUNTER BELOW BONN, SEVEN LIGHTNINGS WERE ATTACKED BY 50 MESSERSCHMITTS, BUT THEY SHOT DOWN FOUR ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED SIX WHILE LOSING ONE.

SOME 500 FIGHTERS ACCOMPANIED THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS, AND 200 OTHER MUSTANGS STRAFED NORTH CENTRAL GERMANY. THEY SHOT DOWN SEVEN JET FIGHTERS AT GIEBELSTADT, AND SHOT UP A 50-CAR TROOP TRAIN HEADED FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

DURING THE NIGHT, RAF MOSQUITOS RAINED BLOCKBUSTERS ON BERLIN IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT, AND TACTICAL FIGHTERS FLEW SEVERAL HUNDRED SORTIES AGAINST NAZI COMMUNICATIONS.

BEFORE DUSK THE SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE HAD MADE 1,100 TRIPS, SHOOTING UP AT LEAST 40 LOCOMOTIVES AND 160 RAILCARS WHILE SHAKING OFF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, WHICH MADE ITS FIRST SERIOUS BID IN MORE THAN A MONTH TO INTERCEPT ALLIED PLANES.

IN SHOOTING DOWN 21 NAZI FIGHTERS THE TEMPESTS, SPITFIRES AND BOMBERS OF THE SECOND TAF LOST SEVEN OF THEIR OWN CRAFT. WITHIN THE LAST WEEK THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S FIGHTERS, MOST OF WHICH COULD LEAVE THEIR ESCORTING JOBS TO STRAFE SINCE GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE NOT MOLESTING THE BOMBERS, HAVE SHOT UP 708 LOCOMOTIVES, 2,387 RAIL CARS, INCLUDING 262 OIL CARRIERS, AND 605 MOTOR VEHICLES.

BEFORE NIGHTFALL LAST NIGHT THE NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-MEDIUM-LIGHT BOMBERS HAD MADE 1,144 TRIPS IN SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH GROUND ARMIES, ATTACKING SEVEN COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS, 12 RAIL YARDS, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 1,112 RAIL CARS, 52 LOCOMOTIVES, 98 ARMORED VEHICLES AND TANKS, 371 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, AND SHOOTING UP 554 FORTIFIED BUILDINGS. THEY ALSO MADE 84 RAIL CUTS AND SHOT DOWN SIX NAZI FIGHTERS, PROBABLY DESTROYED FIVE, AND DAMAGED 18. THEIR OWN LOSSES WERE 10 PLANES.

FOUR WAVES OF ABOUT 100 MARAUDERS SET ABLAZE AND EXPLODED A HUGE AMMUNITION DUMP NEAR SIEGELSBAACH, 18 MILES SOUTH OF HEIDELBERG. THE BLAST WAS FELT AT 10,000 FEET.

LT. PAUL O. BROOKS, ROCKLAND, ME., NAVIGATOR OF THE LEAD SHIP SAID "THE BLAST ALMOST BLEW US OUT OF THE SKY."

IN THE FIFTH DAY OF GOOD WEATHER AT THE FRONT 864 SORTIES WERE FLOWN AS THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER-BOMBERS AGAIN HAMMERED RAIL TRAFFIC AHEAD OF THE SEVENTH ARMY IN THE KAISERLAUTERN, MANNHEIM AND KRALSRUHE AREAS.

THE BOX SCORE FOR THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE SHOWED MORE THAN 4,000 SORTIES HAD BEEN FLOWN IN FIVE DAYS. ENEMY EQUIPMENT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED INCLUDED 102 ENGINES, 1,664 FREIGHT CARS, 291 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 18 BRIDGES, 18 TUNNELS, AND 502 BUILDINGS. PLANES OF THIS COMMAND ALSO ACCOMPLISHED 349 RAIL CUTS, AND CARRIED OUT ATTACKS ON 24 RAIL YARDS FOR A TOTAL LOSS OF SIX PLANES. TWELVE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND SIX WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED.  
MQ934PEW

LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN A DAM ON THE URFT VALLEY AND UNLEASHED SEVERAL MILLION CUBIC FEET OF WATER INTO THE ROER IN AN ATTEMPT TO SLOW THE ALLIED DRIVE TOWARD THE RHINE.

"THE AREA SOUTH OF DUREN AGAIN HAS BEEN INUNDATED AS A RESULT OF BLOWING UP A DAM IN THE URFT VALLEY BY GERMAN TROOPS," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

THE DAM DESTROYED WAS NOT IDENTIFIED SPECIFICALLY, BUT PREVIOUSLY

THE GERMANS HAD BLOWN OPEN THE TUNNELS OF THE URFT DAM EAST OF RUHRBERG, STARTING THE FLOOD ON THE ROER.

SCHWAMMENAUER RESERVOIR, WHERE THE BIGGEST DAM WAS LOCATED, HAD BEEN DRAINED BY THE BLASTING OF SLUICE GATES BEFORE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN.

GERMAN WAR REPORTER DIETER MENNINGEN FROM THE FRONT SAID "FOR MILES THE EARTH IS TREMBLING UNDER UNINTERRUPTED FIRE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE AREA OF HEINSBERG, LINNICH, JUELICH AND DUEREN. THE ENEMY FIRED 30,000 SHELLS ON A NARROW SECTOR OF OUR LINES."

FEB 26 1945 MQ641PEW  
LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-TWENTY COACHES IN A 50-CAR GERMAN TROOP TRAIN HEADING TOWARD THE EASTERN FRONT BETWEEN LUDWIGSHAFEN AND STUTTGART WERE DESTROYED TODAY BY TWO U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS FROM WACO, TEXAS.

"I NEVER SAW SUCH A MASS OF HUMANITY CLIMBING UP A HILLSIDE TRYING TO ESCAPE," RELATED LT. JOHN CUNNICK OF 1712 SOUTH 10TH ST. "WE DESTROYED 20 TROOP CARS AND KILLED OR WOUNDED PLENTY OF NAZI SOLDIERS."

"I GOT THE ENGINE ON THE FIRST PASS," SAID LT. BILLY CLEMMONS OF 1801 WEST SEVENTH ST. "THEN CUNNICK AND I BUZZED AROUND THE TRAIN, SHOOTING UP TROOPS."

PILOTS OF A MUSTANG GROUP LED BY CAPT. DONAL PENN OF SUPERIOR, ARIZ., POUNCED ON EIGHT JET PLANES TAKING OFF FROM AN AIR FIELD AT GIEBELSTADT AND SHOT SEVEN OUT OF THE AIR.

"THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT WHEN WE CAUGHT THOSE JETTIES," SAID PENN. "THEY WERE EASY TO KNOCK DOWN."

TWO OF THE JETS WERE DESTROYED BY CAPT. DONAL CUMMINGS OF 817 STATE STREET, CLAYTON, N.Y., WHO FORMERLY FLEW WITH THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PILOTS WHO BAGGED ONE JET APIECE WERE CAPT. PENN, LT. CLEMMONS (FIRST NAME AND ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) LT. MILLARD ANDERSON, 1616 LINDEN AVE., LYNCHBURG, VA.; LT. DONAL MEMEGAY, LOUISVILLE, OHIO. LT. FRANK BIRTIEL OF SYLVIA, KANS., AND FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN O'NEAL, (CQ) RUTHERFORD, N.J., SHARED ONE.

DESCRIBING THE BOMBING AT MUNICH CAPT. DEXTER LASHER OF WOODLAND, CALIF., SAID THE GERMANS "GAVE US EVERYTHING THEY HAD AND WE WERE LUCKY TO GET OFF WITH ONLY SEVERAL HOLES IN THE PLANE."

LT. JOSEPH FRAKAS, 804 DIVISION ST., TRENTON, N.J., SAID THE "FLAK CAME UP HOT AND HEAVY AND ONE PIECE BOUNCED OFF OF MY FLAK HELMET."

LT. ATHAS ATHANAS, 163 HENDERSON AVE., HOT SPRINGS, ARK., SAID A FLYING FORTRESS NEAR HIS PLANE BLEW UP.

"A DIRECT HIT BLEW OFF THE LEFT WING," HE RELATED. "RED FLAMES CAME OUT AND THE PLANE WENT INTO A TAIL SPIN. I DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE PARACHUTE BLOSSOM OUT."

SGT. THOMAS RITTER OF MCALESTER, OKLA., A BALL-TURRET GUNNER, SAID SMOKE FROM FIRES IN MUNICH COULD BE SEEN 100 MILES AWAY AFTER THE ATTACK AND BILLOWED 6,000 FEET INTO THE SKY.

AMONG EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS REPORTING DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY PLANES WERE:

TWIN IN THE AIR:

CAPT. CHARLES COLE, JR., 2920 ANGELIQUE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.; AND LT. EDWARD KIER, 3143 WYANDOTTE ST., DENVER, COLO.

ONE IN THE AIR:

LT. CHARLES NICHOLSON, 408 SECOND ST., DOCENA, ALA.

LT. KENNETH PETTIT, 382 EASTERN AVE., NEWARK, OHIO.

MAJ. MAURICE CRISTADERO, 5190 DEMONTLUZIN, NEW ORLEANS.

CAPT. RICHARD FREUCHTENICHT, 1326 DELTA BLV. FT. WAYNE, IND.

LT. JOHN SEEHL, 281 W. LINCOLN AVE., ROSELLE PARK, N.J.

LT. WILLIAM TOLBY, AVALON, PA. (ALSO GOT ONE ON GROUND).

ONE-HALF IN AIR:



3024-22355

LT. RICHARD WHITE, 1517 N. UNION ST., APPLETON, WIS.  
LT. EUGENE MURPHY, 333 E. 57TH ST., NEW YORK.  
LT. DONALD MALMSTEN, BURWELL, NEB.  
LT. WILLIAM O'BRYAN, 12251 HOUSTON ST., NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.  
LT. PAUL MORGAN, 326 SYCAMORE RD., LEXINGTON, KY.  
LT. B. O. BROOKER, JR., 3710 CEDARWOOD DR., COLUMBIA, S.C.

TWO ON THE GROUND:

LT. KIRK JOHN, 115 SOUTH 11TH ST., COATESVILLE, PA.

ONE ON THE GROUND:

LT. MILLARD ANDERSON, LYNCHBURG, VA.

CAPT. KENDALL CARLSON, RED BLUFF, CALIF.

LT. RICHARD CORBETT, 523 W. WASHINGTON AVE., MADISON, WIS.

LT. JAMES HILEMAN, 343 KEYSTONE DR., NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

LT. THURMAN LONG, FT. WAYNE, IND.

LT. GERALD HENRY, TAYLORSVILLE, KY.

LT. JEREMIAH H. SULLIVAN, AMBLER, PA.

LT. ALBERT WRIGHT, 59 HENLOCK RD., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CAPT. PHILIP BROOKS, 1743 GRAND AVE., JACKSON, MISS.

--DASH--

WDS READ FIRST WORD IN THIRD GRAF TWO (NOT TWIN)

RW704PEW

LONDON, FEB. 25-(AP)-GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, ARRIVED TODAY AND TALKED WITH ANTHONY EDEN PRELIMINARY TO A CONFERENCE TOMORROW WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE IS THE MAIN TOPIC UP FOR DISCUSSION. FRANCE HAS YET TO ANNOUNCE WHETHER SHE WILL ACCEPT THE BIG THREE'S INVITATION TO CO-SPONSOR, WITH CHINA, THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

BIDAULT ARRIVED WITH ALFRED DUFF COOPER, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, AND FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN MET THEM AT THE AIRPORT.

ONE OF THE MATTERS CERTAIN TO BE DISCUSSED DURING BIDAULT'S VISIT IS A PROJECTED BRITISH-FRENCH MILITARY ALLIANCE TO COMPLEMENT THE TREATIES BOTH HAVE WITH RUSSIA.

PLAIN SPEAKING IS LIKELY BY BOTH SIDES ON FRANCE'S POSITION IN THE LEVANT. FRANCE CLAIMS SPECIAL POSITIONS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, AND BRITAIN'S INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED BECAUSE OF THE QUESTION OF STABILITY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SAFETY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

ANOTHER DELICATE QUESTION FACING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IS FRANCE'S RESENTMENT AT BEING EXCLUDED FROM THE YALTA CONFERENCES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER STALIN AND CHURCHILL.

MQ1038PEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB. 25-(AP)-MUSTANGS OF THE 55TH FIGHTER GROUP EXHAUSTED AMMUNITION SHOOTING DOWN SEVEN GERMAN JET PLANES AND DESTROYING SEVEN PARKED FOCKE-WULFS TODAY.

SO THE PILOTS RACED BACK TO ENGLAND, REFUELED AND RELOADED AND HEADED FOR GERMANY AGAIN AFTER GULPING DOWN HOT COFFEE.

"I THOUGHT MAYBE WE COULD CATCH THE LUFTWAFFE OUT ON A LATE MISSION AND WE COULD GET SOME MORE KILLS," SAID THE GROUP COMMANDER, LT. COL. ELWYN RIGHETTI OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

"BUT WE COULDN'T FIND A SINGLE PLANE. WE FINALLY SPOTTED SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS TAKING CALISTHENICS NEAR WEISBADEN. WE WENT DOWN TO STRAFE THEM. THEY RAN INTO THEIR BARRACKS SO WE SHOT HELL OUT OF THEIR BUILDINGS AND CAME HOME.

RP102AEW

3024-23355

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, BRITAIN, FEB. 25-(AP)-OUT OF AMMUNITION OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY, FOUR MUSTANG PILOTS CARRIED OUT A DESPERATE BLUFF TODAY TO FRUSTRATE SEVEN GERMAN FIGHTERS AND GET BACK TO THEIR BASE UNHARMED.

"WE HAD EXHAUSTED OUR AMMUNITION STRAFING AN AIRDROME AND WERE HEADED HOME WHEN SEVEN JERRIES HOPPED UP," SAID CAPT. THOMAS BELL, SHAWBORO, N.C., LEADER OF THE FLIGHT. "IF WE RAN WE WOULD BE COLD MEAT SO WE TURNED INTO THEM, BLUFFING WITH EMPTY GUNS. WE TAGGED ONTO THE END OF THEIR STRING AND FOLLOWED THEM AROUND LIKE A DOG CHASING ITS OWN TAIL.

"I FINALLY PULLED UP AND BEGAN FLYING FORMATION WITH A FOCKE-WULF. THE OTHER MUSTANGS DID THE SAME. THE JERRIES COULDN'T GET BEHIND US AND FIRE FOR FEAR OF HITTING THEIR OWN PLANES BECAUSE WE WERE FLYING SO CLOSE WE COULD SEE THE NAZI PILOTS CURSING IN THEIR COCKPITS.

"I SAT THERE WITH EMPTY GUNS, WAGGLING MY WINGS, AND NOW AND THEN I WAVED AT A HUN ALONGSIDE. HE WAVED BACK. EVERY TIME THEY EASED TOWARD THE EAST WE EDGED TOWARD THE WEST. WHEN THEY SWERVED BACK WE WOULD FALL RIGHT BACK INTO FORMATION BEFORE THEY COULD GET INTO POSITION TO FIRE. FINALLY THEY STARTED TO BREAK OFF, SO WE HIGH-TAILED IT OUT OF THERE."

FLYING WITH BELL WERE LT. CARL PAYNE, 2028 WEST HUISACHE AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; LT. GORDON BENSON, 20 DAVIS AVENUE, ROCKEVILLE, CONN.; AND LT. ARTHUR BOWERS, TISKILWA, ILL.

MQ943PEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH A

FEB. 25-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN BAAL

WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION AFTER TURNING BACK REPEATED GERMAN

COUNTERATTACKS.

FEB 26 1945

SGT. EDWARD J. MILLER, 509 ROY REX AVENUE, WILBUR ROAD, PA.,

STARTED UP WITH THREE JEEPS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION. HE FOUND THE

ROAD BLOCKED BY A ROW OF FALLEN TREES.

TIME WAS RUNNING DESPERATELY SHORT. THEN HE SAW AN ABANDONED

BULLDOZER NEARBY. HE HAD NEVER OPERATED ONE BEFORE BUT BY PULLING

ALL THE LEVERS HE FINALLY GOT IT TO MOVING.

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR, WITH THE ~~MILITARY~~ HELP

OF A PRIVATE, HE CLEARED THE ROAD BLOCK AND THE AMMUNITION WENT IN.



WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 25--(AP)--CURIOSITY AND AN EMPTY RIFLE GOT SGT. RUSSELL POTTERY, ~~ARM~~ R.R. 3, ALLENTOWN, PA., 39 PRISONERS NEAR DOVEREN TODAY.

POTTERY POKED HIS HEAD INTO THE CELLAR OF A RAILROAD STATION AND FOUND IT FULL OF GERMANS. WHEN FOUR OF THEM ~~WANDERED~~ AIMED THEIR GUNS AT HIM, POTTERY SHOT THEM WITHOUT HESITATION.

THE REMAINING GERMANS ~~THEN~~ INDICATED THEY WERE WILLING TO SURRENDER--MUCH TO POTTERY'S RELIEF. HE HAD USED HIS LAST FOUR BULLETS. FEB 26 1945

F1/5:300/MP-44OPEN

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 25 (AP)--PVT ROY J. ~~EXX~~ FABRE, 3421

TREMONT ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., CLAIMS TO BE THE FIRST DOUGHBOY ACROSS THE ROER RIVER WITH THE 84TH DIVISION. HE OPERATED AN ASSAULT BOAT AND MADE SIX SUCCESSFUL TRIPS.

A SHERMAN TANK COMMANDED BY SGT. HARRY HOUGHTON, JERSEY CITY, N.J., OF THE 29TH DIVISION APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TANK ACROSS. WITH HOUGHTON WERE PFC WALLACE SMITH, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; CPL CARL BEAL, LINCOLN, N.C., AND T/5 JOHN MALINSKI, 34 DIAMOND ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE 84TH DIVISION ON THE 9TH ARMY FRONT, FEB. 24 --(AP)--<sup>THE</sup> (DELAYED)--TWO MEN IN THE RAILSPLITTER DIVISION CAPTURED A GUN AND CREW OF A GERMAN 88 TODAY AND LOOKED ~~RIGHT~~ DOWN THE ~~XXXX~~ MUZZLES OF SIX RIFLES AND TWO BURP GUNS TO DO IT. FEB 26 1945

STAFF SGT. ARNOLD C. LYONE, 10 CEDAR STREET, SKOWHEGAN, ME., AND CPL. SAM A. WISHAR, 3908 SITH STREET, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, WERE NEAR KORRENZIG WHEN IT HAPPENED. LYONE HAD A MACHINE GUN AND WISHAR AN M-1 RIFLE.

THE TWO DOUGHBOYS WERE ON TOP OF THE 88 BEFORE THEY REALIZED IT BUT THE JERRIES WERE MORE SURPRISED THAN THE TWO YANKS WHO SUGGESTED THAT THE GERMANS SURRENDER OR ELSE.

A LIAISON PLATOON SENT OUT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IN THE MORNING JUMP OFF TO WORK ALONG THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE 84TH AND EVENTUALLY MAKE CONTACT WITH THE 102ND DIVISION HAD TWO BREATHTAKING MOMENTS.

THE LEADER WAS ~~2ND~~ LT. HAROLD HOWDIESHELL, 3767 MICHIGAN AVENUE, DAYTON, OHIO, WHO SAID THE SMOKE SCREEN FOR THE RIVER CROSSING WAS PUT DOWN SO WELL HE GOT WITHIN FIVE FEET OF 15 GERMAN SOLDIERS BEFORE THEY SAW HIM.



30.24- 22757

OF COURSE HE DIDN'T SEE THE "AZIS UNTIL HE WAS RIGHT ON TOP OF THEM, EITHER. BUT HOWDIESHELL HOLLERED "SURRENDER" FIRST. THEY DID.

THE BUCKEYE BOY AND SGT. HARRY FOX, ROUTE 3, TERRE HAUTE, IND., PLANNED TO CONTACT THE 102ND 1ST CLIMBACH BUT GOT THERE FIRST.

NOT REALIZING THEY WERE THE ONLY AMERICANS IN TOWN THEY STARTED JAUNTILY DOWN THE STREET WHEN THEY CAME FACE TO FACE WITH TWO GERMAN'S CARRYING POTATO MASHERS. THE GERMAN'S DROVE FOR COVER BUT FOX DROVE DOWN ON THEM WITH HIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND ~~HE~~ SURRENDERED.

THEY

THE PRISONERS TURNED OUT TO BE A WARRANT OFFICER AND A CAPTAIN.

FEB 26 1945

APR/12020/EUNSON/HC/805P

FIRST ARMY  
BY DON WHITEHEAD  
WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY, FEB 25-(AP)-NIGHT-FIGHTING U.S. INFANTRY SMASHED TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF COLOGNE EARLY TODAY AND THE FIRST ARMY'S MASSES DROVE ACROSS THE FLOODED ROER RIVER PRESSED ON AGAINST WEAKENING ENEMY RESISTANCE.  
DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, TOUGH INFANTRYMEN, WHO NOW ARE SPECIALISTS IN NIGHT ATTACKS, HAVE CLEANED OUT DUEREN, AND CAPTURED ELLEN, MERZENICH, STOCKHEIM AND BINSFELD IN AN ARC THREE MILES NORTH TO THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF DUEREN.  
LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' POWERFUL ATTACK WAS ROLLING FORWARD WITH GATHERING POWER AS REINFORCEMENTS, SUPPORTING WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT POURED INTO THE GROWING BRIDGEHEAD, WHICH NOW AVERAGES ABOUT THREE MILES IN DEPTH.  
LONG COLUMNS OF VEHICLES, BIG GUNS AND EQUIPMENT STREAMED ACROSS THE BRIDGES OF THE ROER, AND NONE COULD WATCH THIS GREAT MOVEMENT WITHOUT REALIZING THAT THIS WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST DRIVES EVER PUT ON BY THE FIRST ARMY.  
WHILE CONVOYS MOVED FORWARD, GERMAN PRISONERS MOVED BACK TO REAR AREAS. ONE DIVISION ALONE HAS CAPTURED APPROXIMATELY 2,000.  
A BATTALION OF 250 ENLISTED MEN AND A STAFF OF FIVE OFFICERS WAS TRAPPED IN ANCIENT RATH CASTLE, BETWEEN ELLEN AND MERZENICH, AS A RESULT OF THE NIGHT ATTACK. THE BATTALION WAS CAPTURED BY TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. COL. SAMUEL KOSTER, WEST LIBERTY, IOWA.  
THIS THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ATTACK CAUGHT MANY GERMAN'S BY SURPRISE. IN MERZENICH, GERMAN'S WERE CAUGHT IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES. THEY WERE A STRANGE SIGHT WALKING DOWN THE ROADS TO THE PRISONER OF WAR CAGE.

30.24- 23357

THE INFANTRY RECEIVED STRONG ARTILLERY SUPPORT, AND IN THE DAYLIGHT HOURS THEIR MOVES TOWARD HIGH GROUND HELD BY THE GERMAN'S NORTH OF DUEREN WAS MADE BEHIND A CONTINUOUS SMOKE SCREEN. ONE ARTILLERY BATTALION IN 24 HOURS FIRED 41,000 ROUNDS.

GUNS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. COL. J. H. BATTLE, CONCORD, N.C., LAID DOWN 4,155 ROUNDS OF SMOKE SHELLS IN COVERING MOVEMENTS. FOR 15 HOURS OF THE INITIAL ASSAULT THERE WAS A SMOKE SCREEN 1,500 YARDS AHEAD OF THE DOUGHBOYS.

CASUALTIES AMONG ASSAULTING TROOPS HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY LOW, A STAFF OFFICER SAID, AND THE RATIO OF KILLED TO WOUNDED IS LESS THAN IN ANY ATTACK EVER MADE BY THE FIRST ARMY.

AT ONE POINT, THE ADVANCE MOVED FORWARD WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMAN'S, WHO HAVE HAD MONTHS IN WHICH TO PREPARE POSITIONS. THE ENEMY, HOWEVER, IS KNOWN TO HAVE RESERVES CAPABLE OF MAKING STRONG COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES.

FEB 26 1945

A59

THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE ENCOUNTERED NO CIVILIANS IN THIS DRIVE. THEY ALL WERE EVACUATED BEFORE THE MOVE BEGAN, AND EACH BATTERED TOWN IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCE WAS DESERTED.

TALES OF INITIATIVE AND COURAGE CONTINUE TO COME OUT OF THAT MOONLIGHT ATTACK WHICH THE ARMY MADE ACROSS THE ROER.

MANY MEN IN ONE BATTALION OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION LOST THEIR WEAPONS IN THE RIVER CROSSING SO THEY WENT INTO THE ATTACK WITH GRENADES AND KNIVES. THEY ARMED THEMSELVES WITH THE WEAPONS OF DEAD OR CAPTURED GERMAN'S.

THE DOUGHBOYS FOXED THE GERMAN'S IN SETTING UP A NEW BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF DUEREN. THEY CROSSED THE RIVER INTO THE ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEAD AND THEN STRUCK SOUTH, CLEARING THE GERMAN'S FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE ROER AND ELIMINATING THE NECESSITY OF A HAZARDOUS ASSAULT BOAT CROSSING.

G416PEW

NINTH ARMY

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 25-(AP)-U.S. TANKS ENTERED THE DRIVE TO THE RHINE FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY AND SPED THE DOUGHBOY ADVANCE TO BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN MILES EAST OF THE ROER, CHANGING WHAT WAS A BRIDGEHEAD IN THE SAGGING GERMAN WESTWALL TO A DANGEROUS SALIENT.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND USED JET-PROPELLED PLANES ON AN INCREASING SCALE, BUT THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THAT THE ENEMY'S MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN THE WEST HAD REACHED BOTTOM.

RAILROAD BATTALIONS, VOLKSTURM UNITS, AIR FORCE GROUND PERSONNEL AND STATIC REAR ECHELON TROOPS ALL ARE BEING USED TO TRY TO HALT THE NINTH ARMY'S DRIVE.

THE 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH HAS BEEN DISCLOSED AS ONE OF THE SPEARHEADS OF THE NINTH ARMY DRIVE ACROSS THE ROER IN THE AREA NORTH OF LINNICH, CAPTURED A PRISONER WHO HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY ONE DAY. HE WAS IMPRESSED THE DAY THE OFFENSIVE STARTED, WAS GIVEN A UNIFORM AND SENT TO BAAL, WHERE HE WAS CAPTURED THE NEXT DAY.

THE TERRIFIC AIR AND ARTILLERY POUNDING HAS DEMORALIZED GERMAN REAR AREAS, ACCORDING TO PRISONER REPORTS, ALTHOUGH BOMB CRATERS MADE BY THE ALLIED AIRFORCES IS ONE OF THE CHIEF OBSTACLES OF THE PRESENT ADVANCE, JUST AS THEY WERE AT CASSINO IN ITALY.

THE GERMAN'S HAVE USED THEIR JETS IN TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THE ROER BRIDGES, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO HALT THE BUILD-UP.

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL SMALL COUNTERATTACKS, BUT NOTHING INDICATING THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS BEEN ABLE TO MUSTER ANY SIZEABLE STRENGTH TO MEET THE NINTH AND FIRST ARMIES.

IN A SHARP PICKUP OF SPEED, THE 84TH, 102ND, 29TH AND SOME OTHER AS YET UNIDENTIFIABLE UNITS IN THE NINTH ARMY MOVED FORWARD FROM TWO TO



FOUR MILES EAST AND NORTHEAST, CAPTURING OR ENTERING SEVERAL ROAD JUNCTIONS.

THESE INCLUDED LOVENICH, KATZEN, RODINGEN, PATTERN AND MERSCH. STEINSTRASS, ENTERED BY AMERICANS EAST OF JUELICH, WILL BE A PARTICULARLY RICH PRIZE AS IT LONG HAS BEEN THE CENTER FOR GERMAN TANK REPAIRS AND WHERE SEVERAL ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE REFITTED.

IN THE AREA OVERRUN THUS FAR, ALMOST ALL THE CIVILIANS WERE EVACUATED, ALTHOUGH A FEW HAVE BEEN PICKED UP.

THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS INSTANCES IN 84TH AND 102ND INFANTRY TERRITORY WHERE GERMAN SOLDIERS TRIED TO HIDE BY CHANGING INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHES. SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED HALF IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND HALF IN UNIFORMS. MOST OF THESE HAVE BEEN VOLKSTURM UNITS.

A91

CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF 88-MM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS HAVE BEEN TAKEN, LARGELY BECAUSE THE CREWS DID NOT HAVE THE SKILL OR THE WILL TO DEFEND THEM. THE 84TH AND 102ND BOTH HAVE REPORTED SUCH CAPTURES AND ALREADY HAVE TURNED THE GUNS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

"IN MANY CASES THEY DID NOT EVEN TRY TO DESTROY THE AMMUNITION, SO WE COULD PUT THE GUNS RIGHT TO USE," SAID MAJ. HARRY SUFFIELD, WOODWARD, OKLA.

SIX OUT OF NINE GUNS IN ONE GERMAN COMPANY WERE TAKEN BY THE 84TH DIVISION COMPLETE.

ON A SMALL SCALE, THE GERMANS ARE SHOWING THE CONFUSION CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NORMANDY BREAK-OUT, WITH SMALL UNITS COMING INTO TOWNS THEY THOUGHT WERE HELD BY COMPANIONS, ONLY TO FIND AMERICANS THERE.

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING THAT COULD BE TERMED A BREAKTHROUGH YET, HOWEVER, LARGELY BECAUSE THE ROADS AND AREAS OVER WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS NOW ARE FIGHTING ARE SO BADLY MANGLED IT SLOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE FOOT SOLDIERS.

LOVENICH AND KATZEN, THREE MILES SOUTH ERKELENZ, WERE TAKEN, HOWEVER, IN AN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES BY THE 102ND WITH SMALL CASUALTIES. MQ621PEW

FEB 26 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 25-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN, WHO ONCE LED THE FIGHTING FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION, HAS ANOTHER RED HOT DIVISION WHICH NOW IS WINNING COMBAT LAURELS. IT'S THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION, KNOWN AS THE TIMBERWOLVES.

THE DARK-HAIRED LITTLE GENERAL'S OUTFIT IS THE TALK OF THE FIRST ARMY TODAY AS LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' MEN DRIVE TOWARD COLOGNE AFTER CROSSING THE ROER RIVER IN ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR NIGHT OPERATIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IT'S A TOUGH, DISCIPLINED OUTFIT WHICH HAS MADE A SPECIALITY OF NIGHT FIGHTING. IT TAKES WELL-TRAINED, DISCIPLINED, AGGRESSIVE TROOPS TO FIGHT SUCCESSFULLY IN DARKNESS--TROOPS WITH A LOT OF CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES AND THEIR DIVISION, AND THAT IS WHAT ALLEN HAS ACHIEVED WITH HIS NEW COMMAND.

IT ISN'T A HAPPENSTANCE THAT THE 104TH HAS ABSORBED A LOT OF THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF ITS SLENDER LEADER. ALLEN HAS THE KNACK OF INSTILLING CONFIDENCE AND FIGHT INTO THE MEN UNDER HIM AND MAKING THEM PROUD OF THEIR UNIT--AND THE TIMBERWOLVES ARE BEING COMPARED NOW WITH THE VETERAN FIGHTING FIRST.

ALLEN BEGAN SPECIALIZING IN NIGHT ASSAULTS IN TUNISIA, WHEN HIS TROOPS ATTACKED AT EL GUETTAR IN THE DARKNESS AND ROUTED THE GERMANS.

DURING THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN, THE FIRST DIVISION ATTACKED ALMOST SOLELY AT NIGHT IN DRIVING THE GERMANS BACK TOWARD MESSINA, AND NOW TERRY HAS ANOTHER PACK OF NIGHT PROWLERS.

A156

IN DRIVING FROM AACHEN TO THE ROER RIVER, THE TIMBERWOLVES MADE EVERY MAJOR ASSAULT DURING DARK AND CAPTURED MANY DIFFICULT OBJECTIVES WITH AMAZINGLY LIGHT LOSSES. THE 104TH HAS PROBABLY THE LOWEST CASUALTY RATE OF ANY COMBAT DIVISION.

THE ROER RIVER CROSSING WAS ONE OF THE DIVISION'S MOONLIGHT MASTERPIECES. THEY SWARMED ACROSS THE RIVER IN ASSAULT BOATS BEHIND A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND LITERALLY CLAWED THEIR WAY THROUGH ENEMY POSITIONS AND ESTABLISHED A SOLID BRIDGEHEAD ALONGSIDE THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION.

THEN GUNS, AMMUNITION, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FLOWED SMOOTHLY INTO THE BRIDGEHEAD WITH HARDLY A HITCH.

ANOTHER STRIKING ACHIEVEMENT HAS BEEN ALLEN'S TRAINING OF REPLACEMENTS AT COMBAT SCHOOL NEAR THE FRONT LINES. YOUTHS WHO HAVE HAD NO COMBAT EXPERIENCE GET ACTUAL PRACTICE IN THEIR FRONT LINE JOBS UNDER DIRECTION OF VETERANS.

WHEN THEY JOIN THEIR UNITS THEY KNOW WHERE THEY ARE GOING AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

BY ROBERT EUNSON (380)

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN HAMBACH FOREST, GERMANY, FEB. 25-(AP)-GERMAN SOLDIERS BEING PUSHED FROM DUGOUTS, TRENCHES AND CELLARS SIX MILES ACROSS THE ROER RIVER THUS FAR ARE A PRETTY SEEDY CONGLOMERATION.

TWO TIGER TANKS CONTACTED TODAY BY A DIVISION IN THIS AREA ARE THE FIRST REPORTED AND PRISONERS BEING SEARCHED AROUND HAMBACH WERE FROM ANYTHING BUT PANZER OUTFITS.

"THEY INSIST THEY ARE VOLKSGRENADIERS AND NOT VOLKSTURM," SAID 1ST LT. HERBERT AVERY OF 8932 216 PL., QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y. AVERY WAS SEARCHING ABOUT 20 IN AN OLD BRICK BARN AT HAMBACH. THE STRAW ON THE FLOOR WAS LITTERED WITH JUNK SUCH AS RAZORS, POCKET KNIVES, COMBS AND MESS GEAR HE HAD MADE THE PRISONERS DUMP BEFORE LOCKING THEM IN A HAYMOW.

AVERY EXPLAINED THAT THE PRISONERS FROM GERMAN FORCES NOW BEING BEATEN RANGED IN AGE FROM 14 TO 38. MOST WORE SERVICE RIBBONS AND WARM UNIFORMS WHICH VARIED IN STYLE AND APPARENTLY WERE HAND-MADE-DOWNS.

ONE TIRED, SANDY-HAIRED GRENAIDER SLEPT QUIETLY IN THE HAYMOW, WHILE ACROSS THE STREET A NAZI YOUNGSTER NOT A DAY OVER 14 WEPT SOFTLY IN FEAR OF WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT.

"ABOUT 50 PER CENT STILL THINK GERMANY'S GOING TO WIN BUT EVERY ONE I'VE TALKED TO SINCE THE JUMP-OFF IS PLENTY DISGUSTED WITH WAR IN GENERAL," SAID PFC. MANFRED KAISER OF 736 WEST 181ST ST., NEW YORK, WHO WAS BORN IN GERMANY BUT HAS BEEN AN AMERICAN CITIZEN ABOUT SIX YEARS.

WAR FATIGUE AND THE RUINATION OF THEIR HOMES IN GERMANY IS THE MAIN REASON FOR THE PRISONERS' ATTITUDE, SAYS CPL. VERN FRIEND OF 5635 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO, WHO HAS BEEN HERDING PRISONERS AROUND IN THE HAYMOW SINCE LAST FRIDAY.

THE WHOLE LOT OF PRISONERS IS BEING GUARDED BY TWO PFCs, ASKIEL SMITH OF ROUTE 1, ELIZABETHTOWN, TENN., AND JOHN H. SCHMIDMEISTER, ANOTHER GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN, OF 61-21 PALISADE AVE., WEST NEW YORK, N.J.

THE OFFENSIVE REALLY GOT INTO HIGH GEAR IN THIS SECTOR TODAY WITH SURVEYORS WORKING ON ROADS STILL UNDER GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

EVERYWHERE FROM THE FRONT LINES WHERE TANK POWERED INFANTRYMEN BEAT OUT ONTO THE COLOGNE PLAIN, BACK TO HAMBACH IT WAS "GET ON THE MOVE."

TRUCKS OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES TAKE THE RIGHT OF WAY AND RACE AHEAD ON EVERY ROAD. MOST SUPPLY LINES HAVE BEEN MADE INTO ONE WAY ROADS TO KEEP TRAFFIC MOVING.

TREADWAY BRIDGES--TWO METAL CHANNELS, EACH 40 INCHES WIDE, PLACED ACROSS RUBBER PONTOONS--ARE TAKING EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE ROER NOW. STEAMSHOVELS AND CEMENT MIXERS ARE MOVING UP TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR BUILDING STOUTER STRUCTURES.



30.24- 22759  
BY THOBURN WIANI

WITH THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, FEB. 25-(AP)-WITH GERMANS ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY UNAWARE WHAT WAS HAPPENING, 30 ENGINEERS LED BY LT. PHILIP SEITHER OF DEFIANCE, OHIO, BUILT A 65-FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE PRUEM RIVER, ENABLING TWO BATTALIONS TO CROSS WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.

"IT WAS THE STRANGEST CROSSING JOB WE EVER HAVE DONE AND WE HAVE DONE EIGHT TO DATE," SAID SEITHER.

THE CROSSING WAS A REMARKABLE FEAT, ACHIEVED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT LAST NIGHT, IN AN OPEN SPACE ABOUT 140 YARDS WIDE. THE THUNDER OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY HELPED THE ENGINEERS TO WORK UNDETECTED, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS EASILY COULD HAVE SEEN THEM IF THEY HAD LOOKED HARD.

THE ENGINEERS, MEMBERS OF COMPANY "A", SEVENTH ENGINEERS BATTALION, COMPLETED THE JOB IN 20 MINUTES--A FULL HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE "H" HOUR.

"AFTER FINISHING, THEY STOOD GUARD UNTIL THE DOUGHBOYS STARTED CROSSING," SAID CAPT. CHARLES MARKS OF SUMNER, IOWA, COMPANY COMMANDER.

SEITHER, A FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF NATIONAL PARK COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D.C., BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY, GAVE MUCH CREDIT FOR THE SMOOTH OPERATION TO SQUAD LEADERS S/SGT. WALTER ZURAF OF WILKES BARRE, PA.; SGT. PAUL KENNEDY OF 3606 ECHODALE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.; CPL. GEORGE KENNEDY (NO RELATION OF PAUL) OF DOWAGIAC, MICH.; AND PFCs. EDWARD BARCAS OF CHICAGO AND EDWARD BUNAS OF WARE, MASS.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE FOOTBRIDGE HAD TO BE CARRIED 100 YARDS BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE "SNEAK BRIDGE COMPANY" COULD START WORK ON THE WESTERN BANK.

"WE REALLY SWEATED OUT THOSE 100 YARDS BECAUSE WE EXPECTED THE ENEMY TO START SHOOTING ANYTIME," ZURAF SAID. "AS A MATTER OF FACT, WE KEPT SWEATING UNTIL THE BRIDGE WAS FINISHED FOR THE SAME REASON. WE WERE 300 YARDS AHEAD OF THE MOST FORWARD FOXHOLES ALL THE TIME."

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AFTER THE TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE GERMANS AWAKENED TO WHAT WAS HAPPENING UNDER THEIR NOSES AND BEGAN SHOOTING. BUT THEN IT WAS TOO LATE AND THE ENEMY SOON WAS SILENCED.

IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY, THOUGH, FOR ANOTHER PLATOON, WHICH SPENT FIVE HOURS DODGING SHELLS AND ONE HOUR BUILDING AN INFANTRY SUPPORT BRIDGE--MADE OF ASSAULT BOATS TOPPED BY A TREADWAY CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A FULLY LOADED 2 1/2-TON TRUCK.

LT. DOYLE ETTER OF 1159 CHAMPION AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, COMPANY EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID: "THEY DID JUST AS GOOD A JOB AS SEITHER'S PLATOON, BUT IT WAS A MUCH DIFFERENT DEAL."

A PLATOON LED BY LT. WILLIAM BARTH OF 2254 EAST 84TH ST., CHICAGO, A FORMER BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, WORKED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT UNDER DIRECT OBSERVATION OF ENEMY ARTILLERY.

THE ENEMY ARTILLERY WAS WHITE HOT AT THE SITE BARTH FIRST SELECTED. ONE LARGE SHELL WOUNDED THREE MEN AND PUNCTURED ALL ASSAULT BOATS. ANOTHER KNOCKED OUT A BULLDOZER.

ELEVEN MEN THOUGHT THEY WERE "GONERS" WHEN STILL ANOTHER SHELL HIT THREE FEET AWAY--BUT IT WAS A DUD.

BARTH FINALLY GAVE THE ORDER TO MOVE FARTHER DOWN STREAM TO SQUAD LEADERS SGTs. CHARLES MACKENZI OF 4009 LEAMINGTON AVE., CHICAGO, AND ELMER MARGERUN OF 3433 GILPIN ST., DENVER, COL., AND CPL. JIMMIE SMUTKO OF CLOTHIER, W. VA.

RW629PEW

30.24- 23359  
WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE DIFFICULTIES OF FIGHTING THE GERMANS' JET PLANES WERE TOLD BY AMERICAN P-47 PILOTS WHO ENGAGED SEVERAL NEAR LINNICH TODAY. IN EVERY CASE THE JET PLANES WERE HIT BUT EASILY PULLED AWAY FROM THE THUNDERBOLTS.

FIRST LT. JOHN T. PICTON OF 640 BALINE AVE., PEORIA, ILL., SAID: "I SCORED A SHORT BURST ON THE JET BUT NEVER DID HAVE A CHANCE TO GET HIM. HE PULLED AWAY FROM ME AS IF I WERE TIRED THERE."

"I WAS FLYING AT 7,000 FEET WHEN A JET CAME IN AT 5,000," SAID SECOND LT. EDWIN P. GARDNER OF 95 PELDON STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y., "THE JET FLEW THROUGH MY BURSTS, THEN PICKED UP SPEED AND TURNED AWAY."

LT. EDMUND STASZ OF EASTHAMPTON, MASS., WHO SCORED TWO HITS ON A WAREHOUSE AT KREFELD SAID: "THE PLACE WAS POPPING AND SMOKE WAS RISING AT LEAST 6,000 FEET DURING OUR 25-MINUTE STAY."

"OUR ARTILLERY WAS POUNDING THE TOWN OF SPIEL FROM THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER AND LAYING DOWN A TERRIBLE BARRAGE," SAID LT. JOSEPH C. BOTZ OF 925 FAIRMOUNT BOULEVARD, JEFFERSON CITY, MO. "ALL OUR BOMBS LANDED IN THE TOWN."

LT. WILLIAM A. GUSY OF SECOR, ILL., A P-51 RECONNAISSANCE PILOT SAID: "ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY WAS MUCH MORE INTENSE THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE BULGE. RAIL TRAFFIC IN THE COLOGNE AREA WAS VERY HEAVY. ON THE BATTLEFRONT P-47'S WERE DIVEBOMBING AND STRAFING SEVERAL SMALL TOWNS AND ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD OF OUR OPERATIONS."

DECLARING HE FIRED ON A JET PLANE IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT IT OFF, LT. PHILIP A. JOHNSTON OF LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF., SAID: "THE PLANE LOOKED AS THOUGH IT HAD JUST DROPPED A BOMB LOAD AND WAS BEING FIRED ON BY P-47'S. I FIRED A LONG BURST AND OBSERVED STRIKES BUT THE JET PULLED AWAY EASILY."

LT. EUGENE G. REED OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., REPORTED SEEING TWO JET PLANES OVER JUELICH.

"OUR SHELL FIRE WAS GIVING THE TOWN OF BEDBURG A TERRIFIC MAULING," SAID LT. WAYNE UPELLE, JR., OF DETROIT, MICH.

LT. LOWELL D. SCALES OF LA JOLLA, CALIF., SAID: "WE HIT SPIEL AND DUMPED ALL OUR BOMBS IN THE AREA. BY NOW THE WHOLE TOWN IS PRETTY WELL DOWN."

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"WE DIVEBOMBED STEINSTRASS TWICE WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS," SAID CAPT. OSCAR W. WYLIE OF GASTONIA, N.C. "BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND PASS WE SAW SIX JERRY JET JOBS DIVEBOMBING AND STRAFING NORTH OF JUELICH. WE WENT AFTER THEM BUT THEY OUTRAN US."

LT. RUSSEL GRADEL OF BEAVER DAM, WIS., SAID "OUR BOMBS LANDED 1,000 YARDS AHEAD OF OUR TROOPS. WE DUMPED 500-POUNDERS ON WELLS DORF AND STRAFED FOUR TIMES."

LT. WARD B. HUTTO OF LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS, SAID, "IT WAS A GREAT DAY. WE SAW ONLY ONE BURST OF FLAK."

"WEST OF COLOGNE AND DUESSELDORF MOTOR AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION IS ALMOST NONEXISTENT," SAID LT. DELBERT W. CLARK OF ESCONDIDO, CALIF. "HOWEVER THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF TRAINS AND VEHICLES ALL OVER THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF BOTH CITIES."

LT. SAMUEL D. HEDGE OF TOULON, ILL., WHO MADE AN OBSERVATION FLIGHT OVER A GERMAN AIRFIELD AT OLLHEIM FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE, SAID "GERMAN ENGINEERS WERE BLOWING UP THE AIRFIELD. RUNWAYS AND TAXI STRIPS ALREADY HAD BEEN BLOWN AND THEY SEEMED TO BE IN THE PROCESS OF BLOWING UP BUILDINGS."

EAST OF THE RHINE A FLIGHT OF P-38'S WERE JUMPED BY 50 MESSERSCHMITT-109'S AND MANAGED TO SHOOT DOWN FOUR. ONE P-38 WAS LOST. LT. MARION P. OWNES OF EAST POINT, GA., SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE ME-109'S AND PROBABLY SHOT DOWN ANOTHER.



DESCRIBING THE GERMAN ATTACK HE SAID "THE PILOTS WE ENCOUNTERED IN OUR DOG FIGHTS HAD NO FORMATION NOR COORDINATED ATTACKS AND USED VERY POOR JUDGMENT AND HEAD WORK. OUT OF 50 THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT THREE GOOD PILOTS."

LT. RICHARD ANDERSON OF GREENLEAF, KANS., SAID: "I HAD PLENTY OF TROUBLE HANGING AROUND MY FLIGHT. AT ONE TIME I HAD AS MANY AS SIX PLANES ON MY TAIL."

"I THOUGHT WE HAD IT," SAID LT. WILLIAM F. CRADDOCK OF COLORADO CITY, TEXAS.

RW646PEW

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BY ROBERT EUNSON (320)  
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, FEB. 25--(AP)--AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS SMASHED INTO DOVEREN LAST NIGHT AND TOOK THIS FAIR-SIZED GERMAN CITY FIVE MILES NORTH OF BRACHALEN AFTER OVERCOMING RESISTANCE FROM SMALL ARMS FIRE.

LT. COL. WILLIAM S. STONE AND HIS OUTFIT TURNED BACK A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING WERE SITTING ON THE HIGH GROUND NORTH OF DOVEREN. STONE MANEUVERED HIS MEN INTO POSITION ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACKS AFTER LEAVING BAAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

AFTER GAINING ABOUT 1,000 YARDS HIS MEN RAN INTO MACHINEGUN FIRE AND HE PULLED HIS COLUMN OUT TO THE RIGHT MAKING THE LAST 3,000 YARDS INTO DOVEREN BETWEEN 2 P.M. AND NIGHTFALL.

THE FIRST TROOPS INTO DOVEREN INCLUDED SGT. PAUL KOEHLER OF 614 15TH STREET, CAIRO, ILL.; S/SGT. HUGH T. RODGERS OF ROUTE TWO, RUSHVILLE, IND.; SGT. WILLIARD F. SEAVEY OF 1460 FILLMORE STREET, DENVER, COLO.; PFC. WOODROW W. COLE OF ROUTE ONE, CUMMING, GA.; PFC. LEO E. WORDEN OF ROUTE FOUR, BOX 36, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; AND PVT. JESSER FLETCHER OF 212 TEMPLE CITY BUILDING, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

PFC. EDWARD F. CAMPBELL OF 509 BLACKBERRY ST., MCKEESPORT, PA.; T/SGT. CHARLES V. BARRY OF FORT SMITH, ARK.; T/SGT. ROLAND EVENSON OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.; T/SGT. JOHN N. KOUNTS, JR., OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; S/SGT. WALTER N. LANCE, JR., OF 403 HOLLY LANE, ELIZABETHTON, TENN.; SGT. CARL J. ALBERS OF ROUTE SEVEN, GREEN BAY, WIS.; AND SGT. MARSHAL DIXON OF 975 MERCY STREET, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

SGT. GEORGE S. HUNT OF 138 NORTH KAUREL STREET, BRIDGETON, N.J.; SGT. JOHN R. MARTIN OF DIVERSEY PARKWAY, CHICAGO; SGT. GEORGE J. MAYER-NICK OF 2446 BIRCHAVE, WHITING, IND.; SGT. JOSEPH J. NANNI, POST OFFICE BOX 111, DALZELL, ILL.; SGT. RAYMOND J. NOLTE, POST OFFICE BOX 56, ESCONDIDO, CALIF.; SGT. DOUGLAS OAKES OF 1407 LEXINGTON AVE., GREENSBORO, N.C.; SGT. IVAN D. RHINEVAULT OF BOX 13, DEXTER, ORE.; SGT. ROBERT J. RICHARDSON OF 205 NORTH 19TH STREET, CORSICANA, TEX.; SGT. PETE SOLO OF BOX 193 STARKVILLE, COLO.; SGT. GORDON B. STEPHENS OF 3603 MYRTLE AVENUE, COVINGTON, KY.; AND SGT. LAWRENCE H. STEWART OF ROUTE TWO, KINGS MOUNTAIN, N.C.

LF609PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON (390) (Q IN)  
WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, FEB. 25--(AP)--STEINSTRASS WAS CAPTURED TODAY, BUT NOT UNTIL 20 DOUGHBOYS SWEATED IT OUT FOR TWO HOURS IN THAT GERMAN TOWN ON THE JUELICH-COLOGNE HIGHWAY SIX MILES EAST OF THE ROER.

LT. FRED C. LENO, 92 FIFTH ST., SALEM, N.J., WAS IN THERE, PINNED DOWN WITH HIS MEN BY TWO ROYAL TIGER TANKS, AND AN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT WAS SCHEDULED FOR 1:15 P.M., WHICH MADE THINGS MORE GRIM.

TWO OUTFITS HAD HOPPED OFF FROM HAMBACH THIS MORNING AND STARTED FOR STEINSTRASS. THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT AS COMMANDED BY MAJ. WAYNE CULP, INMAN, S.C., AND A COLUMN ON THE LEFT WAS UNDER LT. COL. BEN AMMONS, JACKSON, TENN.

AMMONS COLUMN REACHED STEINSTRASS AT NOON. LENO AND SGT. ANDREW NUDGE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., TOOK THEIR TROOPS AND CHARGED RIGHT DOWN THE MAIN STREET. THE TWO TIGERS CAME UP OUT OF NOWHERE AND LET FLY WITH THEIR HEAVIEST GUNS.

MEANWHILE, ON THE RIGHT FLANK, 78 BY-PASSED GERMANS CAME DOWN A ROAD AND SURRENDERED, BUT EVERYBODY WAS BUSY, SO CULP TOLD THEM TO GO ON BACK TO THE STOCKADES BY THEMSELVES.

SOMEBODY HAD TO GET THOSE TIGERS--NOT STOP TO CAPTURE GERMANS--SO LT. ROBERT A. PETERS, 20-YEAR-OLD FORMER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MILER WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, SENT BACK WORD HE WAS GOING INTO STEINSTASS WITH BAZOOKAS.

PETERS USUALLY COMMANDS 57-MM ANTITANK GUNS, BUT THINGS HAD BEEN GOING SO FAST HIS GUNS HADN'T CAUGHT UP WITH HIM.

CAPT. WILLIAM BUTTLER, 1120 WEST 51ST ST., LOS ANGELES, SAID PETERS WAS THE TOUGHEST FIGHTER IN THE DIVISION AND COULD GET TANKS OUT IF ANYONE DID.

BY THIS TIME THE AIR FORCE HAD BEEN CONTACTED AND TOLD TO LAY OFF STEINSTRASS, BUT TO TAKE ON LICH, JUST TO THE NORTH. THEY DID.

ABOUT THE TIME PETERS GOT THERE, THE REPORT CAME OUT THAT THE TIGERS WERE RETREATING. NO ONE AS SURE WHETHER PETERS AND

THE TIGERS WERE RETREATING. ON

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THE TIGERS WERE RETREATING. NO ONE WAS SURE WHETHER PETERS AND THE TIGERS MET PROFESSIONALLY, BUT STEINSTRASS FELL AT 3 P.M.

CAPT. JOHN W. REYNOLDS, WINFIELD, KANS., LED THE ASSAULT INTO TOWN FROM THE LEFT FLANK. THEY FOUND THAT THE BOYS INSIDE ALREADY HAD MOVED ON.

CPL. GERALD STEINBACH, CHICAGO, WAS STRINGING WIRE ACROSS A FIELD WHEN HE HEARD GERANS TALKING. CAPT. THOMAS DONELON, 316 SOUTH CORTEZ, NEW ORLEANS, SAID STEINBACH DROPPED HIS WIRE, AIMED HIS CARBINE AND FLUSHED THE GERMANS, WHO THREW AWAY THEIR WEAPONS AND SURRENDERED.

AN OUTFIT ON THE LEFT FLANK CAPTURED A BATTERY OF FRENCH GUNS WITH WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FIRING INTO HAMBACH. MAJ. HAROLD HOPPE, 1709 SOUTH 23RD ST., LINCOLN, NEB., SAID THEY HADN'T CAPTURED THE CREWS BUT THEY WERE GLAD TO GET THE GUNS.

FD926PEW

PARIS, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE OFFICIAL FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT THAT PRINCE DON JUAN, THIRD SON OF THE LATE KING ALFONSO, SOON WOULD ISSUE A DECLARATION TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE CRITICIZING THE FRANCO REGIME AND ASSERTING HIS CLAIM TO THE THRONE.

THE MONARCHIST PARTY OF WHICH DON JUAN IS THE TITULAR HEAD IS CONVINCED THE FRANCO REGIME MUST END BEFORE SPAIN CAN ENTER THE UNITED NATIONS CIRCLE, THE AGENCY SAID.

DON JUAN'S MANIFESTO WILL BE ISSUED FROM LAUSANNE "ON THE EVE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE," APRIL 25, THE AGENCY DECLARED, ATTRIBUTING ITS INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH MONARCHIST PARTY IN PARIS.

MQ1054PEW

PARIS, FEB. 25--(AP)--POLICE INVESTIGATING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF LAWRENCE W. WHIPP, ORGANIST OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, ARE CHECKING THE POSSIBILITY HE MIGHT HAVE MET WITH FOUL PLAY AT THE HANDS OF POLITICAL EXTREMISTS.

POLICE HAVE LEARNED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, WHIPP INTERCEDED WITH RESISTANCE FIGHTERS ON BEHALF OF AN ITALIAN PLUMBER EMPLOYED BY THE CATHEDRAL WHO HAD BEEN DENOUNCED AS A COLLABORATIONIST. WHIPP WENT TO A MEETING OF A RESISTANCE GROUP, TOLD THE MEMBERS THEY HAD ACCUSED AN INNOCENT MAN AND THREATENED TO BRING THE U.S. ARMY INTO THE CASE. IT WAS FELT THAT SOME OF THE RESISTANCE GROUPS MAY HAVE RESENTED THIS.

WHIPP WAS ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER OF THE CATHEDRAL FOR 23 YEARS. PRIOR TO THAT HE WAS CITY ORGANIST IN DENVER, COLO. HE DISAPPEARED TWO WEEKS AGO.

MQ1054PEW



ROME, FEB. 25-(AP)- ~~Two~~ MUSTANG ~~REXX~~ FIGHTER

PILOTS SCORED THE FIRST VICTORY OVER GERMAN JET-PROPELLED PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AGO, 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

LT. EUGENE P. MC GLAUFLIN, 96 CLIFFORD ST., SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE, AND LT. ROY L. SCALES, WOOLWINE, VA., MEMBERS OF THE 31ST FIGHTER GROUP, DEFEATED THE NAZI PLANE IN A 25-MINUTE BATTLE ON THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER ON DEC. 22, 1944.

"IT WAS HIS SPEED AGAINST OUR MANEUVERABILITY AND WE WON, ALTHOUGH HE COULD HAVE BROKEN OFF THE FIGHT ANY TIME HE WISHED," MC GLAUFLIN SAID.

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TACTICS OF THE JET-PROPELLED PLANES, WHICH ARE REPUTED TO CRUISE IN EXCESS OF 600 MILES AN HOUR, HAVE MOSTLY BEEN TO AVOID ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES AND MAKE QUICK PASSES AT ALLIED BOMBERS.

RCA 01100/KIN/ 832A

BY SID FEDER

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FEB. 25-(AP)-U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS BOMBERS HAMMERED GERMAN RAIL LIFELINES TO THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTS TODAY IN DIRECT--AND REQUESTED--SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

THE SMASH AT ENEMY LINES LEADING INTO VIENNA FROM THE WEST AND OUT OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL TO GERMANS FIGHTING IN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA WAS MAPPED OUT IN CONFERENCES WITH RUSSIAN GROUND COMMANDERS. LT.-GEN. IRA C. EAKER, COMMANDING ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCES, AND MAJ.-GEN. NATHAN F. TWining, 15TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, FLEW TO ROMANIA AND BULGARIA FOR THE MEETINGS.

30. 24 — 23361

TODAY'S BLOWS WERE CONCENTRATED ON LINZ IN AUSTRIA, WHERE LINES FROM REGENSBURG AND MUNICH LINK FOR A RUN TO VIENNA. YARDS AND RAILS IN THIS AREA ALREADY HAD BEEN HIT BY SOME 960 TONS OF BOMBS IN THE LAST 12 DAYS.

THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE BEGUN 13 DAYS AGO HAS HURLED 12,274 PLANES FROM ITALY AGAINST KEY SPOTS, AND POURED DOWN 13,788 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

THE PRESSURE HAS BEEN SO SERIOUS THE GERMANS RESORTED TODAY TO THE RARELY-USED SMOKE SCREEN TO PROTECT LINZ, AND SENT UP HEAVY FLAK.

THE 15TH AIR FORCE HAS CARRIED OUT LONGER CONSECUTIVE BOMBINGS, BUT THIS IS THE FIRST STRETCH IN WHICH EVERY BomBER GROUP OF THIS CRACK FORCE HAS PARTICIPATED EVERY DAY, STRIKING FROM VIENNA SOUTH TO ZAGREB.

IT HAS AVERAGED 950 PLANES IN THE AIR DAILY OVER THE PERIOD, SOME "RECLAIMED" FROM FORCED LANDINGS JUST BEHIND ALLIED LINES IN NORTHERN ITALY AND IN YUGOSLAVIA.

GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING U.S. AIR FORCES, COMMENDED THE 15TH IN A MESSAGE AS AN EXAMPLE OF SUPPLY ACTIVITY, X X X X ----

GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING U.S. AIR FORCES, COMMENDED THE 15TH IN A MESSAGE. AS AN EXAMPLE OF SUPPLY ACTIVITY, ARNOLD SAID NEARLY 18,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE WERE CONSUMED IN THE FIRST 11 DAYS. MQ649PEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE TENTH MOUNTAIN INFANTRY DIVISION IN ITALY- FEB. 21-(DELAYED)--(AP)--THIS DIVISION PARTICIPATING IN THE APENNINES MOUNTAINS OFFENSIVE IS AN OUTFIT SO COMPLETELY MOUNTAINIZED THAT EVEN THE RED CROSS DOUGHNUT GIRL IS A FORMER PROFESSIONAL SKI INSTRUCTOR.

THE DIVISION OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS AND SKIERS UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. GEORGE P. HAYS PROVED ITS ABILITY TO CONQUER RUGGED TERRAIN THREE NIGHTS AGO WHEN A BATTALION SCALED THE FIVE-MILE-LONG, 3,500-FOOT RIDGE.

THE BATTALION, COMMANDED BY LT. COL. HENRY HAMPTON OF OAKLAND, CALIF., USED FIXED ROPES AND OTHER SPECIALIZED CLIFF-CLIMBING GEAR TO SCALE THE VIRTUALLY SHEER RIDGE IN AN ALL-NIGHT MANEUVER.

DISCLOSURE THAT THE DIVISION WAS IN ITALY CAME IN THE OUTFIT'S FIRST DIVISIONAL ASSAULT THROUGH SOME OF THE TOUGHEST ENEMY DEFENSES - ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE MOUNTAINEERS FOLLOWED UP THEIR INITIAL SUCCESS BY TAKING 3,700-FOOT MONTE BELVEDERE YESTERDAY. UNITS COMMANDED BY LT. COLS. WARREN SHELOR OF RALEIGH, N.C., AND ROSS WILSON OF KALISPELL, MONT., HIT BELVEDERE FROM TWO SIDES SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT AND WERE IN CONTROL OF THE PEAK WITHIN FOUR HOURS. CONTINUING ITS ATTACK, THE DIVISION GAINED MORE THAN A MILE OF ADDITIONAL GROUND ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT.

THE DIVISION HAD TRAINED TWO YEARS FOR JUST SUCH AN OPERATION. IT WAS TRAINED ON 10,000-FOOT MOUNTAINS AROUND CAMP HALE IN THE COLORADO ROCKIES.

SOME 60 PER CENT OF THE DIVISION'S PERSONNEL ARE COLLEGE GRADUATES. THE ORIGINAL ENLISTED PERSONNEL VOLUNTEERED BUT NONE WAS ACCEPTED UNTIL HE PRESENTED THREE LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FROM MOUNTAIN CLIMBING OR SKIING CLUBS.

LINE UNITS OF THE DIVISION'S THREE REGIMENTS INCLUDE SUCH EXPERTS AS SGT. TORGER TOKLE, THE BABE RUTH OF SKI JUMPERS, AND T/5 DEVEREAUX JENNINGS OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; SGT. STEVE KNOWLTON, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STAR WHO TOOK PART IN THE RIDGE ATTACK; CPL. FRIEDL PFEIFER, AN ACE IN SLALOM AND DOWNHILL RACING AND CHIEF INSTRUCTOR AT SUN VALLEY, IDAHO, BEFORE THE WAR.

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OTHER PRE-WAR WINTER SPORTS STARS INCLUDE T/SGT. WALTER PRAGER, COACH OF SOME CHAMPIONSHIP DARTMOUTH TEAMS AND ONE OF ONLY TWO MEN TO WIN THE ARLBERG KANKAHAR COMPETITION IN AUSTRIA TWICE; PVT. FRITZ KRAMER, THE MOUNT MANSFIELD INSTRUCTOR FROM SEATTLE, WASH.; CAPT. JOHN LITCHFIELD, A FORMER DARTMOUTH CAPTAIN; LT. PERCY RIDEOUT, ANOTHER FORMER DARTMOUTH CAPTAIN WHO COACHED THE BIG GREEN'S SKIERS FOR A TIME AFTER PRAGER ENTERED THE ARMY; LT. ROBERT LIVERMORE OF BOSTON, EX-OLYMPIC SKIER; M/SGT. CLARENCE CAMPBELL OF BREMERTON, WASH., MILITARY CROSS-COUNTRY SKI CHAMPION; SGT. PAUL PETZOLDT, WHO CLIMBED 26,000 FEET IN THE HIMALAYAS--HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER AMERICAN MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

DEBORAH BANKART OF SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., IS THE DIVISION'S SKIING DOUGHNUT GIRL. SHE FORMERLY WAS A PROFESSOR AT HANOVER IN CHILDREN'S SCHOOL WHERE SHE INSTRUCTED THE CHILDREN IN THE SAME TACTICS THE SKI INFANTRY.

EVEN THE DIVISION NEWSPAPER, "THE BLIZZARD," IS MOUNTAINIZED. INSTEAD OF A PINUP GIRL, THE PAPER FEATURES A "PINUP MOUNTAIN" IN EACH EDITION WHEN IT STARTED. MANY OF THE PICTURED PEAKS ARE THOSE THE DIVISION IS CLAMBERING OVER NOW.

THE DIVISION COMPRISES THE 85TH, 86TH AND 87TH REGIMENTS. THE 87TH SPEARHEADED THE LANDING ON KISKA IN THE ALEUTIANS IN AUGUST, 1943.

THE DIVISION'S PRESENT COMMANDER WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR BRAVERY IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE AND THE BATTLE OF THE ARGONNE FOREST IN THE LAST WAR. HE LANDED IN NORMANDY ON D-DAY PLUS ONE LAST SUMMER.

PFD/ FD/PC21-DEU

BY EDDY GILMORE

FEB 26 1945

MOSCOW, FEB. 25 (AP)--MAJ. ROBERT ROSENTHAL, 27, FORMER LAWYER

OF 1595 EAST 13TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO HAS MADE MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS

AND CRACKED UP THREE TIMES, NOW IS IN MOSCOW AFTER BAILING OUT OVER

THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN ORDER RIVER BATTLE FRONT.

BUT LET HIM TELL THE STORY:

"I WAS LEADING THE THIRD BOMBARDMENT GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ON FEB. 3 IN A RAID OVER BERLIN. MY FLYING FORTRESS WAS HIT BY FLAK BEFORE WE MADE OUR BOMB RUN. THE FLAK SET OFF A SMOKE BOMB IN THE BOMBAY, AND THE PLANE WAS FILLED WITH BLACK CHOKING SMOKE.

"THEN ONE WING GOT HIT AND THERE WAS ANOTHER EXPLOSION. ONE

OF THE ENGINES WAS HIT AND CAUGHT FIRE. BUT WE WERE ON ON THE BOMB RUN THEN AND SO JUST KEPT ON AND DROPPED OUR BOMBS. TWO OF THE BOMBS HUNG IN THE BOMBAY.

"IN A FEW MOMENTS THE PLANE WAS FILLED WITH SMOKE. I CALLED OVER THE RADIO THAT WE WERE LEAVING THE FORMATION. WE PULLED OUT AND HEADED EAST WITH A 100 MILE TAIL WIND. WE STARTED TO DRIFT AND SOON SAW THE ORDER.

"ABOUT THIS TIME T/SGT/ CHARLES WEBBER OF ELKTON, S.D., AND STAFF SGT. GEORGE WINDISCH OF LOUISBURG, KANS., BAILED OUT. THE PILOT AND THE ENGINEER BAILED OUT NEXT AT ABOUT 15,000 FEET.

"I PULLED MYSELF INTO THE NOSE OF THE PLANE AND BAILED OUT. I SAW THE PLANE EXPLODE ABOUT HALF A MILE AWAY. I HEARD A LOT OF SMALL ARMS FIRE BUT WHEN I LANDED I NOTICED NO HOLES IN MY CHUTE SO I GUESS THEY WEREN'T SHOOTING AT ME."

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ROSENTHAL HURT HIS ARM AND LEG IN LANDING.

AT THIS POINT LT. ROBERT STROPP, 26, OF 1009 NORTH MADISON ST., ROME, N.Y., SPOKE UP. HE HAD BAILED OUT OF THE PLANE BEFORE ROSENTHAL.

"I SUPPOSE I MADE THE FIRST CONTACT WITH THE RUSSIANS," HE



SAID. "I LANDED NEAR A WOOD AND DASHED IN THERE TO HIDE FOR I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE WE WERE. THEN I SAW AN AMERICAN HALFTRACK COMING DOWN A LITTLE ROAD. "

STROPP SAID HE YELLED "AMERIKANSKI, AMERICANSKI" AT THE DRIVER BUT THE CAUTIOUS RUSSIAN PULLED HIS REVOLVER AND STUCK IT IN THE FLIER'S RIBS. FINALLY HE UNDERSTOOD THAT STROPP WAS AN AMERICAN AND OFFERED HIM A SEAT ON THE HALFTRACK.

ROSENTHAL THEN CONTINUED THE STORY:

"I LANDED IN A FIELD AND THE NEXT THING I KNEW I WAS SURROUNDED BY RUSSIANS. I THOUGHT THEY WERE GERMANS AND THREW UP MY HANDS/. ONE OF THEM LUNGED AT ME WITH A BAYONET. I YELLED AMERICANSKI. A GREAT LIGHT CAME OVER THE FELLOW'S FACE. HE PUT DOWN HIS GUN AND THREW HIS ARMS AROUND ME AND KISSED ME. THEN HE TOOK ME TO A FIRST AID STATION.

"IN THE NEXT ~~XENXENXENX~~ TWO HOURS I MET THREE RUSSIAN GENERALS. ONE OF THEM HAD A CITATION FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THEY WERE ALL VERY KIND TO ME.

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"I THINK WE MUST HAVE CONSUMED 2,000,000 GALLONS OF VODKA AND AFTER THE VODKA WE ATE ABOUT 4,000,000 MEAT BALLS."

30. 24 — 23363

THE FLIERS SOON ALL GOT TOGETHER AND WERE ALL TAKEN TO A CAPTURED GERMAN HOSPITAL ABOUT 13 MILES FROM AUSTRIAN. THE HOSPITAL WAS MANNED BY RUSSIAN DOCTORS AIDED BY FOUR GERMAN GIRL NURSES.

THE AMERICANS WERE GIVEN IMMEDIATE TREATMENT AND LATER A GROUP OF RUSSIAN NURSES CAME IN. THE FLIERS WERE BATHED, GIVEN PAJAMAS AND PUT TO BED.

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THE FLIERS WERE WHILE/AT THE HOSPITAL FIVE LIBERATED AMERICAN PRISONERS CAME BY. THEY WERE GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT, FED AND PUT UP FOR THE NIGHT.

THE FLIERS STAYED SEVEN DAYS AT THE HOSPITAL. A RUSSIAN GENERAL SENT A CAR FOR THEM WHEN THEY WERE ABLE TO LEAVE WHICH TOOK THEM TO BIRNBAUM WHERE A GROUP OF POLES AND RED ARMY OFFICERS TOOK CARE OF THEM.

"WHEN THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN HEARD WE WERE THERE," ROSENTHAL SAID, "HE REALLY PUT ON A SHOW FOR US. I THINK AMERICANS MUST BE THE BEST-LIKED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD."

FROM BIRNBAUM THE AMERICANS WERE FLOWN TO POZNAN AND WATCHED THE BATTLE FOR THE CITY.



WHILE WAITING FOR A PLANE TO TAKE THEM FROM POZNAN TO  
MOSCOW ROSENTHAL SAID THEY SAW THOUSANDS OF LIBERATED AMERICAN, FRENCH,  
POLISH, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE STRANGEST SIGHT ROSENTHAL SAID WAS AN OX CART DRAWN BY  
FOUR OXEN.

"AN AMERICAN OFFICER WAS SITTING ON TOP DRIVING," HE SAID.

"THE OFFICER WAS SINGING, KNEW AND LAUGHING WITH A PACK OF YUGOSLAVS,  
FRENCHMEN AND CZECHS CROWDED AROUND HIM. I ASKED HIM IF HE WASN'T IN A  
HURRY TO GET BACK TO ENGLAND. 'HELL NO,' HE SAID, 'I AM HAVING A WONDER-  
FUL TIME.'" FEB 26 1945

ROSENTHAL SAID THE ROADS WERE LITTERED WITH WRECKED GERMAN  
EQUIPPED AND THOUSANDS OF DEAD.

LT. HARRY SCHULZ OF 4034-A NORTH 11TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SAID THE RUSSIANS TREATED "US SWELL"

PW 104581002AM

MOSCOW, FEB. 25-(AP)-LT. HARRY SCHULZ OF 4034-A NORTH 11TH ST.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO., WHOSE FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED AFTER A FEB. 9 RAID ON  
GERMANY, SAID TODAY THE RUSSIANS "TREATED US SWELL" WHEN THE AMERICANS  
WERE FORCED TO BAIL OUT BEHIND THE RED ARMY LINES.

"WE KNEW WE COULDN'T GET BACK TO FRANCE," SCHULZ RELATED.  
"AND SO WE HEADED FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT. THE PLANE STARTED ICING  
UP AND EVERYONE WHO COULD BAILED OUT.

"AFTER I JUMPED I SAW THE PLANE, WHICH HAD BEEN HEADED EAST,  
SUDDENLY TURN WEST. SHE WAS IN BAD SHAPE. WE ALL LANDED ABOUT A  
MILE FROM ONE ANOTHER. AS WE HIT THE GROUND THE RUSSIANS SWARMED  
AROUND US. WHEN THEY REALIZED WE WERE AMERICANS THEY TREATED US  
SWELL. WE ASKED THEM TO HELP US HUNT FOR THE BOYS WHO WENT DOWN WITH  
THE SHIP. THEY DID AND WE FOUND THEM. ALL DEAD. THE RUSSIANS  
HELPED US BURY THEM."

SCHULZ ARRIVED IN MOSCOW WITH A GROUP OF OTHER AMERICAN  
FLIERS WHO HAD BEEN FORCED TO BAIL OUT FROM CRIPPLED PLANES BEHIND  
THE RUSSIAN LINES.

PRECEDE MADRID

LISBON, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT  
THAT THE PORTUGUESE COLONY OF MACAO ON THE CHINA COAST NEAR HONGKONG  
HAD BEEN BOMBED TODAY BY AN AMERICAN PLANE AND DECLARED A PROTEST  
WAS BEING FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"AN AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINE BOMBER FLEW OVER MACAO SUNDAY AT 11:05  
A.M. LOCAL TIME AND BOMBED THE PLACE WHERE A JAPANESE PLANE THAT HAD  
FALLEN SEVERAL DAYS AGO WAS STORED AFTER BEING DULY SEIZED BY  
PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW.

"THE BOMBER ALSO MACHINE GUNNED SEVERAL PLACES, LOCAL INSTALLATIONS  
AND SEACRAFT ANCHORED AT PORT MACAO. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF  
CASUALTIES, BUT NO EUROPEAN PORTUGUESE WAS REPORTED AMONG THE  
VICTIMS."

MQ1252AEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 25-(AP)-LT. ROBERT STROPP OF 1009 NORTH MADISON ST.,  
ROME, N.Y., WHO BAILED OUT BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES AFTER HIS FLYING  
FORTRESS WAS HIT BY FLAK DURING THE FEB. 3 ALLIED RAID ON BERLIN  
TOLD TODAY HOW HE ALMOST GOT SHOT BEFORE HE COULD CONVINCE A RED  
ARMY SOLDIER THAT HE WAS AN AMERICAN.

STROPP, 26, SAID HE "LANDED NEAR A WOOD AND DASHED IN IT TO  
HIDE."

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE I WAS," HE RELATED. "THEN I SAW AN  
AMERICAN HALFTRACK COMING DOWN A LITTLE ROAD."

"I YELLED 'AMERICANSKI, AMERICANSKI' AT THE DRIVER BUT THE  
CAUTIOUS RUSSIAN PULLED HIS REVOLVER AND STUCK IT IN MY RIBS."

STROPP SAID HE FINALLY CONVINCED THE RUSSIAN HE WAS A U.S. FLIER  
AND THEN THE SOVIET SOLDIER HELPED HIM INTO THE HALFTRACK AND RODE



HIM BACK TO THE RED ARMY BASE, WHERE HE JOINED T/SGT. CHARLES WEBBER OF ELKTON, S.D., AND STAFF SGT. GEORGE WINDISCH OF LOUISBURG, KANS., WHO HAD BAILED OUT OF THE PLANE WITH STROPP.

STROPP WAS BROUGHT BY PLANE TO MOSCOW BY THE RUSSIANS ALONG WITH A GROUP OF OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN BEHIND THE RUSSIAN LINES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

FEB 26 1945

B437PEW

MOSCOW, FEB. 25-(AP)-JAPAN'S MILITARY POSITION "HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY AFFECTED" BY THE NEW AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC, THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID TODAY.

"THE AMERICAN PRESS BELIEVES THE LANDING OF TROOPS ON IWO JIMA AND THE RAIDS ON TOKYO FORETELL FURTHER WIDENING OF OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN AND THIS ALSO IS RECOGNIZED BY THE JAPANESE," PRAVDA STATED.

"THE (JAPANESE) NEWSPAPER ASAHI FINDS THE SITUATION 'REALLY CRITICAL' AND STATES THAT 'THE ALTERATION OF THE MILITARY POSITION BROUGHT BAD AND UNDESIRE RESULTS IN THAT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A BATTLEFIELD,'" PRAVDA'S EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

SK1058PEW

~~BUDGET 44501~~ *Manila Philippines (McDonnell) as Mindanao island*  
MANILA, FEB. 25-(AP)-WITH MANILA IN AMERICAN HANDS AND THE YANKS PRESSING THE CLEANUP OF ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS IN A FEW FORTIFIED BUILDINGS, EARLY LIBERATION OF ALL THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IS IN PROSPECT, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY.

THE LAST ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN MANILA WAS OVERWHELMED YESTERDAY IN THE OLD WALLED CITY BY THE 37TH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY DIVISIONS, BUT ISOLATED ENEMY GROUPS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT IN FIVE BUILDINGS IN AND NEAR THE ANCIENT INTRAMUROS, SAID FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE TROOPS.

THE ISOLATED JAPANESE HAVE NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE FROM THE BUILDINGS, SUCH AS THE AGRICULTURE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT STRUCTURES JUST OUTSIDE THE INTRAMUROS WALLS, BUT THEY MAY HOLD OUT FOR A DAY OR TWO, HAMPSON REPORTED.

MACARTHUR SAID THE CONQUEST OF THE INTRAMUROS RELEASED 3,000 TERRIFIED CIVILIANS -- SURVIVORS OF THE BARBARITIES PERPETRATED BY THE LAST-STAND NIPPONESE GARRISON AND OF THE ARTILLERY FIRE THE AMERICANS RELUCTANTLY BUT NECESSARILY DIRECTED AGAINST THE WALLS TO BLAST OPENINGS FOR THE YANK LIBERATORS.

JAPANESE LOSSES ON LEYTE ISLAND AND SO FAR IN THE LUZON CAMPAIGN HAVE BEEN HEAVY, MACARTHUR SAID. OFFICIAL ESTIMATES PLACE THE TOTAL IN EXCESS OF 200,000.

HAMPSON SAID 12,201 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN THE DOWNTOWN MANILA FIGHTING, NOT INCLUDING THE UNQUESTIONABLY LARGE TOLL TAKEN BY ARTILLERY FIRE AND AMONG JAPANESE HOLED UP UNDERGROUND AND BURIED ALIVE BY MOBILE GUN HITS AND BULLDOZERS.

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY ALSO REPORTED 2,309 JAPANESE KNOWN DEAD ON CORREGIDOR, FORTRESS ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY, WITH OTHER THOUSANDS OF DEAD BURIED IN THE FORT'S 132 TUNNELS WHICH THE AMERICAN INVADERS OF THE ISLAND HAVE SEALED WITH DYNAMITE BLASTS.

THE FINAL VICTORY IN THE INTRAMUROS CAME THREE WEEKS AFTER THE AMERICANS ON FEB. 3 PENETRATED THE CAPITAL TO LIBERATE 3,700 INTERNEES IN THE SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP AND THEN BEGIN BITTER BUILDING TO BUILDING AND STREET FIGHTING.

A38FX

HAMPSON REPORTED MANILA'S FAMOUS PIER SEVEN, THE LARGEST PORT FACILITY ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PACIFIC, WAS CAPTURED BY THE CAVALRYMEN BUT THE JAPANESE HAD WRECKED THE GIANT CONCRETE DOCKSIDE.

IMPLEMENTING MACARTHUR'S DETERMINATION TO CLEAR LUZON, YANK TROOPS PUSHED THEIR DRIVES NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL. ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY AND SIXTH DIVISION DROVE INTO THE MARIKINA WATERSHED AREA, PROGRESSING TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF MONTALBAN AND REACHED ANGONO ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY.

IN THE FIRST CORPS SECTOR UNITS OF THE 25TH DIVISION STORMED PANTANBANGAN IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS, WHILE THE 32ND AND 33RD DIVISIONS PUSHED THE SCATTERED ENEMY NORTHWARD.

THE AIR ATTACKS WENT ON, HIGHLIGHTED BY THE SINKING OF AN ENEMY DESTROYER IN A CHINA SEA CONVOY. A FREIGHTER TRANSPORT PROBABLY WAS SUNK AND THREE OTHER VESSELS DAMAGED.

UM1113APW NM

FEB 26 1945

U.S. 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, GUAM, FIRST ADD-FIRST LEAD B-29S (BY ERICKSON) X X WELL OCCUPIED.

LT. ROBERT T. CUMMINS OF OAK GROVE, LA., NAVIGATOR ABOARD ANOTHER B-29, ASSENTED IN STOREY'S CONVICTION THAT MANY BOMBS HIT TOKYO INDUSTRIAL TARGETS DESPITE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

"OUR BOMBS HIT IN THE TARGET AREA," SAID CUMMINS, "BUT SOME SUPERFORTS WERE FORCED BY HEAVY CLOUDS AND HIGH WINDS TO STRIKE SUCH ALTERNATE TARGETS AS THE NAGOYA PLANE PRODUCING CENTER."

YOUNG CAPT. GEORGE SIMERAL OF PIXLEY, CALIF., A VETERAN OF THE AFRICAN DESERT CAMPAIGN AND THE FIRST BOMBING OF NAPLES, GRINNINGLY CLAIMED HIS SUPERFORT DROPPED THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBS ON THE CITY OF SHINGU, SOUTHEAST OF OSAKA.

HE PICKED SHINGU AS A TARGET BECAUSE HE FEARED CLOSE FLYING IN SUCH THICK CLOUDS THE WINGTIPS WERE OBSCURED.

"THERE MUST HAVE BEEN SOME OTHERS WHO HAD TO DO THE SAME AS WE DID," HE SAID. "MOST OF JAPAN MUST BE BURNING FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER."

MAJ. HARRY MAILLY, 20, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., PILOTING A PLANE NAMED "HEAVENLY BODY" FOR ACTRESS LANA TURNER HAD HIS BOMB BAY DOORS ICE UP ON A BOMBING RUN. HE FLEW 600 MILES WITH THE BOMB BAY OPEN.

CORP. EVANS CARR, 18, OF CORBIN, KY., FLYING HIS FIRST JAPAN MISSION AS A GUNNER, SAID HE DIDN'T SEE ANY JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

"I WISH I HAD--NOW--BUT I WASN'T WANTING TO SEE ANY WHILE I WAS UP THERE," HE SAID.

*Adm. Turner's Flagship Iwo Jima Forgetting (Gulian)*  
IN AN EARLIER PRESS CONFERENCE ABOARD SHIP FORRESTAL CITED THE

"GREAT TENDENCY TO COUNT OUR BATTLES WON BEFORE THEY ARE WON."

HE DECLARED THE UNITED STATES HAS A FORMIDABLE TASK IN "MAKING THIS GREAT OCEAN SAFE FOR AMERICA."

THIS WAS NOT FORRESTAL'S FIRST VISIT TO THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE. AS UNDER SECRETARY HE VISITED GUADALCANAL SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN INVASION AND HE VIEWED THE KWAJALEIN OPERATION FROM THE DECK OF A BATTLESHIP.



A57FX

THE NAVY SECRETARY EMPHASIZED TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS THE FACT THAT THE SMALL ISLAND OF IWO--ONLY FIVE MILES LONG AND TWO AND A HALF WIDE--PERMITTED NO ELEMENT OF SURPRISE, SUCH AS WAS ACHIEVED ON SOME BEACHES OF NORMANDY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE. "HERE WE HAD TO POUR TROOPS ASHORE AGAINST ENEMY FIRE. THIS IS A COMPRESSE

HAD TO POUR TROOPS ASHORE AGAINST ENEMY FIRE. THIS IS A COMPRESSED FRONTAL ATTACK.

"ONCE ASHORE THERE (IN FRANCE) WE HAD ROOM TO DEPLOY TROOPS. HERE THERE IS NONE ON A TWO MILE LINE. THERE IS NO FLANK HERE EXCEPT THE OCEAN."

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YET THE SECRETARY FOUND "A SENSE OF ORDER AND DIRECTION ON THE BEACH," DESPITE THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING THOUSANDS OF MEN ON A NARROW, CONSTRICTED SECTOR.

FORRESTAL DECLARED HE FELT AS MARINE MAJ.GEN.JULIAN SMITH DID AFTER TARAWA--"THAT YOU COULD NOT SEE A U.S. MARINE WITHOUT EXPERIENCING A FEELING OF REVERENCE."

THE FORRESTAL PARTY WENT ASHORE IN A LANDING CRAFT. THE PARTY INCLUDED GEN.SMITH AND HIS ORDERLY, PLATOON SGT. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, BOX 46, POLONA, FLA.; REAR ADMS. LOUIS E.DENFIELD, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, AND EARL W.MILLS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SHIPS; NAVY CAPT. WARWICK T.BROWN, FLEET MARINE FORCE SURGEON WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT KINSTON, N.C.;

NAVY CAPT.E.B.TAYLOR, OF LIMA, O., AND HIS AIDE; COL. C.V.WHITNEY, ARMY AIR FORCE, NEW YORK; MARINE MAJ.MATHIAS F.CORREA, OF NEW YORK, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY; MARINE 2ND/LT. EDWARD ELDER; AND SHIPS CLERK H.C. OBERLANDER, OF KANEAS CITY, MO., THE SECRETARY'S WRITER.

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QD105PPW

FIRST LEAD TOKYO RAID BOUNDUP (180)

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MONDAY, FEB. 26-(AP)--AMERICAN AERIAL MIGHT LANDED A POWERFUL ONE-TWO BLOW AGAINST TARGETS ON THE MAIN JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU SUNDAY AS CARRIER-BASED PLANES ROARED OVER IN WAVES AND MORE THAN 200 SUPERFORTRESSES FOLLOWED BOMBING THROUGH A CLOUD COVER.

TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED DAMAGE TO AIRFIELDS, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. THE TOKYO HOME RADIO ALSO SAID BOMBS FELL ON METROPOLITAN TOKYO AND IN THE VICINITY OF KOBE.

THIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 600 CARRIER PLANES AND "APPROXIMATELY" 130 B-29S PARTICIPATED. IT CLAIMED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT 35 AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND FIVE MORE DAMAGED UP TO 2 P.M. (TOKYO TIME).

TOKYO TERMED THE TWIN AERIAL ASSAULT AN "ATTEMPT TO TURN A TOUGH WAR SITUATION ON IWO ISLAND, SOMEHOW."

A139FX

ABSIE, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, REPORTED THAT 25,000 SQUARE YARDS OF THE HEART OF TOKYO WAS ABLAZE FROM THE SUPERFORT AND CARRIER-BASED RAIDS. TOKYO RADIO SAID MOSTLY INCENDIARIES WERE DROPPED.

INDICATIONS THAT TOKYO WAS RECEIVING ITS THIRD BOMBING ATTACK OF THE DAY WAS CONTAINED IN AN AIR RAID WARNING THAT "ENEMY NIGHT BOMBERS" HAD PENETRATED THE SKIES OVER SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE AND WERE HEADING TOWARD THE CAPITAL. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST CARRIER TASK FORCE, SKIPPED BY VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER, FIRST THREW ITS NAVAL FLIERS AGAINST THE CENTER OF JAPAN'S WAR-MAKING MACHINERY SUNDAY MORNING. THEN CAME MORE 200 B-29S--THE LARGEST FORCE EVER SENT OUT ON A SINGLE MISSION--TO BLAST TOKYO AREA INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

(RADIO TOKYO SAID 600 CARRIER PLANES WERE IN THE MORNING STRIKE AND THAT THE B-29S, HITTING FOR SEVERAL HOURS DURING THE AFTER-NOON, CAME IN MORE THAN A DOZEN FORMATIONS. THE JAPANESE RADIO CLAIMED IMPERIAL PROPERTY WAS BOMBED AND THAT PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISON, ANGERED AT THE ENEMY'S ARROGANCE AND LAWLESSNESS WAS APOLOGIZING TO EMPEROR HIROHITO AND REPORTING TO HIM ON "THE APPROACH OF DANGER TO HIS PERSON.")

(PART OF THE BARRACKS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD WAS DEMOLISHED WHEN A BOMB FELL INSIDE THE PRECINCTS OF THE JAPANESE ROYAL PALACE, SAID A BBC BROADCAST HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE BLUE NETWORK.)

IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THE MITSCHER TASK FORCE WAS HURLING ITS AIR POWER AGAINST TOKYO, FOLLOWING UP THE POWERFUL CARRIER PLANE RAIDS OF FEB.16 AND 17 DURING WHICH FOUR WARSHIPS, 32 OTHER SURFACE CRAFT, AND 659 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

THE NAVAL FLIERS TODAY HIT MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR INSTALLATIONS IN THE TOKYO REGION. (TOKYO OPINED THE AERIAL OSMASHES WERE TO COVER THE U.S. MARINE INVASION OF IWO JIMA JUST 750 MILES SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.)



THE SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TOKYO ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND NOT AN ENEMY FIGHTER. THE YANKS HAD TO UNLOAD THEIR BOMBS BY PRECISION INSTRUMENTS THROUGH A HEAVY CLOUD LAYER.

COL. CARL STOREY OF DENTON, TEX., A B-29 UNIT LEADER, SAID "WE COULD NOT SEE THROUGH THAT SOUP BUT I'M SURE WE MUST HAVE LAID SOME BOMBS IN THE MAIN STREET (OF TOKYO). THAT TOWN REALLY MUST BE BURNING TONIGHT."

THE U.S. 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT GUAM, REPORTED THE SUPERFORTRESSES STRUCK SUNDAY AFTERNOON. MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMARY, THE COMMANDER, SAID THE ATTACK WAS BY "A VERY LARGE TASK FORCE." WASHINGTON REPORTED MORE THAN 200 OF THE SKY MAMMOTHS WERE ON THE MISSION. THE B-29S POUNDED INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

A 20TH AIRFORCE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED IN WASHINGTON, SAID THE SUPERFORTRESS "HAS REACHED THE END OF ITS DEVELOPMENT STAGE, HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY BATTLE-TESTED AND IS ENTERING A NEW PHASE OF THE AERIAL BATTLE AGAINST JAPAN."

FEB 26 1945

A79FX

THE LATEST B-29 STRIKE AGAINST TOKYO CAME THREE MONTHS ALMOST TO THE DAY FROM THE TIME THE SUPERFORTRESSES FIRST ATTACKED JAPAN FROM MARIANA ISLAND BASES LAST FALL. IT MARKED THE FIRST B-29 DAYLIGHT HIT AGAINST THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE CITY.

(AN IMPERIAL JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE COMPLAINED THAT THE SUPERFORTS BLIND-BOMBED THROUGH THE CLOUDS DURING A SNOWFALL. IT SAID SMALL NUMBERS OF BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES HIT THE AREAS ADJACENT TO THE IMPERIAL STABLES AND THE GUARD HOUSE AT THE GATES OF OMIYA PALACE, CAUSING SLIGHT DAMAGE. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BOMBS STARTED FIRES IN "VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CAPITAL" AND THAT "THEY WERE ALMOST ENTIRELY QUELLED BY NIGHTFALL.")

(EDS: LONG LINE SECOND GRAG MAKE READ X X X THEN CAME MORE THAN 200 B-29S ETC.)

QD242PPW

(EDITORS NOTE: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT. HENRY A. WEAVER 3RD., 525 NORTH FORMOSA AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND FORMER BLUE NETWORK NEWSMAN).

BY SGT. HENRY A. WEAVER 3RD  
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IWO JIMA, (VIA NAVY RADIO)--(DELAYED FIVE DAYS, ONE HOUR AND 30 MINUTES AFTER AMERICAN MARINES OF THE FIFTH DIVISION WADED ACROSS THE BLACK BEACHES OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THIS ISLAND THE AMERICAN FLAG FLEW FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE 566 FOOT CRATER SURIBACHI YAMA.

THIS BLOODY BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA IS FAR FROM OVER BUT THE WEARY MARINES WITH THE BIGGEST PART OF THE JOB STILL AHEAD OF THEM TOOK HEART AT THE SIGHT OF THEIR FLAG FLYING ABOVE THEM.

THEY HAD THE ADDED KNOWLEDGE IT WAS FLYING

F

FEB 26 1945

ONLY 660 AIR MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.

OR THE FIRST TIME

AFTER FOUR DAYS OF THE SEVEREST KIND OF FIGHTING, 24 HOURS OF DRENCHING RAIN, THE MORNING DAWNED BRIGHT AND BLUE WITH JUST A FAINT SUGGESTION OF CLOUDS.

AS THE SUN RODE HIGHER THE MARINES STARTED THEIR ASSAULT AND FINAL CLIMB UP THE LIVE BUT NOT CURRENTLY ERUPTIVE VOLCANO THEY HAVE BEEN CALLING "MOUNT PLASMA."

MEN IN LINES, WHICH BY NOW WERE SPACED AT ABOUT ONE MARINE EVERY 25 YARDS, SQUINTED AT THE TOP OF THE VOLCANO WHERE A PATROL OF FIVE MEN WAS SEEN SLOWLY CRAWLING UP THE SLOPING SOUTHEAST FACE.

30. 24 - 23367

THE GOING WAS SLOW FOR THE PATROL AS THEY CLIMBED OVER THE CRAGGY SURFACE NEAR THE SUMMIT THEY TURNED BACK MOMENTARILY.

THESE MEN WHO FOR MORE THAN 100 HOURS HAD BATTLED AGAINST THE STIFFEST DEFENSE YET SEEN IN THE PACIFIC, WERE IN NO HURRY. THEY HAD FOUGHT THROUGH THIS LONG. THIS WAS NO TIME TO BE IMPATIENT.

IT WAS 13 MINUTES TO 10 A.M. WHEN THE SMALL PATROL WAS FIRST SEEN NEAR THE RIM.

DOWN AT THE BASE OF THIS LOOMING FORTRESS WITH ITS COUNTLESS CAVES, GUN EMPLACEMENTS, POCKMARKED WITH JAP POSITIONS, MEN OF THE 28TH REGIMENT WAITED.

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A24FX

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE MEN BELOW SAW A LONE MARINE MAKE HIS WAY UP THE HARD-LIPPED GULLY SLANTING DOWN FROM THE CRATER'S PEAK.

THE FIGURE--TINY, DEFIANT--STOOD IN BLACK OUTLINE AGAINST THE SKY, WAVED, THEN WENT DOWN INTO THE VOLCANO.

AT 10:30 A.M., ABOUT A HALF HOUR LATER, A PATROL OF ABOUT 40 MEN STOOD AROUND THE CRATER'S RIM.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS RUN UP ON AN IMPROVISED MAST.

AMONG THE FIRST MEN TO CLIMB THE HEIGHTS TO RAISE THE COLORS WAS MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT T/SGT. KEYES BEECH, AKRON, OHIO, A VETERAN OF TARAWA.

SQUATTING IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE OF MARINES WATCHING FROM BELOW WERE MARINE TANKERS OF A FIFTH DIVISION UNIT, A PITIFUL FEW OF THE GROUP THAT SPEARHEADED THE FRONTAL ATTACK FIVE DAYS BEFORE.

EACH DAY THEIR RANKS HAD BEEN DREADFULLY DEPLETED. BUT THIS MORNING THE TANKERS WERE THERE TO BE IN ON THE FINISH.

THIS MORNING THERE WERE FEW LEFT TO FIGHT BUT THEY STILL STOOD STURDILY, THEIR GUNS POINTED UP THE VOLCANO.

WHILE THE FLAG WAVED OVERHEAD, THE DEEP THUNDER OF ARTILLERY CAME FROM THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND. MEN OF THE 28TH TURNED THEIR FACES NORTHWARD.

THE FLAG FLEW OVER SURIBACHI BUT THE NOISE TO THE NORTH TOLD THEM THE BATTLE FOR IWO WAS NOT HALF COMPLETED.

(AN EARLIER ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM IWO SAID THE FLAG WAS PLANTED ATOP SURIBACHI BY PLATOON SGT. ERNEST IVY THOMAS, JR., OF TALLAHASSEE, FLA.)

HM1021ADW

WITH IWO (180)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM. R.K. TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, MONDAY, FEB. 26--(VIA NAVY RADIO)--(AP)--THE JAPANESE ARE USING EVERY WEAPON AND TRICK AT THEIR COMMAND IN DEFENSE OF IWO JIMA AGAINST UNITED STATES MARINES.

THERE WAS THE ENEMY SOLDIER WHO CRAWLED IN AMONG AMERICAN DEAD ON THE BEACH AND FIRED MORTAR SHELLS FOR SEVERAL HOURS UNTIL HE WAS DISCOVERED AND KILLED.

AL CROCKER, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ST. PAUL, MINN., DISPATCH, SAID HE WAS ABOARD AN LST (LANDING SHIP, TANK) CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL SHIP, WHEN THE JAPANESE FIRED SEVERAL MACHINEGUN BURSTS AT THE VESSEL. WOUNDED FROM THE BEACH WERE BEING LOADED ABOARD THE VESSEL AT THE TIME. TWO CREW MEMBERS WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

CROCKER SA

D THE LST SKIPPER, LT. EUGENE L. BERENBACH OF ST. PAUL, PLAINLY DISPLAYED THE RED CROSS TO SHOW THE SHIP WAS HANDLING WOUNDED.

THE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK IN SMALL FORCE NIGHTLY. THEY INFILTRATE AMERICAN LINES. SNIPERS ARE EVERYWHERE--THEY'RE STILL BEING PICKED OFF IN THE BEACHHEAD AREA.



AGAINST AMERICAN TANKS THE ENEMY EMPLOYES A VARIETY OF MINES--  
REGULAR ANTI-TANK TO THE BIG ANTI-BOAT TYPE, AND "SPIDER"  
MINES. THEY ALSO USE THE TOJO COCKTAIL, WHICH IS THE NIPPONESE  
VERSION OF THE MOLOTOV EXPLOSIVE COCKTAIL.  
MMV501PPW NM

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB. 25-(AP)-USING  
A HAND GRENADE INSTEAD OF A BALL, SGT. EVERETT J. HEDRICK, FISHER,  
ILL., PLAYED A WEIRD GAME OF CATCH WITH A JAPANESE ON A HILLSIDE,  
BUT QUICKLY TIRED OF THE GAME AND DROPPED THE ENEMY WITH HIS CARBINE.  
HEDRICK, SON OF MR. AND MRS. HUGH HEDRICK, SPOTTED THE JAPANESE  
IN A DUGOUT PREPARING TO TOSS A GRENADE. HEDRICK THREW A GRENADE  
HIMSELF BUT FORGOT TO PULL THE PIN. THE MISSILE HIT NIPPONESE  
ON THE FOREHEAD BUT DIDN'T KNOCK HIM OUT, SO HE TOSSED IT BACK  
AT HEDRICK, ALSO WITHOUT PULLING THE PIN.  
THEN HEDRICK'S CARBINE JAMMED, BUT HE PICKED UP ANOTHER ONE  
AND SHOT HIS OPPONENT DEAD.

UM1025APW

BOX WITH IWO

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, MONDAY, FEB 26-(AP)-  
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN BEGAN AT  
TARAWA, NOVEMBER, 1943, HEAVY LAND-BASED BOMBERS GAVE DIRECT  
SUPPORT TO GROUND TROOPS ON IWO YESTERDAY.

FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID TODAY ARMY LIBERATORS POUNDED  
JAPANESE POSITIONS IN NORTHERN IWO ISLAND, HELPING THE  
THREE MARINE DIVISIONS NOW IN A HARD FOUGHT CONTEST WITH THE  
JAPANESE FOR THE LAST STRIP OF MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD  
NO. 2.

ON ATTU, MAY, 1943, ARMY LIBERATORS FLYING FROM BASES IN THE  
ALEUTIAN CHAIN GAVE SUPPORT TO ARMY TROOPS REGAINING THE AMERICAN  
ISLAND.

MM706PPW NM

BY BOB GEIGER

ABOARD ADM. MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP IN JAPANESE WATERS, FEB.  
18-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVAL RADIO)-(AP)-IF THE SPRINGFIELD, ILL.  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS OFFERED TO PAY \$1,000 TO THE FIRST HOME TOWN  
BOY TO BOMB JAPAN PROPER, AND IF IT HASN'T ALREADY PAID OFF, IT CAN  
WRITE THE CHECK NOW.

LT. HERBERT WILEY, OF WASHINGTON PARK GARDENS, SPRINGFIELD,  
BOMBED ONE OF THE LARGEST AIRCRAFT FACTORIES OF THE RISING SUN EMPIRE  
DURING YESTERDAY'S CARRIER PLANE HIT AGAINST THE TOKYO REGION.  
PHOTOGRAPHS EXAMINED TODAY SHOWED HE DID A GOOD JOB.

WILEY'S BOMBS STRUCK THE NAKAJIMA OTA PLANT, ABOUT 40  
MILES FROM TOKYO.

"A LONG TIME AGO, I RECALL, THE SPRINGFIELD  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFERED A \$1,000 BONUS TO THE FIRST SPRINGFIELD  
MAN TO BOMB JAPAN," THE LIEUTENANT SAID, "BUT I DON'T KNOW IF  
THE OFFER STILL STANDS."

"IF IT DOES THE CHAMBER CAN CONSIDER THIS MY CLAIM  
FOR IT."

EW912PCW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH 4TH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE JAPANESE  
ARE NOT GOING IN MUCH FOR BANZAI ATTACKS IN THIS

OPERATION, BUT PFC. JAMES H. SKIDMORE, 301 ILLINOIS AVE.,  
OAKRIDGE, TENN., A PLATOON RUNNER, TOLD HOW 25 OR 30 OF THE ENEMY  
TRIED SOMETHING OF THE KIND AND WERE WIPED OUT.

THE CHARGE CAME AT A CORNER OF AIRFIELD NO. 1, LATER CAPTURED BY  
THE MARINES, WHEN SKIDMORE'S PLATOON CORNERED A SMALL GROUP OF  
JAPANESE IN A DUGOUT. THEY CAME OUT YELLING, BRANDISHING KNIVES  
AND SABERS AND TOSSING GRENADES. THEY WERE SPEEDILY WIPED OUT.

"I WISH THERE WOULD BE MORE OF THESE TACTICS," SKIDMORE SAID.  
"IT MAKES IT EASIER FOR US."

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SKIDMORE'S PLATOON LEADER CREDITED HIM WITH HEROISM IN LEADING  
TANKS UP A HILL UNDER FIRE AND LATER EVACUATING SOME WOUNDED.

EW9 37PCW

BY ROBERT GEIGER

ABOARD CARRIER FORCE FLAGSHIP, FEB. 21-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(DELAYED)-  
(AP)-LIEUT. CARLOS STAFFORD OF LYNCHBURG, S.C., HAS A DLY  
SENSE OF HUMOR.

IN NAVY RECORDS HIS ADVENTURE OF LAST SATURDAY OVER TOKYO IS  
REPORTED AS "FORCED DOWN IN WATER; DESTROYER CAME TO RESCUE."  
WHEN HE GOT BACK TO HIS SHIP TODAY HE SAID "I SMELLED FISH HEADS  
AND RICE COOKING."

HE CAME DOWN VIRTUALLY IN TOKYO BAY AND WAS SNATCHED TO SAFETY BY A  
DAUNTLESS AMERICAN DESTROYER.

HIS TARGET IN THE HISTORIC FIRST MASS CARRIER-PLANE RAID ON TOKYO  
WAS THE IMPORTANT NAKAJIMA TAMA ENGINE PLANT 12 MILES FROM THE  
EMPEROR'S PALACE. WITH HIM IN HIS HELLDIVER WAS WILLIAM AM.  
SCHMELING, AVIATION RADIO MAN 3/C, OF WEST ALLIS, WIS.

"WE PUSHED OVER AT 15,000 FEET FOR OUR BOMBING DIVE. BETWEEN  
7,000 AND 4,000 WE GOT A JOLT AND A BIG PUFF OF SMOKE CAME UP  
IN THE COCKPIT," SAID STAFFORD.

"THE ENGINE VIBRATED AND WHEN WE PULLED OUT WE WERE MAKING A  
TREE-TOP GETAWAY---AND I MEAN TREE TOP."

"THEY WERE STRAFING US WITH ACK ACK AND IT SEEMED EVERY CHICKEN  
HOUSE WAS FIRING AT US. THEY MUST HAVE BEEN THROWING UP A LOT OF  
SMALL STUFF."

"I SAW A FREIGHT TRAIN AND THOUGHT IF WE WERE GOING TO GO DOWN WE  
MIGHT AS WELL GO DOWN WITH GUNS BLAZING. BESIDES THE TRAIN WAS  
GOING OUR WAY. SO I STRAFED IT AND SET IT AFIRE."

"MY GUNNER CALLED OUT THAT MY COWLING WAS SMOKING, BUT I TOLD HIM  
IT WAS JUST SMOKE FROM THE GUNS. I DIDN'T WANT HIM TO GET EXCITED.  
BY THIS TIME THE ENGINE PRESSURE WAS DOWN ONE HALF AND I WAS  
SWEATING IT OUT TOWARD THE COAST WITH VISIONS OF EATING FISH HEADS AND  
RICE FOR SUPPER. I COULD SMELL 'EM COOKING ALL NIGHT."



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"AT THE COASTLINE I TOLD THE GUNNER TO THROW OUT EVERYTHING HE COULD. THEN I TRANSMITTED A DISTRESS SIGNAL TO THE COMMANDER AND ASKED HIM TO FIND A RESCUE BOAT WHICH HE DID. HE GAVE ME IT LOCATION. IT WAS ABOUT 20 MILES OUT OF TOKYO BAY. THE COMMANDER SENT OVER A COUPLE OF CORSAIRS TO IDENTIFY US A FRIENDLY PICK-UP.

"I TOLD THE GUNNER TO BREAK OUT THE LIFE RAFT AND THEN I SAT THE HELLDIVER DOWN 200 YARDS IN FRONT OF THE DESTROYER. THE SEA WAS SMOOTH AND WE MADE A SMOOTH LANDING. I CRAWLED OUT ON THE WING AND THE GUNNER GOT THE RAFT OUT AND I INFLATED IT. WE STEPPED OFF THE WING IN

OFF THE EDGE OF THE WING INTO THE RAFT WITHOUT GETTING OUR FEET WET. THE PLANE WEN DOWN IN ONE MINUTE AND 40 ENTS.

"THE DESTROYER SLOWED DOWN AND THREW US A LINE AND PUT OVER A CARGO NET. WE CLAMBERED UP. THEY TREATED US ROYALLY BECAUSE WE WERE THE FIRST GUYS THEY HAD RESCUED IN A LONG TIME. THEY PUT ME ON THE GRILL FOR ALL THE NEWS OF THE TOKYO OPERATION. THE DOCTOR REPEATED WHAT I HAD SAID TO THE OFFICERS OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SO EVERYBODY COULD HEAR IT. THEY PUT ME ABOARD A CARRIER THE NEXT DAY AND AFTER A COUPLE OF DAYS ANOTHER DESTROYER BROUGHT ME BACK TO MY SHIP.

"BOY, THAT ACK ACK FROM TOKYO BAY WAS 20 COUNTRY MILES OF ACK ACK."

EW950PCW

BY HAMILTON FAR...

WITH U.S. MARINES ON IWO JIMA, FEB. 25-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-

"COME ON, DAMN IT, WE GOTTA GO!"

WITH THOSE WORDS CPL. CLIFTON E. TAYLOR, WILMINGTON, IND., (EDS: NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) URGED HIS PLATOON AHEAD AGAINST HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE AT THE BASE OF SURIBACHI, EXTINGUISH IWO VOLCANO HONEYCOMBED WITH ENEMY GUNS.

TAYLOR TELLS THE STORY THIS WAY:

"WHEN WE GOT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE RIDGE ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE WITH MORTAR AND RIFLE FIRE. MY PLATOON LEADER WAS WOUNDED THEY BROUGHT BACK WORD TO THE COMMAND POST AND I WAS SENT UP TO STOP THE MORTAR FIRE. I STOPPED SOME, BUT THERE WERE STILL A LOT OF GRENADES COMING FROM CAVES.

"I GOT UP, WAVING TO THE OTHERS TO FOLLOW, SHOUTING; 'COME ON DAMN IT, WE GOTTA GO!'"

"AFTER PASSING ALONG THE BASE WE HEARD FIRE FROM THE OTHER SIDE. WE HAD A TOUGH TIME AND ANOTHER COMPANY RELIEVED US. WE STARTED BACK TO REST, BUT WERE PINNED DOWN BY RIFLE FIRE."

ACCORDING TO REPORTS TAYLOR REACHED THE TOP OF A CLIFF SAYING: "I'LL GET 'EM." HE GOT THREE OUT OF SEVEN JAPANESE.

EW629PCWB30KX

(160)

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH THE 25TH DIVISION, LUZON, FEB. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS AND TWO FILIPINO ENLISTED MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHO CAME TO LUZON BY SUBMARINE FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE YANK INVASION OF JAN. 9, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE MOUNTAINS HUNDREDS OF MILES NORTH OF MANILA BY A 25TH DIVISION PATROL.

THEY ARE CAPT. FRANK J. SKUNDALE, 1635 JOHNSON ROAD, ATLANTA, GA., AND FORMERLY WITH THE TVA AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.; LT. JOHN E. BOVE, 3242 NORTH LENNETH AVE., CHICAGO; SGT. SECONDO BUCOL, HAYWARD, CALIF., AND PVT. JAIME BERNAL, 643 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

THE FOUR REPORTED NUMEROUS NARROW ESCAPES FROM THE JAPANESE WHILE BLASTING ENEMY SUPPLY ROADS AND GATHERING INFORMATION ON NIPPONESE TROOP DISPOSITIONS.

THEY SAID THE JAPANESE OFFERED 50,000 PESOS FOR THEIR CAPTURE BUT FILIPINO GUERRILLAS AIDED THEM. THEY LIVED WITH NATIVES IN THE ISOLATED MOUNTAINS. SOME OF THESE PEOPLE NEVER BEFORE HAD SEEN AN AMERICAN.

BOVE SENT AN "EVERYTHING'S FINE" MESSAGE TO HIS FIANCEE, MISS OBERAS MASSIE, STUTTGART, ARK.

EW632PCW

IWO JIMA, MONDAY, FEB. 26-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AO-STAFF SGT. CHARLES C. HARRIS, OMAHA, NEBR., (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) EVACUATED FOUR WOUNDED MARINES BY RUBBER BOAT IN A ROUGH SURF AFTER STRETCHER BEARERS FOUND THEMSELVES UNABLE TO REACH THE CASUALTIES.

HARRIS TOOK THE WOUNDED MEN OUT TO A HIGGINS BOAT FROM WHICH THEY LATER WERE TRANSFERRED TO A DESTROYER.

THE MARINES WERE HIT BY ENEMY FIRE WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CLIMB AROUND THE LEFT SIDE OF MT. SURIBACHI.

SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE IN THE AREA THROUGH WHICH MEDICAL CORPSMEN WOULD HAVE TO PASS TO REACH THE CASUALTIES, SO HARRIS ESCORTED THE MEN TO THE WESTERN SHORE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ISLAND WHERE HE LOADED THEM ON THE RUBBER BOAT.

FJ1155PCW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, FEB. 26-(AP)-IT'S A DIFFERENT IWO JIMA TODAY, REMARKED LT. EVERETT F. MARTIN, NEVADA, MO. HE WAS BACK FROM HIS 33RD MISSION OVER THE EIGHT SQUARE MILE ISLAND WHERE MARINES ARE PUSHING THE JAPANESE BACK FOOT BY FOOT. HE AND OTHER ARMY PILOTS SAID THAT ON THIS RAID, SUNDAY, THEY GOT NO FIGHTER INTERCEPTION, NO ACK-ACK, WHICH HAS BEEN VERY HEAVY DURING PRE-INVASION ATTACKS, AND THAT THERE WAS ONLY SCATTERED AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE OVER THE TARGET.

LT. RICHARD D. FACKLER, 4004 WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., CHAMPAIGN, ILL., ANOTHER B-24 PILOT, SAID HE WATCHED AMERICAN TANKS ROLLING UP TO THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD, MOTOYAMA NO. 2, AND "THEN AS WE LEFT THE ISLAND I SAW TWO OF THEM AFIRE."

SECOND LT. JAMES E. WALKER, 1540 SOUTH STANLEY ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., REPORTED HIS BOMB HITS "WERE RIGHT ON."

EW1135PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH 37TH DIVISION IN MANILA, FEB. 25-(AP)-ORGANIZED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN MANILA IS OVER, ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY STILL IS HOLDING OUT IN FIVE PLACES IN AND NEAR THE WALLED CITY.

THESE GROUPS ARE ISOLATED WITH NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE. IN THE AGRICULTURE AND LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLS THEY ARE FORTIFIED AND MAY HOLD OUT FOR A DAY OR TWO.

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BATTLE FOR MANILA WAS THE DESTRUCTION BY FLAME AND DEMOLITION OF THE ENTIRE BUSINESS CENTER NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER.

THE SECOND PHASE WAS THE TERRIFIC STREET-BY-STREET, BUILDING-BY-BUILDING, ROOM-BY-ROOM BATTLING OF THE 37TH DIVISION AND THE FIRST DISMOUNTED CAVALRY SOUTH OF THE PASIG, ENDING IN THE WALLED CITY AND ON THE WATERFRONT.

THE THIRD PHASE WAS THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION'S BREAKING OF THE JAPANESE SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE NORTH END OF NICHOLS AIRFIELD. IN SOME RESPECTS THIS WAS THE BITTEREST FIGHT OF ALL ALTHOUGH



ALTHOUGH IT LASTED ONLY ABOUT A WEEK.

THERE IS HARDLY A LARGE BUILDING LEFT UNDAMAGED IN THE DOWNTOWN SECTION. METROPOLITAN MANILA--ITS HUGE MODERN STORES, LUXURIOUS THEATERS, CLUBS AND RESTAURANTS, ITS PICTURESQUE CHINESE SECTION, ITS HISTORIC WALLED CITY, ITS PALATIAL SOUTH SHORE RESORTS AND HOMES--ARE GONE WITH THE WINDS OF WAR.

MANILA CIVILIANS, THEIR HOMES GONE, THEIR SCHOOLS BLASTED, THEIR POSSESSIONS IN BUNDLED HEAPS AND THEIR FAMILIES DECIMATED, STILL SAY THEY ARE GLAD. EVEN THE HEAVIEST LOSER READILY AFFIRMS THAT NO PRICE WAS TOO HIGH TO BE RID OF THE JAPANESE.

AS TO THE DOUGHBOYS WHO WON THIS FIGHT--THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE FIGHTING OUTFITS IN THAT THEY ALONE IN THE PACIFIC ARE VETERANS OF CITY FIGHTING.

"WE LEARNED A LOT," SAID LIEUT. COL. JOHN D. FREDERICK WHOSE 119TH REGIMENT SLUGGED IT OUT FROM THE PASIG TO THE WATERFRONT. "I HATE TO THINK OF ANOTHER FIGHT LIKE THIS ONE, BUT WE KNOW HOW TO DO IT NOW, ALTHOUGH I CAN'T RIGHTLY SAY THERE IS ANY EASY WAY. AT LEAST I HOPE WHEN WE FIGHT IN JAPAN'S CITIES WE WON'T HAVE THE DOUBLE WORRY OF SPARING CIVILIANS WHILE KILLING JAP FORCES."

(EDS: FREDERICK'S HOME TOWN PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE)

A65FX

JAPANESE COUNTED DEAD IN THE DOWNTOWN MANILA FIGHTING WAS 12,201. THIS DOES NOT COVER AN UNQUESTIONABLY LARGE TOLL TAKEN BY ARTILLERY FIRE AND AMONG JAPANESE HOLED UP UNDERGROUND AND BURIED ALIVE BY MOBILE GUN HITS AND BULLDOZERS.

IT IS NOW APPARENT THE JAPANESE DID NOT MEAN TO LEAVE ANY SUCH LARGE FORCE IN MANILA, BUT HAD INTENDED WITHDRAWING ALL BUT THE DEMOLITIONISTS TO THE NORTHEAST BEHIND THE MARI KINA DEFENSE LINE.

THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT FIRST CAVALRY AND 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS BY THROWING A QUICK LINE AROUND THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA PREVENTED MUCH OF THIS PLANNED WITHDRAWAL. AS A RESULT THE JAPANESE RETURNED TO MANILA AND MADE THE BIG SCALE LAST STAND.

QD139PPW

BY RUSSELL BRINES AND C. YATES MCDANIEL

MANILA, P.I., FEB. 23--(DELAYED)--(AP)--WANT AMID PLENTY ACCELERATED MINS# AT LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP AND MADE ITS OUTLOOK BLACKEST JUST BEFORE RESCUE TODAY, SAID CAMP PHYSICIAN DR. DANA NANCE, CHINA-BORN SON OF THE VETERAN METHODIST MISSIONARY EDUCATOR, DR. W. B. NANCE.

DR. DANA NANCE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3125 CAP ST., NEW ORLEANS, SAID THAT ONLY A FEW INTERNEES DIED IN THE 21 MONTHS LOS BANOS WAS OPERATING ON A LARGE SCALE BUT THAT CONDITIONS WORSENERD IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS. "THERE WAS PLENTY OF FRESH FOOD IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE," SAID NANCE, "BUT THE JAPANESE DELIBERATELY PREVENTED INTERNEES FROM GETTING IT."

NANCE PROTESTED MANY TIMES IN WRITING AGAINST THE FOOD RESTRICTIONS AS WELL AS SHORTAGE OF MEDICINES, CLOTHING AND SANITARY FACILITIES, BUT THE COMMANDANT'S REPLY WAS ALWAYS THE SAME: "SO SORRY, WE CAN GET NOTHING."

AS A RESULT, NANCE SAID, BY FEBRUARY THIS YEAR THE INTERNEES WERE SUFFERING FROM COMPLAINTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MALNUTRITION, INCLUDING BERI BERI.

NANCE TOLD HOW INTERNEES FORAGED OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE DURING THE SECOND WEEK IN JANUARY WHEN JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HURRIEDLY LEFT THE CAMP AND TOLD THE CAPTIVES THEY WERE FREE. THE JAPANESE PULLED OUT WHEN THEY SIGHTED THE LINGAYEN INVASION CONVOY OFF MANILA BAY AND THOUGHT AMERICAN FORCES WOULD STEAM RIGHT INTO THAT AREA.

A NEW CAMP COMMANDANT AND STAFF RETURNED TO LOS BANOS JANUARY 13 AND IMMEDIATELY TIGHTENED ALREADY HARSH RESTRICTIONS.

THE FOOD SUPPLY DETERIORATED STEADILY AFTER OCT. 1944, AND HIT A LOW MARK THREE DAYS AGO WHEN THE RATION WAS LIMITED TO A HANDFUL OF UNHULLED RICE. THE COMMANDANT TOLD INTERNEES THEY WOULD HAVE TO HULL IT THEMSELVES. NANCE SAID THE INTERNEES WORKED AS MUCH AS 12 HOURS GRINDING RICE BETWEEN BOARDS TO GET ENOUGH FOR A FEW MOUTHFULS.

NANCE SAID HE COULD DO LITTLE TO COMBAT BERI BERI AS VITAMIN PILLS RECEIVED FROM THE RED CROSS WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO GO AROUND.

HE SAID THAT THE CAMP HOSPITAL WAS LIMITED TO 30 BEDS. ONLY THE MOST SERIOUS CASES WERE ADMITTED AND OTHERS WERE OBLIGED TO REMAIN IN OVERCROWDED BARRACKS.

WITH LIMITED MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, NANCE PERFORMED MORE THAN 200 MAJOR OPERATIONS, OFTEN USING INSTRUMENTS WHICH INTERNEES FASHIONED THEMSELVES BUT NO PATIENTS WERE LOST.

NANCE, A PRE-WAR CLINIC DIRECTOR AT THE BENGUET MINING CO., CAME TO THE PHILIPPINES AFTER EIGHT YEARS PRACTICE IN SHANGHAI. HE ORIGINALLY WAS INTERNED AT BAGUIO WHERE HE HEADED THE CAMP GOVERNMENT. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS A YEAR AND A HALF AGO AFTER THE REPATRIATION OF DR. C. N. LEACH A ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION STAFFMAN. EW620PCW

MANILA, FEB. 24--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THERE USED TO BE A HUGE ILLUMINATED SIGN ON TOP OF THE ICE PLANT NEAR MANILA'S OLD WALLED CITY. IT SHOWED A TRAPEZE ARTIST IN MIDAIR AND SAID:

"DON'T MISS MANILA'S FINEST--SAN MIGUEL BEER." THE SIGN TOOK A BATTERING DURING THE FIGHTING FOR DOWNTOWN MANILA AND NOW ALL THAT THE YANKS CAN READ SAYS:

"DON'T MISS---"  
THE YANKS DIDN'T.

UM1028APW NM

WITH ELEVENTH AIRBORNE DIVISION, MANILA, FEB. 24--(DELAYED)--(AP)--STAFF SGT. CLARENCE BIXLER, OF BISBEE, ARIZ., TOLD TODAY HOW HE AND THREE FELLOW PARATROOPERS KILLED 52 JAPANESE AS AN ENEMY FORCE CHARGED THEIR POSITION ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY FOUR TIMES THE NIGHT OF FEB. 22.

BIXLER'S COMPANIONS WERE PFC CLIFTON HAGA, SOPHIA, W. VA.; SGT. CLARENCE BRUTCHER, SAVANNAH, GA., AND PFC CEIL DAVIS, LAURINBURG, N. C.

THEY WERE ARMED WITH A MACHINE GUN AND GARAND RIFLES. "EACH TIME THEY CHARGED WE CUT THEM DOWN WITH HEAVY FIRE," BIXLER RELATED. "AFTER THE SECOND ATTACK DAVIS AND HAGA HAD TO MOVE BECAUSE JAP BODIE

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WERE BLOCKING THE FIELD OF FIRE." THE ENEMY WITHDREW AT DAWN, BIXLER SAID, BUT "ONE MORE ATTACK WOULD HAVE GOT US. THREE WERE OUT OF AMMUNITION AND HAGA HAD ONLY A HUNDRED ROUNDS LEFT IN THE MACHINE GUN." THE PARATROOPERS SLIPPED FORWARD AND SEIZED GUNS FROM JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS "AND WENT TO WORK ON THE SHACKS WHERE THE JAPS HAD GONE." EW1132PCW



30. 24 - 23371

AT LOS BANOS INTERNEES CAMP, FEB. 25-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER'S STAFF LIBERATED FROM LOS BANOS SAID TODAY THEY TRIED TO REMAIN INCONSPICUOUS DURING THEIR INTERNMENT TO AVOID ANY UNPLEASANTNESS AS A RESULT OF THE JAPANESE DISLIKE OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE LIBERATED STAFFERS ARE:

T.T. ANDERSON, SAC CITY, IOWA; GEORGE GRAY, LA MESA, N.MEX.; LUCIAN HUBBARD, ANN ARBOR, MICH.; MRS. R.M. LOVELL, FRESNO, CALIF.; NELSON PAGE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; .-4&-435  
PIERCE, LOS ANGELES.  
MRS. H. RAYMOND, HONOLULU; EARL ROSS, TOPEKA, KAN.; DONALD COCHRAN, WASHINGTON, D.C.; M. LANTZER BEIZER, MUNCIE, IND.;  
FRESNO, CALIF.

FRESNO, CALIF.; NELSON PAGE, WASHINGTON, D.C.; MARGARET  
PIERCE, LOS ANGELES.

MRS. H. RAYMOND, HONOLULU; EARL ROSS, TOPEKA, KAN.; DONALD COCHRAN, WASHINGTON, D.C.; M. LANTZER BEIZER, MUNCIE, IND.;  
AND T.G. COPELLO, J. FERNANDEZ AND WILLIAM STUMP, ALL OF MANILA.  
(EDITORS: STREET ADDRESSES NOT AVAILABLE)

EW1003PCW NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 25-(AP)-OSWALDO ARANHA, PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS' FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS OPPOSITION TO VARGAS IN THE PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

ARANHA'S STATEMENT, BANNED IN O JORNAL, SAID HE WAS SUPPORTING AIR MAJ. GEN. EDUARDO GOMES AS THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE. HE ATTACKED THE "NEW STATE" WHICH VARGAS ESTABLISHED IN 1937, WHEN THE LAST ELECTIONS WERE SET ASIDE, AND SAID HE ENTERED THE GOVERNMENT ONLY "TO PREVENT ITS INTERNAL WRONGS FROM HAVING REPERCUSSIONS ON BRAZIL'S INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

HE DECLARED THAT THE "NEW STATE" WAS REPUGNANT IN MANY WAYS TO HIS DEMOCRATIC CONVICTIONS.

MQ1120PEW

CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, MEXICO, FEB 25-(AP)-WORD IS SPREADING AMONG DELEGATES TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE THAT SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS INTEND TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A RUMOR THAT THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO ARE PUTTING ON PRESSURE FOR RECOGNITION BY THE THIRTEEN LATIN COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT HAVE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION WERE UNSUBSTANTIATED. HOWEVER, THE LATIN AMERICANS THEMSELVES HAVE TAKEN THE STAND THAT THEY MIGHT BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO DEMAND MORE REPRESENTATION ON THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL IF THEY EXCHANGED DIPLOMATS WITH MOSCOW.

THIS WAS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF BRAZIL. WHICH IS ASKING A PERMANENT SEAT ON THE COUNCIL.

SK1102PEW

FEB 26 1945

TORONTO, FEB. 25-(AP)-FRANCIS H. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, LAST NIGHT TOLD THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA THAT THE GERMANS HAVE LOOTED EUROPE OF ABOUT \$36,000,000,000 WORTH OF ART TREASURES AND GOLD AND JEWELRY.

TAYLOR, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION INVESTIGATING

NAZI ROBBERY OF EUROPEAN WORKS OF ART AND OTHER VALUABLES, SAID THE GERMANS HAVE A SPECIAL SERVICE BATTALION FORMED TO ROB CONQUERED AREAS OF THEIR ART WORKS. IN FLORENCE THE RECORD OF VANDALISM WAS "A GHASTLY STORY." AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, 55,000 PAINTINGS EXPROPRIATED FROM PRIVATE COLLECTORS BY THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FOUND.

ND1035PEW

MONTREAL, FEB 25-(AP)-THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION INAUGURATED ITS NEW INTERNATIONAL SERVICE TODAY OVER POWERFUL 50-KILOWATT SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTERS AT SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK. AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM CHTA--THE STATION'S CALL LETTERS--AT 3 P.M., THAT "THIS IS CANADA CALLING" OFFICIALLY PUT CANADA ON THE AIR TO THE WORLD.

THE HOUR-LONG PROGRAM WAS BEAMED PRINCIPALLY TO CANADIAN TROOPS OVERSEAS.

SK11PEW

FEB 26 1945

Had Undated 100 Air Attacks xxx x states  
THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI SAID MORE THAN 150 B-29S IN ABOUT

15 FORMATIONS WERE IN THE AFTERNOON STRIKE. IT REPORTED THE CARRIER PLANES STRUCK AIRFIELDS AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THE TASK FORCE, IT ADDED, WAS OFF SOUTHEAST JAPAN AND APPEARED TO INCLUDE 15 OR 16 REGULAR AND CONVERTED CARRIERS.

DOMEI QUOTED PREMIER KOISO AS BEING ANGERED "AT THE ENEMY'S ARROGANCE AND LAWLESSNESS" IN BOMBING IMPERIAL PROPERTY. HE SAID "DAMAGES, OF COURSE, ARE VERY SLIGHT BUT NEVERTHELESS, AS HIS MAJESTY'S HUMBLE SERVANT, I AM FILLED WITH TREPIDATION.

"I SHALL PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO HIS MAJESTY AND REPORT ON THE CRISIS AND THE APPROACH OF DANGER TO HIS PERSON AND, ON TOMORROW MORNING, I SHALL AGAIN REQUEST AN AUDIENCE FROM HIS MAJESTY AND IN HALF OF THE CABINET MINISTERS OFFER OUR PROFOUND APOLOGIES FOR THE UNFORGIVABLE NEGLIGENCE."

QD248PPW NM



UNDATED JAPANESE B-29S  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
TOKYO RADIO, IN AN UNCONFIRMED BROADCAST, REPORTED "12 TO 13 FORMATIONS" OF AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES DROPPED BOMBS AND INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO FOR TWO HOURS TODAY (JAPANESE TIME) THROUGH A HEAVY SNOWFALL.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE ATTACK FOLLOWED THE RAID BY AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES LAST NIGHT (TOKYO TIME). THE CARRIER RAID HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY AMERICAN SOURCES.

THE JAPANESE ESTIMATED MORE THAN 100 SUPERFORTS STAGED THE RAID, BUT THAT VISIBILITY WAS "ALMOST NIL."  
HW142APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE - IWO (220)  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
RADIO TOKYO, IN PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, SAID YESTERDAY (SUN) THAT JAPANESE FORCES ON IWO JIMA STILL HELD THEIR MAIN POSITIONS "INCLUDING MT. SURIBACHI" AND THAT NIPPON AIR UNITS ARE ATTACKING AMERICAN MARINE LINES AND SUPPORTING WARSHIPS "DAY AFTER DAY."

THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FCC.

"DAY AFTER DAY."  
THE BROADCAST

"DAY AFTER DAY."

THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FCC.  
TOKYO SAID THE AMERICAN CONTROLLED SECTOR ON IWO IS "NOT MORE THAN THE SIZE OF THE FOREHEAD OF A CAT."  
(OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS SHOW THAT THE AMERICAN FLAG HAS BEEN PLANTED ATOP MT. SURIBACHI AND THAT THE LEATHERNECKS ARE MOPPING UP ON ITS SIDE CAVES; THAT THE MARINES, WITH THE SOUTHERN AIRFIELD ALREADY IN THEIR HANDS, ARE SLOWLY MOVING IN ON THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD.)  
TOKYO CLAIMED THE JAPANESE WERE TAKING A HEAVY TOLL IN DEAD AND WOUNDED AND THAT YANK HOSPITAL SHIPS OFF THE BEACHHEADS WERE "CROWDED TO THE BEAMS."

THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI, IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO AMERICA, TOLD OF THE ORGANIZATION OF A NIPPON "SUICIDE ATTACK CORPS" AIMED "NOT AT THE KILLING OF FIVE OF 10 ENEMY SOLDIERS BUT AT THE KILLING OF FROM 50 TO 200 AMERICAN INVADERS." DOMEI ADDED THAT THE SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS IS "FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHTEOUS CAUSE OF DEFENDING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND FROM AN AMERICAN INVASION."  
TOKYO ALSO CLAIMED JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS "EFFECTED A LANDING ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF THE ISLAND" AND CAPTURED "A VALUABLE MILITARY DOCUMENT DESCRIBING THE DISPOSITION OF THE ENEMY FORCES."  
QD145PPW

BROADCAST  
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 25-(AP)-A WOUNDED CATHOLIC PRIEST'S STORY OF THE SLAUGHTER OF CHURCHMEN IN THE ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH BY FANATICAL DEATH-STAND JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANILA'S OLD WALLED CITY, WAS BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL TODAY BY ARTHUR FELDMAN, BLUE NETWORK WAR CORRESPONDENT.

FELDMAN IDENTIFIED THE PRIEST AS FATHER PALOMINO, RESCUED BY AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WHO WIPED OUT THE LAST ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE INTRAMUROS YESTERDAY. FATHER PALOMINO WAS DESCRIBED AS THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE EPISODE.

"BEFORE HE WAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL HE ASKED TO BE GRANTED ONLY ONE WISH, THAT HIS STORY BE TOLD TO ALL THE WORLD," SAID FELDMAN.  
"HERE IS THAT STORY."

"THE JAPS ORDERED 130 PRIESTS WHO WERE IN ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH TO TAKE REFUGE IN THE AIR RAID SHELTER OF THE CHURCH. IT WAS A TUNNEL-LIKE AFFAIR WITH ONLY A SINGLE OPENING. THE JAPS TOLD THEM TO GO THERE FOR SAFETY, WARNING THEM THAT IF THEY DIDN'T AND THE AMERICANS ARRIVED AND FOUND THEM THEY WOULD BE MURDERED.

"ONCE THE PRIESTS WERE INSIDE THE SHELTER THE JAPS TOSSED HAND GRENADES IN FROM THE SINGLE OPENING. MANY PRIESTS WERE KILLED AND MANY MORE WERE WOUNDED BY THE BLASTS.

"THEN THE JAPS TOLD ALL WHO WERE STANDING TO OPEN THEIR MOUTHS. THEN STUCK PISTOLS IN THE OPEN MOUTHS AND SHOT THEM. FOLLOWING THAT THE JAPS CLOSED THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHELTER, LEAVING THE WOUNDED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

"THEY DID A HASTY JOB AND FATHER PALOMINO, WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED BY A GRENADE, MANAGED TO CLAW AN OPENING AND CRAWL OUT. HOURS LATER OUR GIs FOUND HIM.

"HE ARRIVED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PASIG RIVER WEARING A WHITE POLO SHIRT AND A PAIR OF KHAKI TROUSERS. HE HAD REPLACED HIS PRIESTLY GARMENTS WITH THOSE CLOTHES BEFORE GOING INTO THE SHELTER WHICH LATER WAS TO BECOME A GRAVE."

QD228PPW

UNDATED JAPANESE NAVY  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT (SUNDAY) SAID THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS ADOPTED THE STRATEGY OF REMAINING WITHIN THE PROTECTIVE RANGE OF LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT--POSSIBLY WITHIN 1000 MILES OF THE HOMELAND.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS CARRIER PLANES OF THE MAMMOTH U.S. FIFTH FLEET TASK FORCE HAD RAIDED THE JAPANESE MAIN ISLANDS FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LITTLE MORE THAN A WEEK.

ON THE FIRST RAIDS, FEB. 16-17, UNITS OF THE U.S. FLEET WERE KNOWN TO HAVE APPROACHED WITHIN 300 MILES OF HONSHU, THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLAND, WITHOUT BEING CHALLENGED BY SURFACE UNITS OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

ADDRESSING THE PHILIPPINES IN A SPANISH-LANGUAGE PROGRAM, RADIO TOKYO EXPLAINED "YOU WILL UNDERSTAND PERFECTLY THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS ADOPTED THE STRATEGY OF OPERATING WITHIN THE RADIUS OF ACTION OF LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT."

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ADDED "SO LONG AS THE ENEMY TASK FORCES REMAIN AT A LONG DISTANCE IT IS TECHNICALLY IMPRACTICABLE FOR OUR LAND-BASED AERIAL FORMATIONS TO DEAL DECISIVE BLOWS TO THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES."

TOKYO RADIO ADDED THAT IF THE FIFTH FLEET "VENTURES INTO WATERS NEAR OUR COASTS, THE AIR UNITS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY WILL FIND THEMSELVES IN A FAVORABLE POSITION."

EXPLAINING ITS ADMISSION, RADIO TOKYO SAID:  
"JAPAN'S WAR FLEET CAN OPERATE IN A RELATIVELY REDUCED AREA ESCORTED BY AIRCRAFT, WHILE IF THE ENEMY TRIES TO CROSS THE DEFENSE LINE OF JAPAN PROPER, IT WILL HAVE TO OPERATE COMPLETELY OUT OF THE RANGE OF LAND-BASED BOMBERS, WHICH MEANS THAT THE AMERICAN NAVAL TASK FORCES WOULD HAVE ONLY THE PROTECTION OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS."

MM9PPW NM

UNDATED GREEK  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED A BAN ON ALL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS FOLLOWING "SERIOUS DISTURBANCES" SATURDAY AT THE TRIAL OF 22 FORMER CABINET MINISTERS CHARGED WITH COLLABORATION. THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED LAST (SUN) NIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC.  
AT THE TRIAL SATURDAY, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, "SOME VERY VIOLENT INCIDENTS" OCCURRED AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT WAS FORCED TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS WHEN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS RAISED OBJECTIONS TO ITS LEGALITY.

MQ603PEW



NEW YORK, FEB. 25--(AP)--THE HIGHEST GERMAN DECORATION, THE GOLD CROSS OF THE GERMAN ORDER WITH OAKLEAVES AND SWORDS, WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS GIVEN ONLY TO "A SELECT NUMBER OF PERSONS AFTER THEIR DEATH," WAS AWARDED SATURDAY TO REICH'S LABOR LEADER KONSTANTIN HIERL, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE AWARD WAS MADE BY HITLER AT A MEETING OF NAZI PARTY LEADERS AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PARTY PROGRAM.

MQ1118PEW

THE WESTERN FRONT (260)  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR--CANADIAN FIRST ARMY PUSHES TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF GERMAN BASE AT WEEZE.

CENTRAL SECTOR--AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURE DUEREN, ADVANCE TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF COLOGNE, CROSS PRUEM RIVER.

SOUTHERN SECTOR--BITTER FIGHTING RAGES INSIDE FORBACH, FRENCH GATEWAY TO SAAR.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY--BRITISH UNITS BATTLE WAY INTO ROTTUM, ONE MILE FROM ENEMY BASE AT WEEZE.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY--NO REPORT.

U.S. NINTH--SPEARS TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, THREATENING TO ENCIRCLE ERKELENZ.

U.S. FIRST--CAPTURES DUEREN AND FOUR OTHER TOWNS, PUSHES TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF COLOGNE IN SURPRISE ATTACKS.

U.S. THIRD--CROSSES PRUEM RIVER FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILE FROM BITBURG, DEPENDS BRIDGEHEADS OVER SAAR AT OCKFEN AND SOUTH OF SAARBURG.

U.S. SEVENTH--IN BITTER FIGHT INSIDE FORBACH, GATEWAY TO SAAR.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

8TH AND 104TH INFANTRY--DISCLOSED AS AMONG UNITS OF FIRST ARMY WHICH CROSSED ROER AND CAPTURED DUEREN.

29TH INFANTRY--REACHES STEINSTRAS, 16 MILES FROM COLOGNE.

102ND INFANTRY--CAPTURES LOVENICH AND KATZEN.

84TH INFANTRY--CAPTURES DOVEREN.

5TH AND 76TH INFANTRY--CROSS PRUEM RIVER, CAPTURE WITTLINGEN.

10TH ARMORED--WIDENS THIRD ARMY BRIDGEHEAD OVER SAAR AT OCKFEN.

4TH ARMORED--SMASHES 32-MILE STRETCH OF WEST WALL ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.

80TH INFANTRY--ADVANCES MILE AND ONE-HALF ALONGSIDE 4TH ARMORED.

94TH INFANTRY--WITH 10TH ARMORED EAST OF SAARBURG.

63RD INFANTRY--CLEARS ENEMY FROM FOREST IN SAAR RIVER BEND SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.

70TH INFANTRY--FIGHTING INSIDE FORBACH.

FD958PEW

FEB 26 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 25--(AP)--TWO VETERAN NAVY BATTALIONS, THE 46TH AND 57TH, HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER TWO YEARS IN THE PACIFIC WHERE THEY HELPED BUILD BASES AND DOCKS FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES TO THE ADMIRALTIES, 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SOME 1000 MEN OF THE 46TH, VETERANS OF GUADALCANAL, NEW GUINEA, AND THE ADMIRALTIES, ARE COMMANDED BY LT. CMDR. GEORGE CHENEY, CONNEAUT, KY. MOST OF THEM ARE FROM TEXAS, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND TENNESSEE.

IN 1943 THEY WERE BUILDING DOCKS, ROADS AND HOSPITALS ON GUADALCANAL AND "ONE TIME WE BUILT 250 PONTOON BARGES," CHENEY SAID, IN AN INTERVIEW.

30. 24 - 23373

TWO MEMBERS OF THE 46TH, WM. C. HARTROVE, GUNNERS' MATE SECOND CLASS, AUSTIN, TEX., AND ROBT. H. FOLSTADT, CHIEF MACHINIST'S MATE, POPEJOY, IOWA, WERE DECORATED ON GUADALCANAL FOR HEROISM AFTER THEY BOARDED A BURNING LST AND TOSSED OFF THE AMMUNITION, PREVENTING AN EXPLOSION.

OTHER MEMBERS ESPECIALLY ASSIGNED TO A SPECIAL JOB ON A JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND, SHORTLY AFTER INVASION FORCES HIT THE BEACH, "EVEN BROUGHT IN TWO OF THE FIRST JAPANESE PRISONERS," CHENEY SAID. THESE MEN SHARED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CITATION GIVEN THE 40TH BATTALION FOR THIS WORK AND SOME WERE WOUNDED AND RECEIVED PURPLE HEARTS.

AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE 57TH BATTALION, R. J. HERBERT, CARPENTERS' MATE THIRD CLASS, CHARLESTON, W. VA., CAPTURED A JAPANESE AND TURNED HIM OVER TO AN ARMY PATROL.

SOME 3,000 MEN WERE ABOARD THE TRANSPORT WHICH DOCKED HERE. IN ADDITION TO 1900 SEABEES, THERE WERE SURVIVORS FROM THE USS PALMER, THE USS LONG, AND THE USS OMMANEY BAY.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PALMER, LT. W. E. MCGUIRK, NEW YORK CITY, WAS AMONG THEM.

EW921PCW

FEB 26 1945

(EDITORS--THIS COMPLETES A LIST MADE "MORE" IN THE SATURDAY NIGHT REPORT)

HARMON, KENNETH EDWIN--MRS. EDA S. HARMON, MOTHER, 325 S.

MEAD, DENVER, COLO.

HATCHER, EVERETT S.--ALICE HOLLEY, SISTER, WATERLOO ROUTE, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

HAWTHORNE, RUTH C.--MRS. J. C. LANBRECHT, MOTHER, 1824

MONTEREY AVE., BERKELEY, CALIF.

HEBEL, WALTER E.--MRS. DOROTHY E. HEBEL, 1822 MULBERRY ST.,

ALAMEDA, CALIF.

HEDRICK, HAZEL--MRS. HATTIE G. DOUGLAS, MOTHER, 501 SEVENTH,

MANHATTEN BEACH, CALIF.

HEFFINGTON, JOHN JAMES--W. T. HEFFINGTON, BROTHER, COULTER-

VILLE, ILL.

HEINE, JOHN DIETRICH AND MARGARET D.--MRS. J. HEINE, 420 10TH

AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

HENDERSON, MARION E., AND ALEX G., SR.--MRS. MARY E.

BETTINGER, 2839 14TH AVE., WEST, SEATTLE, WASH.

HERMAN, GEORGE--MR. BEN LOUIS, BROTHER, 2507 OLIVE ST.,

TEMPLE CITY, CALIF.

HILL, AUGUSTA P., AND MARY R.--C. B. HILL, BROTHER,

AUSTIN, TEX.

HINDS, LONNIE R., JULIA D., AND ROBERT J.--MRS.

AMELIA K. HINDS, 101 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST., GREEN BAY, WIS.

HOFFMAN, CAROLINE--MRS. T. C. EDRINGTON, C/O MRS. C. C.

HOBBS, 17 COURTLAND APTS., ID; 310945, IOWA.

HOLDSWORTH

HOFFMAN, CAROLINE--MRS. T. C. EDRINGTON, C/O MRS. C. C.

HOBBS, 17 COURTLAND APTS., DAVENPORT, IOWA.

HOLDSWORTH, P. R.--MRS. P. H. HOLDSWORTH, MOTHER, 9909

64 AVE. S., SEATTLE, WASH.

HORLEY, CECILIA FRANCES--MRS. MAY MARSMAN, 669 MARIANA BOULE-

VARD, SAN FRANCISCO.

HOYT, ROSEMARIE--MRS. M. O. FOSS, AUNT, 734 SPRINGER AVE.,

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

IRELAND, ALFRED EDWARD--MRS. RALPH SHARON, DAUGHTER, 38

TEMPLE ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

B6WX



JANSEN, EDITH M.--CONSTANTINE A. STASEVITCH, BROTHER, C/O  
MRS. L. R. MORSE, 1811 FIFTH AVE., BAY CITY, MICH.  
JANSEN, WILLIAM H., JR.--MRS. ALMA MARCO, SISTER, C/O  
GLOBE WPPZBTLL TLPHON CO.,

JANSEN, WILLIAM H., JR.--MRS. ALMA MARCO, SISTER, C/O  
GLOBE WIRELESS TELEPHONE CO., SAN FRANCISCO.  
JONES, ALBERTA R.--MRS. NAOMI MACDONALD, MOTHER, 6708 11TH  
AVE., N.W., SEATTLE, WASH.  
KARRER, ARNOLD, AND REBECCA T.--MRS. W. A. THOMPSON, ROUTE  
3, CARLISLE, IND.  
KEFFIER, ELEANOR A., AND MIRIAM GRACE--MRS. JOSEPH NEVILLE,  
1100 CANYON AVE., WALLACE, IDAHO.

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KELLEY, ALFRED F.--MRS. HELEN L. S. KELLEY, WIFE, 555  
FOREST AVE., PALO ALTO, CALIF.  
KEPHART, EDWARD E. S.--MRS. R. W. KEPHART, 2311 ROBBINS  
AVE., NILES, OHIO.  
KNEEDLER, DONALD C., SR., DONALD C., JR., AND EDGAR M.--  
MRS. ETHEL M. KNEEDLER, 212 W. LINCOLN AVE., BARRINGTON, ILL.  
KNEEDLER, HELEN W.--MRS. HELEN W. KINDT, GRANDMOTHER, 161  
HILLCREST AVE., BARKELEY, CALIF.  
KROGSTAD, EDNA G.--MRS. ELVA L. GUIBERG, SISTER-IN-LAW,  
4254 LINDEN ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
LAKER, ROBERT E.--MRS. MARIA LAKER, 712 S. GRAMERCY PL.,  
WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
LANG, LEROY FRANCIS--FRED LANG, FATHER, DALLAS, SOUTH DAKOTA.  
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# AMERICANS, 10½ MILES AWAY, SHELL COLOGNE; 4 ARMIES STRIKING FOR RHINE AS FOE WEAKENS; U. S. PLANES USE IWO FIELD, MARINES PUSH ON

## AMERICANS SCORE BREAKTHROUGH TO VITAL RUHR BASIN

*BEALMEAR*  
Von Rundstedt Calls On  
Germans to Defend In-  
dustrial Area.

### PATTON GAINS 7 MILES

Canadians Resume Drive in  
North, Crack Calcar  
Defenses.

*FEB 27 1945*  
By AUSTIN BEALMEAR

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—  
(AP) The U. S. First army  
drove troops and tanks within  
10 ½ miles of the great Rhine  
city of Cologne last night and  
pounded it with heavy guns  
while the Ninth army on the  
north achieved gains which a  
field officer said appeared to  
be a breakthrough six miles  
from the vital Ruhr basin.

With four Allied armies on  
the offensive on a 200-mile  
front, German Field Marshal  
Karl von Rundstedt sought to  
rally his disorganized forces in  
an order of the day calling on  
them to defend the Ruhr's ap-  
proaches to the last man, say-  
ing that otherwise all was lost.

Front dispatches said the U. S.  
Third army appeared to have  
achieved a second breakthrough 60  
miles south of the First army,  
where in a seven-mile surge tanks  
and troops broke across both the  
Pruem and Nims river and were  
swiftly enveloping the enemy's  
Eifel mountain stronghold of Bit-  
burg.

#### Canadians Close on Calcar

The Canadian First army re-  
sumed its offensive on the north  
flank and behind a mighty barrage  
fought three and a half miles  
southeastward within a dozen miles  
of the Ruhr and cracked into the  
bitterly-defended town of Calcar.

Gen. Eisenhower's big push from  
the west was shifting into high  
gear. Four armies were threatening  
to overrun all Germany west of  
the Rhine and north of the Moselle  
river, an area 200 miles long and  
as much as 80 miles wide.

#### Guns Fire on Cologne

Plowing 30 miles into the Reich,  
the First army drove two spear-  
heads nearly 10 miles east of  
the Roer river, and a front dis-  
patch said a battalion of self-pro-  
pelled long Toms had opened fire  
on Cologne.

The Ninth army on the  
toppled the key road and rail-  
road town of Erkelenz and sent a  
column on two miles northeast to  
within six miles of the western  
Ruhr foundries at Muenchen-Glad-  
bach, and 18 miles from the big  
Ruhr city of Duesseldorf.

Both armies were driving toward  
the Rhine and at four points were  
one to four miles from the Erft  
river, last natural line of defense  
before the Rhine, which is even  
to 13 miles farther east.

The Ninth army sped on beyond  
the last minefields, seized one di-  
vision headquarters so swift was  
its rush, and was overrunning even  
anti-aircraft positions, rarely cap-  
tured in battle.

Field reports from both armies  
said the German positions were  
deteriorating rapidly, American  
casualties were surprisingly light,  
and a Ninth army officer declared:  
"There is no organized line in front  
of us and it appears we have  
a breakthrough."

The front now was 40 miles wide  
beyond the Roer. At least 38 Ger-  
man towns fell during the day.

The Americans were hurdling the  
anti-tank ditches, the zig-zag  
trenches of the type used in the  
First World War and other forti-  
fications which civilians had dug  
hastily in hope of stopping the  
Americans before the Rhine.

Pilots spotted heavy road and rail  
movement speeding westward be-  
yond the Rhine toward Cologne, a

ruined city of 768,000 population on  
the west bank which could be used  
for a stand like that at Stalingrad.

#### Drive Past Dueren

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army, slashing eight miles be-  
yond Dueren, was within sight of  
Cologne, 12 miles ahead. Less than  
four miles in front of them was  
the Erft river.

Fighting with rising speed  
through the fortified towns and in-  
dustrial slagheaps, American troops  
and tanks were fanning out from  
Dueren and one column lanced  
beyond drove, five miles southeast  
of Dueren, cutting in behind the  
tough Roer defenses south of that  
fallen citadel.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's  
Ninth army had a Cologne-bound  
column nine miles north of that of  
the First army, and these forces  
were only three miles from the  
Erft river after seizing Oberembt,  
seven miles northeast of Juelich.

At least four divisions had been  
identified in this northernmost  
push, which not only was rolling  
toward the Rhine but was within  
artillery range of the western  
Ruhr's factories.

One force captured the commu-  
nications center of Erkelenz, and  
a cluster of seven villages on the  
west, south and east of that strate-  
gic town of 6,600 population fell in  
quick succession.

Another column pushed on north-  
east and was nearing Kaulhausen,  
six miles from Muenchen-Gladbach,  
western Ruhr city of 127,000 popula-  
tion.

Nineteen miles beyond the  
Doughboys lay Duesseldorf, big  
Ruhr city of 540,000 on the east  
bank of the Rhine.

It was disclosed by the 30th  
infantry division, led by the  
Germans the "Roosevelt SS (Elite)  
division", was in action with the  
Ninth army and was the one which  
drove seven miles beyond the Roer  
in the Juelich area.

## Duesseldorf Also Periled

Paris, Feb. 26 (AP)—United States  
1st Army infantry and armor  
plunged to within 12 miles of  
Cologne today and the entire Ger-  
man system defending the Rhine  
was threatened with collapse.

"There is a rapid deterioration  
of the enemy's situation," a staff  
officer told Associated Press cor-  
respondent Don Whitehead at the  
front.

Canadians plowed through heavy  
mud in great strength and gained  
3½ miles in a new drive at the  
northern end of the Rhine battle-  
front. They reached the German  
line in front of the Hochwald. That  
is the third Nazi line between the  
Maas and Rhine rivers, and when  
it is shattered the way is open to  
the Ruhr for Marshal Montgom-  
ery's forces.

#### U.S. 9th Army Gains

Between the Canadians and the  
1st Army the United States 9th  
Army fought within 6 miles of  
Muenchen Gladbach, on the border  
of the Ruhr area.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges  
wheeled up his big guns toward  
Cologne, its spires already in sight.  
The Americans captured several  
towns in a surprise night attack  
and then sped on in swift envelop-  
ing moves.

At daybreak heavy armor joined  
in the attack and drove farther  
across the Colongner Plain.

#### Duesseldorf Imperiled

Capturing 25 or more towns, the  
American 9th and 1st armies  
moved within 3 miles of the Erft  
River—the last water barrier on  
the way to Cologne—and within  
19 miles of Duesseldorf, admin-  
istrative center of the Ruhr.

The assault front was broadened  
to 40 miles and was strengthened  
continuously by streams of tanks,  
self-propelled guns and fresh men.

Early tonight the 9th Army  
fought into Erkelenz, seven miles  
from Muenchen Gladbach. A clus-  
ter of villages near by was cap-  
tured. These included Kulkhoven,  
Wockerath, Bellinghove, Goltkrath  
and Matzerath. The 30th Division  
was disclosed to be taking part in  
the 9th Army advance.

#### Trier Outflanked

In the center of the western  
front, the American 3d Army  
gained 7 miles and reached the  
Nims River near Bittburg. Trier was  
outflanked by other units which ad-  
vanced 5 miles east of Saarburg  
among fortifications of the Sieg-  
fried Line. The Canadian 1st Army  
applied heavier pressure on the  
Ruhr from the northwest.

Advance forces of the 9th Army  
approached Kaulhausen, 6 miles  
from Muenchen Gladbach and 10  
miles northeast of their starting



point at Linnich. Kaulhausen is east of Erkelenz and within easy artillery range of that part of the Ruhr industrial district west of the Rhine.

#### Resistance Sporadic

East of Juelich, 9th Army troops reached Titz. Elsewhere the American infantrymen were advancing as rapidly as they could walk, against only sporadic resistance. The Germans, however, were seen rushing troops toward imperiled Cologne, which is on the west bank of the Rhine.

Both the 1st and 9th armies were using their tanks in a bid for a breakthrough of German lines. American casualties were officially described as low and well below the number expected. Teams of tanks and infantry were finding towns on the Rhine plain deserted by civilians, presumably as the result of mass evacuations across the Rhine.

#### Germans Disorganized

The hard-hitting 3d Army in the center had burst the Nazi line along the Pruem River opposite Koblenz and was racing east against Germans so disorganized that it was impossible to estimate where the Nazi command might be able to stiffen their stand. Town after town was taken.

Drizzling rain kept close-support planes grounded today, but heavy bombers raided railroad targets in Berlin.

First Army troops of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges were closest to Cologne, a city of 768,000 that is officially called the most devastated city in all the Rhineland.

#### 7 Miles Past Dueren

The nearest approach was beyond the villages of Morchenick, Goltzheim, Gierlerath and Rommelsheim, all captured in night attacks. First Army troops fought into Frauwillusheim and beyond Drove.

The Americans were seven miles past Dueren, which was cleared out yesterday, and swiftly approaching the Erft River.

#### 26 Miles Inside Germany

Tanks streamed across the Roer bridges to power the attacks of the American 9th and 1st armies, which the Germans said were using 40 divisions, or up to 600,000 men. Duesseldorf was in the path of the 9th Army. Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's shock troops got

within a mile of the heavily fortified communications center of Erkelenz and were only 9 miles from Muenchen Gladbach and the fringe of the Ruhr industrial region.

The Americans were 26 miles inside Germany and less than 3 miles from the Erft River, where the Nazis were expected to make a supreme stand to keep the Americans from the Rhine.

#### Patton Takes Dozen Towns

South of the Cologne Plain a dozen or more towns fell to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops sweeping toward Koblenz.

North of the Cologne Plain, Field Marshal Montgomery intensified his attacks behind the breached Siegfried Line and moved his Canadian 1st Army within half a mile of Calcar, 2 miles from the Rhine. Overnight advances ranged up to a mile and a half. The Canadians were 45 miles north of the 9th Army flank moving toward the Ruhr.

#### 7th Widens Saar Front

The American 7th Army, invading the Saar district, widened its front in Germany within sight of Saarbrücken.

Everywhere on the Western front the destruction of the thinly spread German divisions continued. Prisoners taken by the Canadians passed 23,000. The division of the 1st Army that took Dueren, second largest German city to fall in the west, captured 2,000 Nazis. The 9th and 1st armies captured more than 5,000 between them and other bedraggled prisoners were streaming back. The 3d Army took 2,700 prisoners yesterday.

#### Nazi Resistance Cracking

German resistance on the Cologne Plain, which is full of old-style trenches and fortified towns, slag heaps and villages, was cracking badly under the powerful blows of the 9th and 1st armies.

The 3d Army, in the center, was clear through a 32-mile-wide breach in the Siegfried Line and fighting in other parts of that line beyond Saarburg.

Backed up into the outer defenses of the great but rubble cities of the lower Rhine, the Germans failed to make a single important counterattack during the night.

#### Mine Fields A Hindrance

Ninth Army vanguards, braving costly and delaying mine fields, fought through a hail of fire from 88-mm. guns toward the southern outskirts of Erkelenz in their dash toward the Ruhr.

Among the towns captured was Oberembt, 4 miles from the Erft, 17 west of Cologne and 26 miles inside Germany. Others taken were Guesten, Haselweiler, Spiel, Granterath, Houverath, Hetzerath, Triest, Morsel, Muntz, Mersch, Wellendorf, Rodingen, Merzenich, Ellen, Binsfield, Stockheim and Kreuzau.

## Yanks Roll Over Cologne Plain As Nazi Resistance Crumbles

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY ON THE COLOGNE PLAIN, Feb. 26—(AP) Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' armor and infantry plunged over the "billiard table" flat plains within 11 miles of Cologne today under drizzling skies, and artillerymen wheeled up their big guns.

The attack is rolling now, tanks taking over the spearheading role and moving swiftly across the level country. The infantry had done the spearheading up until dark.

The plains are unbroken by the ridges, dense forests and valleys such as the Americans fought across through Belgium.

#### Have Only One Barrier

Only one real barrier stands between the Army and Cologne—the Erft river and Erft canal, neither of which are barriers such as the flooded Roer. Except for the mud, the tanks are operating on the best terrain since their dash across France.

Casualties are light. Towns are being captured without a single man being killed. The Germans toss in the towel when they see that a situation is hopeless.

There probably are two reasons. One is that the Germans sent a great many troops from this front to meet the Russians, leaving defenses weakened against an attack which they undoubtedly did not expect so soon or in such force.

A staff officer gave the second reason when he said:

"I believe the German high command sees the defense of the Cologne plain as a hopeless military task, but political leaders say they must fight."

A tide of guns, armor, equipment and supplies is sweeping eastward. It moves along in a roar of motors behind tanks and infantry combat elements. There is a cheerful air among the men, for now they are on the move again after the bitter Winter fighting.

It shows in their faces, in the briskness of their walk, and in their laughter. When the army is on the move, it's another step toward home for the homesick army.

Germany's entire defense system before the Rhine was threatened by the powerful surges of the U. S. First and Ninth armies.

"There is a rapid deterioration of the enemy's situation," a staff officer said in assessing the German defenses.

#### Eight Towns Fall

Eight towns fell to the fast-moving night fighters in the past 24 hours, including Blatzheim on the main highway 12 miles from Cologne, and Rath, three miles to the southeast and the same distance from the city.

Soller, six miles southeast of Dueren, and Boich, six miles south, were among others captured.

Armor and infantry made a gain of four and a half miles today and were approaching the Erft river, which is the next natural barrier before Cologne.

Across the sodden flat plains before Cologne the Americans are rounding up large numbers of prisoners trapped by the swift moves.

Long lines of miserable-looking gray-clad Germans are marching to the rear with a look of disbelief as they see tanks, guns and supplies rolling forward.

This is what Von Rundstedt told them couldn't happen when they attacked last December into the Ardennes.

#### Launch Attack at Dawn

A sudden armored attack at 6 a. m. today caught the enemy off balance as he was pulling back from infantry attacks by the 104th and Eighth divisions. The armor drove forward and continued against weakening resistance. Gun positions were overrun, many groups of prisoners were taken and one Tiger tank was seized when it ran out of gasoline.

Three task forces of infantry and tanks jumped off at dawn and took their objectives with only four men killed—an amazing accomplishment. The forces were commanded by Capt. Charles Wheeler, Tacoma, Wash.; Lt. Stanley Blauk, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Capt. Francis Novack, New York.

The armor and infantry swept through the dark Hambach forest with virtually no resistance. It had been anticipated that the Germans would make a determined stand in the forest.

This attack carried to the outskirts of Elsdorf, making a total gain of six and one-half miles for the day.

During the day, the Americans captured one entire battalion of enemy troops and two regimental commanders, both lieutenant colonels. One of the latter said he was going forward to bolster the morale of his badly battered regiment and was surrounded before he knew any Americans were in the vicinity.

## PATTON'S FORCES CLOSE ON BITBURG

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, Feb. 26—(AP) The Fourth Armored division stabbed to within a mile of the enemy base of Bitburg today and blasted it with artillery fire after a swift, seven-mile surge reminiscent of the Third army's breakthrough in France.

The fall of Bitburg, a hub of ten highways in the western Eifel mountains, seemed imminent. With the Fourth Armored driving head-on, the Fifth Infantry division was approaching from the south.

The smash had all the appearances of a breakthrough. The Germans were bewildered by the swift advance, and troops passed scores of wrecked German tanks, personnel carriers and trucks.

Thousands of tons of stores and equipment were seized and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken when the Fourth Armored captured Rittersdorf, a mile and a half northwest of Bitburg.

One armored column crossed the Nims river, which flows east of the Pruem river. Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops now control the entire neck of the Pruem itself where it curves west of Bitburg.

Riding hot after the enemy, the Fourth Armored also was nearing the Kyll river, which flows two miles east of Bitburg, and was slashing across the highways leading south into the town.

"This reminds me of the good old days when Patton was going so fast the Germans didn't know where or when he would turn up next," said Capt. Cornelius Webster, Flushing, N. Y.

The scene in the Bitburg area was one of wild disorder, illustrating the Germans' confusion when the Fourth Armored, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hugh Gaffey, Austin, Texas, suddenly roared up.

The Germans apparently dropped personal belongings and ran. Several towns swallowed up by the Fourth contained many civilians, in contrast to places completely abandoned elsewhere, where the citizens had time to leave.

Tank-riding armored infantry rode into one Nims river town with such speed they took virtually intact a German regiment of tanks.

Lt. Col. Creighton Abrams, West Newton, Mass., directed the tanks in this operation, and Lt. Col. Dan Alanis, Dallas, Texas, led the infantry.

Rittersdorf, which fell with surprising ease, was a good example of the lack of German organization on this front.

Sgt. Warner Danby, New York, said prisoners told him "They arrived in Rittersdorf to set up a defense about two hours before we arrived. They had no idea we were in the vicinity."

Danby said many of the prisoners were from artillery, antiaircraft, antitank and administrative units.

## RUSSIANS STRIKE WITHIN 23 MILES OF STETTIN PORT

HERALD  
Reds Prepare for All-Out Assault On Capital, Nazis Say.

FEB 27 1945  
SMASH TO NEISSE RIVER  
Soviet Forces Tighten Ring On Breslau, Bain in East Prussia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 27—(AP) German broadcasts said last night that heavy battles had erupted on a 100-mile front along the Oder and Neisse rivers facing Berlin and Dresden, and declared that Red army flanking forces to the north had speared to within 23 miles of Stettin, Pomeranian capital and Baltic port at the mouth of the Oder.

Moscow did not confirm the Nazi transocean agency's report of spreading tank and infantry action on the main front—possibly a prelude to an all-out Soviet offensive by upwards of 1,000,000 Russian veterans in the crack White Russian and First Ukraine armies.

#### Big Battle Raging

Transocean said the First Ukraine army now had reached the Neisse "everywhere" along a 60-mile front south of the Oder confluence, 50 miles southeast of Berlin, and that German and Russian armored forces were locked in a

"merry-go-round of death" as the Soviets attempted to force the river.

A brief Soviet communique, announcing capture of five localities in East Prussia during slow one-mile gains, and the seizure of 15 more blocks in besieged Breslau, did not mention any fighting on the main front inside Germany. Dispatches from the Soviet capital, however, told of heavy reconnaissance and the usual activities preceding a major offensive.

Nor was any mention made by Moscow of the 200-mile northern Soviet flank front stretching from the lower Oder to the Vistula river in Poland, but Berlin said that Red Army troops attacking along the middle of this line had reached to within 11 miles of Neustettin at a point only 25 miles from the Baltic coast. At the eastern end of the line the Russians were reported only 30 miles south of Danzig.

Germans reserves were being hurried into middle Pomerania in an effort to keep the Russians from splitting Pomerania in two and sealing off thousand of Germans in the Danzig-Gdynia area.

#### Nazis Launch Attack

The Nazi High command officially announced that German troops attacking on Samland peninsula west of besieged Koenigsberg, East Prussian capital, had opened rail, water and road connections between Koenigsberg and Pillau, escape port 20 miles to the west.

Berlin said that hard fighting had begun on a line extending from Kuestrin, on the Oder 39 miles northeast of Berlin, southward to the approaches to Goerlitz, Silesia's second city 48 miles east of Dresden, Saxon capital.

The enemy said that Soviet bridgeheads on the west bank of the Neisse river in the Lausitz district of swamps and highlands northwest of Goerlitz had been wiped out, but also said that Red army shock troops held the suburbs of Guben and Forst, Neisse river strongholds 51 and 57 miles south-east of Berlin.

A German broadcast also said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army southern wing had broken into Lauban, 12 miles east of Goerlitz and about the same distance from the Saxon frontier where it joins the Bohemian frontier of Czechoslovakia. This indicated that the Russians already had severed the trunk railway leading from Dresden southeastward to Moravsko-Ostrava, Czechoslovakia's third city and big industrial center in Moravian Silesia.

Hard fighting also was reported



at Goldberg, 27 miles east of imperilled Lauban, and 46 miles west of encircled Breslau, lower Silesian capital. In this area the Russians by German account were slowly driving the enemy back into the foothills of the Sudeten mountains.

Berlin said the quiet in central Slovakia also was broken by Soviet troops who captured Slatina, only five miles east of Zvolen. Hron river stronghold on the Losonc-Moravska-Ostrava trunk railway where it crosses a line leading southward to Budapest. Threatened Zvolen is 100 miles northeast of Bratislava, Slovak capital, and only 10 miles south of Banská-Bystrica. It was at the latter town that Czechoslovak patriot forces had their headquarters last October until a German punitive expedition chased the partisans into the surrounding hills.

#### Red Bridgehead Wiped Out

The Nazi high command meanwhile officially confirmed Sunday's German reports that the lower Hron river bridgehead held by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army east of Komarom (Komarno) and northwest of fallen Budapest had been wiped out. It said the Russians lost more than 4,000 dead and 700 prisoners. Ninety tanks and 304 guns were destroyed or captured, the bulletin said.

Moscow has acknowledged withdrawals in this area but not specified their extent. The purpose of the German attack there was to disrupt a coming Soviet offensive toward Vienna, 105 miles west of the Hron, Berlin said.

Moscow announced the capture in East Prussia of five localities on a six-mile front on both sides of Zinten, southwest of Königsberg. Among the places taken were Ernstfelde, seven miles south of Brandenburg, which is on the Frisches Haff or Baltic lagoon against which the remnants of perhaps 20 Nazi divisions are pinned in a small pocket. Captured Ernstfelde is 17 miles southwest of Königsberg.

Nausseden, one mile northwest of Russian-held Zinten and 13 miles east of Helligenbeil, another Nazi stronghold, also was captured, and at the lower end of the small front the Russians took Jaeknitz, one and a half miles south of Zinten.

## RED ARMIES POISED FOR BIG OFFENSIVE AIMED AT BERLIN

## Other Russian Forces Reach Hammerstein Area in Swift Push Toward the Baltic.

Moscow, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Two great Russian armies maneuvered today for the approaching drive on Berlin while other Soviet forces made important gains on either flank—toward the Baltic through Pomerania, and in besieged Breslau in Silesia.

All signs indicated the coming offensive against the German capital will be stronger than any yet loosed by the Russians in the central sector, and one which may reach the gates of the city.

Still there was no immediate indication when Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army and Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army would loose the twin assault on Berlin. Before attacking, the Russians must smash or turn at some points the heavily fortified Oder-Spre river line.

#### Nazis Rushing Defenses.

Widespread scouting operations were conducted by the Russians in this area today, suggesting that the zero hour may be near. Sorties into the German-held sectors provided valuable

information on large masses of regular army troops, police, stormtroopers and thousands of Volksturm men entrenched behind the Oder and Spree river line, which employs the Neisse River as a front screen.

Front dispatches said the Nazis have brought up every kind of artillery piece available, as well as several types of tanks and anti-tank devices. Trenches are studded with machine guns and light artillery. Many square miles are heavily mined.

#### Cut Deep in Baltic Push.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Marshal Constantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army, scoring a deep new penetration in the drive toward the Baltic, has reached the area of Hammerstein, fifty-one miles from the sea, a German military spokesman said today.

The armored thrust threatened to cut in two a 225-mile-long coastal corridor the Germans held from a point below Stettin

to Elbing, in East Prussia. Hammerstein is eleven miles south-east of Neustettin.

At the western end of the corridor, the Russians also forced the Germans to retreat northward from captured Arnswalde to a line along the Inna River, the spokesman declared over the Berlin radio. The Inna runs through Starogard and Reetz, nineteen to forty miles east of Stettin. Neustettin, important communications center in north-eastern Pomerania, is about ninety miles east and slightly north of Stettin.

The reaching of the Hammerstein area by the Russians would represent a ten-mile gain from Barkenfeld, whose capture the Russians announced last night. The stronghold of Preussich-Friedland also fell in the new Russian drive, Moscow said.

Meanwhile, today the German communiqué said that parts of two Russian armies had been smashed in a six-day battle in the Samland Peninsula, northwest of Königsberg, and that the East Prussian capital's water, road and rail communications to the escape port of Pillau had been re-established. Several thousand Russians were killed, the Germans said.

Two Russian bridgeheads over the Neisse south of Forst also were smashed, the Germans declared.

## BERLIN STRUCK BY 3,000 TONS

### 3 Downtown Rail Stations Main Targets Of U.S. Planes

CHAMBERLAIN

London, Tuesday, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Refugee-choked Berlin was the target yesterday for the greatest daylight raid ever made on any city, with nearly 2,000 American heavy bombers and fighters dropping 3,000 tons of explosives, and last night British Mosquito bombers followed up with two-ton block-busters.

Three of Berlin's downtown railway stations were the primary objectives in the great American raid, in which sixteen bombers and seven fighters were lost.

#### Flak Moderate

Crews of the RAF Mosquitos said huge fires still were burning in the city when they swept across.

The mighty American armada smashed at Berlin without interference from a single enemy plane. Flak was described as only moderate.

"I never thought I would see the day when we could attack Berlin with so little trouble," commented Capt. Joy Smith, of Weeping Water, Neb., pilot of a Liberator.

Major Eugene Roverson, of Temple, Texas, a group air commander, said "it was one of the easiest missions I've flown. The Germans put up no fight and we just breezed over and dropped our bombs. It was as simple as that."

Col. Anthony Mustoe, of Bellevue, Pa., who led the first division of bombers spearheading the assault, said "we met some flak, but it was nothing compared to the previous attack on the capital. We didn't see an enemy fighter all day."

Mosquitos also bombed Nuernberg during the night.

#### Other Formations Out

The German "Achtung" air-raid warning service also tracked other formations of bombers over western Germany early in the night and radio stations at Hamburg, Stuttgart and Frankfurt-on-the-Main suspended broadcasting. The long-wave Deutschlandsender station which supplies news to most German cities also blacked out.

More than 1,250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by 700 fighters streamed in a straight line, which frantic German air-raid warnings said stretched for 150 miles, across northern Germany and made a beeline for the Reich capital, whose population has perhaps been swollen to 5,000,000 by refugees from the battlefronts.

#### Fall In 100-Ton Lots

The great mass of American air power arrived over the city in three waves just before noon and dropped 5,000 high-explosive bombs and 500,000 small fire bombs on the Schlesier, Alexander Platz and Berlin north railway stations, all within 2 miles of the heart of the capital.

The bombs began dropping at 11.54 A.M.—the "zero hour" set in the briefing—and continued in salvos of 100-ton lots at ten-minute intervals.

Although the big American bombers offered an inviting target to the Luftwaffe with their bold tactics, there were no reports of enemy air interception.

#### Berlin Most Bombed

An 8th Air Force staff officer said "Berlin has now won our most-bombed championship."

"The 8th Air Force," he said, "has dropped approximately 18,000 tons of bombs on Berlin in sixteen attacks, passing the 15,000-ton mark for Cologne and 12,000-ton allotment for Munich."

In addition, 55,000 tons of bombs have been dumped on the Nazi capital by the RAF in night attacks since the start of the war.

The huge armada exceeded by more than 200 planes the size of the assault on the German capital February 3 by American bombers and fighters.

Preceding today's raid, the city had been hammered with two-ton block busters for six successive nights by RAF Mosquitos.

#### Through 14th Day

Bad weather hampered aerial operations from bases in Italy but medium bombers attacked bridges in northern Italy and hammered enemy communications in Italy and Yugoslavia. Thunderbolts strafed rolling stock in Yugoslavia.

Before the American planes returned to their British bases an RAF Lancaster fleet guarded by Mustangs crashed into the Ruhr and bombed a synthetic oil refinery at Dortmund.

But the Berlin attack and the RAF stab at Dortmund—operations involving probably 3,000 planes—kept the momentum of the greatest nonstop aerial assault ever unleashed against the Reich rolling through the fourteenth day.

## U.S. Flyers Give Berlin Hardest Pounding Yet

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—In the biggest air attack ever made on Berlin, more than 1,200 American heavy bombers dropped 3,000 tons of explosives and fire bombs into the heart of the city during the noon hour today.

More than 500,000 small incendiary bombs were showered upon the refugee-crowded capital, with three railway stations—Schlesischer, Alexanderplatz and Berlin North—as the main targets. All three are within 2 miles of the Air Ministry building in the middle of the city.

#### Fly In Three Waves

Three giant waves, which Nazi news agencies said made a train 150 miles long, roared across the city at 15-minute intervals and let down their first bombs at 11.54 A.M., the exact minute set in the battle order.

For the first time the bombers, with an escort of 700 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, flew to the capital in a straight line across Germany, boldly daring the German air force to fight.

But there were no early reports of combat.

#### "Molotov Breadbaskets"

The incendiaries were fired from "Molotov breadbaskets" that break open in the descent and shower the ground in clusters of hundreds.

On the way home the American bombers passed a force of RAF Lancasters and Mustangs going out to bomb the synthetic oil plant at Dortmund again.

Today's was the thirty-seventh major attack—the sixteenth by the 8th Air Force—on Berlin. It has undergone altogether well over 200 raids in this war.

#### 700 Fighters

The bombers were guarded over the target by 700 long-range Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

The first announcement by United States strategic air force headquarters said the attack was directed against railway targets and most of the bombs were dropped through clouds.

#### 200 More Than February 3

The bomber fleet exceeded by approximately 200 planes the size of the assault on Berlin February 3.

Even though battered by scores of previous air attacks, Berlin still is an important railway hub, and practically all supplies and reinforcements for the Eastern front must move through there.

Many government buildings along with several key railway stations probably were caught by bombs.

#### Radio Silent Three Hours

Berlin radio was off the air for more than three hours during the day for "technical reasons."

Berlin previously has been estimated as 50 to 75 per cent destroyed. But a flood of hungry, ill-clothed refugees from the east has swollen its population, perhaps to as high as 5,000,000.

#### DNB Reports Raid

DNB in an afternoon broadcast said a train of bombers was approaching the city, while the first formations attacked the capital.

Starting at 10 A. M. German broadcasts repeatedly reported the movements of large bomber formations attacking the Reich for the fourteenth consecutive day.

#### Mosquitos Raid Berlin

The 1,200-plane raid followed last night's attack on Berlin by RAF Mosquitos, the eighth in six nights against the German capital.

The Mosquitos also bombed Erfurt, important railway junction southwest of Leipzig, while other planes hit a variety of front-line targets in Holland and the Ruhr.

## Marines Use Airfield on

## Iwo Jima,

## Seize Vital

## Hill

## Overlooking

## Japs

ERICKSON

U. S. PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—(AP) Iwo Jima's captured southern airfield was put to American use for the first time Monday while doughty U. S. Marines advancing up to 400 yards captured an important hill overlooking most of the remaining Japanese positions.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today that two-seater Marine observation planes were using Motoyama No. 1 while Third Marine division elements won most of the second airfield, Motoyama No. 2, in the center of the bitterly-contested island.

#### Seize Vital Hill

Division Marines under Major Gen. Clifton B. Cates captured Hill 382, east of the central airfield. Militarily, the hill is as great a prize as captured Mt. Suribachi. From it artillery observers will be able to direct murderous fire on Japanese positions.

Opposition to the accelerated American push increased throughout the day. The deeply-entrenched enemy threw a heavy rain of artillery shells and rockets at the advancing Yanks in the eighth day of this fiercest fight of the Pacific war.

All but the northeast tip of Motoyama airfield No. 2, a two-strip fighter field, was in American hands.

The runways on Motoyama No. 1 were being rushed into condition to accommodate American fighters and bombers.

Massed Japanese infantrymen, using every type of defense, threw against the advancing Marines probably the thickest hail of rifle and machinegun fire of the Iwo campaign.

Artillery fire and blasts of the huge enemy rockets were heavy, but the high ground of the central plateau finally was won and held by the Third Marines.

The Fourth Marine division under Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates captured a commanding hill near the east coast.



Nimitz said mopping up was progressing on southern Iwo, and "little enemy fire fell on the interior of our beachhead during the day."

#### Mop Up on Mt. Suribachi

Mopping up continued south of captured Mt. Suribachi on the southern end of Iwo.

By 6 p. m. yesterday 3,588 Japanese dead had been counted. Nine enemy prisoners were taken. This was the first mention of prisoners.

Meanwhile Marine observation planes landed on the southern Iwo airstrip, captured Tuesday. These were the first American aircraft to land on the strategic island only 750 miles south of Tokyo.

The Japanese capital and the entire homeland island of Honshu will be well within range of Yank fighters and bombers flying from Iwo.

Supplies and equipment continued to pour ashore on Iwo's littered beaches. Road conditions were improved.

#### Enemy Claims Recapture

A claim that Suribachi had been recaptured Saturday, "after a terrific counterattack," was made by the Tokyo radio Monday in a propaganda dispatch in English to the American zone. The unconfirmed broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said the Japanese had "planted the rising sun flag once again on the mountain."

This was the first admission by the enemy that they had lost Suribachi, highest point on tiny Iwo. Only Sunday, Tokyo press and radio accounts said their forces still held their main positions on Iwo, "including Mt. Suribachi."

An earlier enemy broadcast Monday said the Yanks were "fast consolidating" their hold on the southern and western shores of the island "despite a mounting toll in casualties."

There has been no report on American casualties by Nimitz since his estimate of last week that the total was 5,373 as of 6 p. m. Feb. 21. That included 644 dead.

## FALL OF SECOND IWO AIRFIELD NOW IMMINENT

East-West Runway Taken and Two-thirds of Other Is Ringed by Yanks.

2827 DEAD JAPS COUNTED

## Secretary Forrestal Predicts Hard Battle for Weeks to Come Before the Tiny Isle Is Conquered.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The capture of Iwo Jima's second airfield, at the center of that strategic little island, seemed imminent today as three Marine divisions drove north with considerable air support in an intensified push.

The stiffest fight of the Pacific war went into its second week with the Yanks grimly holding almost half the island, 750 miles south of Tokyo, and making inexorable progress northward.

Already on the main airfield in the southern part of Iwo, they captured the east-west runway of the central Iwo fighter field (Motoyama No. 2) late yesterday and enveloped two thirds of the north-south runway after a full day of heavy fighting. Their assault followed a preliminary bombardment by artillery and warship batteries, and carrier planes and Marianas-based Liberator heavy bombers gave them close support.

#### 2827 Japanese Dead.

The count of Japanese dead on Iwo reached 2,827 by noon yesterday. This tabulation showed only twenty-eight more than the 2,799 total reported the day before. The enemy garrison was estimated at 20,000 on D day. The last report on American casualties told of 644 dead and 4,728 wounded and missing up to 6 P. M. on Wednesday.

Motoyama No. 2 was the last airfield in Jap hands. A third field, in the northern part of the island, is under construction, but far from completed. The only airdrome long enough to accommodate bombers, Motoyama No. 1, was overrun by the Yanks the day after the invasion.

The fanatical Japanese defenders were using the most modern weapons they have shown so far in the Pacific. These included rockets weighing more than 1,000 pounds, heavy mortars, heavy land mines, pillboxes 4 feet thick and an extensive underground system of interlocking strongholds. Most of the hillside caves are from 30 to 40 feet deep. They, too, are better than average troops. Many are 6-footers, rare for Japanese.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, who went ashore on Iwo last Wednesday, declared in a broadcast from Guam last night

that the Japanese put every kind of defense into the 8-square-mile island—a vital shield for Japan—and that the terrain was such as to force the Yanks to make a frontal assault. He predicted that the Marines would dig for many weeks to come before the last Japanese is eliminated from Iwo.

However, Lieut. Everett F. Martin of Nevada, Mo., back today from his thirty-third mission over Iwo Jima, reported that things are better now. He and other Army pilots said that on a raid yesterday they met no fighter interception, no anti-aircraft fire—which had been very heavy during the pre-invasion attacks—and that there was only a scattered automatic weapon fire over the target.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz reported that a small group of enemy planes attacked the American positions and shipping at Iwo shortly before midnight on Saturday but caused no damage. "Part of their bombs were dropped in enemy territory on the island," he added.

## U. S. FORCES LAND ON VERDE ISLAND

Secure Western End of Vital Shipping Route Through Philippines.

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 27—(AP) Veteran 24th division troops, taking the Japanese completely by surprise, invaded small Verde island between Luzon and Mindoro Sunday to secure the western end of the vital shipping route through the Philippines from the United States to Manila.

The Eighth army Yanks "went ashore with practically no loss," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in his communique today.

#### Key to Shipping Route

He termed Verde, which lies midway in the narrow Verde island passage, "the key to the control of the main navigational route through the central Philippines."

With the battle for Manila ended, MacArthur announced that 3,056 Japanese dead had been counted on Corregidor fortress, besides the sealed-off enemy troops who have been blowing themselves up by

touching off underground ammunition stores.

Far-ranging American bombers hit Formosa and north Borneo in their relentless campaign against enemy airdromes and shipping.

The amphibious move, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, constitutes the third such invasion to clear the shipping route by way of San Bernardino strait, between Luzon and Samar islands, from the United States to Manila.

Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th division veterans, heroes of the Leyte and Luzon campaigns, took the enemy unawares.

"The troops went ashore with practically no loss," MacArthur said.

The surprised Nipponese garrison has been cornered in San Agapito on the east coast.

Northwest of Manila, 40th division troops which earlier in the campaign captured Clark air center, went after enemy groups in caves and ravines of the Zambales mountains.

#### Drive Toward Cagayan Valley

Northeast of Manila across the Central Luzon plain, Yanks of the 25th division, moving toward the Cagayan valley, captured Lumboy on the Balete pass road. They also took Luna, within three miles of Carrangian. The latter is on a road forking east off the Balete pass route.

The 32nd and 33rd division, operating extensively in the surrounding mountains, raided enemy camp areas along Balete road.

The airforce was active throughout the Philippines and patrol torpedo boats went after barges—about the only type of sea supply and transport the Japanese dares use in the archipelago.

On Leyte, where Japanese losses long since have passed the 125,000 mark, 789 more Nipponese dead have been counted.

The airforce in the Philippines dealt particularly effective blows on the big island of Mindanao.

Bombers made their "milk run" to Formosa, starting large fires at Takao where a railroad roundhouse was hit and encountering no interception.

Patrol planes bombed the naval base at Ryukyu island.

And at the entrance of Manila Bay, Corregidor fortress was shaken anew by underground explosions touched off by enemy marines committing mass suicide.

Last night loud-speakers blared a final warning from Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler to Japanese in Manila's agricultural and finance buildings to "surrender, commit suicide or be killed."

#### Reply With Fire

The Japanese answered with sniper fire in the direction of the loud-speakers. When the warning voice gave the enemy 30 minutes to evacuate, First Lieutenant Richard K. Bishop, of East Brady, Pa., said, some Japanese dashed from the building and dived into defense positions at its base, using the immunity period to improve their position.

Main fighting was east of Manila along the Takahashi line, where Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold, 14th Corps commander, predicted heavy battling.

There was no mention in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today of action in Manila. More than 12,000 Japanese bodies already had been counted.

On Corregidor, 200 survivors tried to make a run for it from the Malinta tunnel mouth after a tremendous blast but were cut down by enfilading fire of the 503d Paratroopers and the 34th Regiment's 3d Battalion.

#### Explosions Under Hill

Five big explosions were heard Friday night deep under Malinta hill.

General MacArthur announced the capture by 6th Division Yanks of San Isidro and Montalban in a sweeping drive to clear the foothills east of freed Manila. He reported steady pressure on all fronts and continued aerial strikes against enemy air, sea and land facilities from Formosa to New Guinea.

While protecting units pushed the enemy back from the general area of Manila, a spearhead of the 33d Division was sent probing in the hills north of Rosario toward the Philippine summer capital at Baguio. The 32d captured high ground covering the Villa Verde trail.

First Cavalry Division elements,

## Last Japs Being Blasted From 2 Manila Buildings

Manila, Feb. 26 (A. P.)—Officially the battle is over, but Manila rumbled today as American artillery blasted Japanese, who used a surrender period to improve their positions in the two buildings they still hold.

coliberators of Manila and Santo Tomas, neared Antipolo, 11 miles east of Manila. The 11th Airborne crossed the San Juan River on the southwest shore of Laguna de Bay.

# Churchill to Give Commons Account of Yalta Parley

LONDON, Feb. 26 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill will open in Commons tomorrow's Britain's most important foreign policy debate of the war with the first public account by one of the Big Three on the Crimea conference.

He may incorporate one of his famous progress reports on the war's developments, and his statement is awaited with hopes he may shed new light on plans for establishing solid peace.

#### Small Nations Interested

London's diplomatic colony—particularly those of the smaller nations—counted upon obtaining hints that will help them prepare for the San Francisco world security parley.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was said to have assured Churchill that France would cooperate fully with the Big Three in promoting the Allied policy blueprint at Yalta.

It was believed Bidault told Churchill, with whom he conferred today, that France would accept an invitation to co-sponsor the San Francisco meeting with Britain, the United States, Russia, and China.

Churchill has the whole world and a wealth of good news on political and military fronts, as well as the Crimea conference, from which to draw material for his address. The big question marks were posed over whether he would:

1—Discuss a treaty of alliance between Britain and France;

2—Report that former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland was ready to return to Warsaw to help form the new Polish provisional government of national unity which the Big Three urged;

3—Disclose what the declarations of war by Turkey and Egypt will mean toward ultimate Allied victory;

4—Possibly disclose in greater detail plans for occupation of Germany, and proposed elimination or control of its industrial war potential;

5—Revise previous estimates on the date of victory in Europe in view of the offensives from east and west;

6—Tell what the big powers have in mind for neutrals such as Spain and Argentina.

7—Lay down Britain's position on the controversial question of using forced German labor to repair Europe's war damage;

8—Tell whether regional blocs or spheres of economic and military security will be permitted in the future world league;

9—Offer an explanation of the involuntary failure of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration to get mercy work underway to a larger extent in liberated Europe;

10—Expand on Italy's improved status with the Allies, and perhaps tell what will become of territories she seized before her downfall.

Churchill may not answer all these questions in his opening address, but they are sure to be pressed upon him during the three days which Commons has set apart to catch up on diplomatic developments.

#### Confidence Vote Certain

He is certain to win a vote of confidence, but is sure to face sharp criticism on some issues, particularly from the conservative group hostile to the Big Three's treatment of the Polish question.

The setup of the world security league, especially the voting procedure, also is likely to provoke argument. But in discussing the Crimea decisions, the Prime Minister is expected to stick to general terms rather than particulars, to make the issue one of British endorsement of the document's principles.

Bidault held lengthy conferences with Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today, and it is believed their talks end the preliminaries to opening formal negotiations for a British-French alliance.

The most delicate question was believed to be that created when Lebanon and Syria refused to give France a special position there. Diplomats generally believe Britain would insist that France recognize the full independence of the Levant.

Other matters probably reviewed by Bidault and Churchill were thought to be the French share in occupation and control of Germany; rearmament of French forces; and British economic aid to France.



# Goldwyn in London for U. S.

## Gagless, He Tells of Government Mission and Fails to Recognize Anthony Eden.

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The British press today caught Sam Goldwyn with his gags down but his defenses up and anxious to get across the impression that he really is here on a Government mission and not just as a movie producer trying to steal a march on the World of Make Believe.

His once strident voice hushed to a harsh whisper by a cold and rough trans-Atlantic passage, the bold film executive confided to a press conference that he had lost his touch. "It's Goldwyn without the gags," he said.

"We've heard you have a whole staff of writers to make them up for you," shot back a British reporter.

Goldwyn's pride was touched. "Not me but the columnists gave birth to the Goldwyn legends," he said.

### Advises Imported Talent.

An American embassy attache passed out a prepared statement introducing the producer as a one-man fact-finding mission for the Foreign Economic Administration to study Reverse Lend-lease "with relation to industrial Britain."

With that one-paragraph introduction Goldwyn devoted the rest of his statement to the argument that British film producers must become internationally minded, just like Hollywood.

"It is dangerous to aim your films only at theaters in London and to expect the world to accept them with open arms," he said.

The hands across the sea fluttered a bit, less in appreciation than in anger, as British reporters, many of them film critics, read on to obtain Goldwyn's advice that "Britain must import talent in all fields, just as we have done in Hollywood."

Beginning with questions as to what happened to British films sent to America, Goldwyn's critics demanded to know whether British theaters were being forced to accept American films

regardless of merit. This Goldwyn denied.

### Denies Nationality of Art.

He brushed aside an argument on the relative merits of British and American stars.

"The sooner we forget the idea of American and British stars the better off we'll be," he said. "I don't like it. We really are all one. As a matter of fact, I resent it."

He maintained he was here strictly on Government business—"nothing to do with the movies."

"You are familiar with other industries besides the movies to help you in your investigation?" inquired one reporter.

"Lots of them," said the producer.

"What are they?"

"I don't care to enumerate them."

A British reporter had the last word.

"Mr. Churchill would make a fine star," he suggested.

"Extremely fine," Goldwyn agreed.

"Have you tried to sign him up?"

Goldwyn only grinned.

He missed another good bet, however. As he left the conference he brushed past handsome Anthony Eden without a sign of recognition and without a gleam in his eye.

## CHURCHILL BEGINS TALK WITH FRENCH

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill and the French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, today opened preliminary

talks with a view to forming an Anglo-French alliance.

French economic needs, particularly for food and clothing, are another main topic.

M. Bidault is understood to have given Mr. Churchill the French reaction to the Big Three policy, blueprinted at Yalta, and Mr. Churchill is expected to explain how France fits into those plans.

## Syria Joins War On Axis Nations

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Syria today became the third Middle East nation within four days to declare war on the Axis.

The Beyrouth radio announced the Syrian President, in a twenty-minute speech to the Chamber of Deputies, had asserted that since the beginning of hostilities Syria had placed all resources at Allied disposal and now wished to take an active part in the struggle.

The broadcast said the war declaration was in effect now and would be ratified tomorrow by the chamber.

Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan February 23, and the Egyptian Government followed February 24 with the publication of a royal decree.

The actions of all three nations followed the Big Three decision at Yalta that those expecting places at the United Nations security conference in San Francisco in April must assume belligerency before March 1.

## ANDERS TO HEAD POLISH FORCES

LONDON, Feb. 26.—(AP) Gen. Wladyslaw Anders was named commander in chief of Polish land, sea and air forces today by President Wladyslaw Rackiewicz of the Polish government in London but diplomatic quarters expressed belief the appointment would not ease matters between Moscow and the London Poles.

Anders, former commander of the Second Polish army corps in Italy, is said to be persona non grata with the Russians.

The new commander in chief takes over the command left vacant when Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor) was captured by the Germans after the unsuccessful Warsaw uprising last Summer.

Prime Minister Churchill recently had a long talk with Anders during which the prime minister was believed to have expressed concern about Anders' order of the day to Polish troops in Italy criticizing the decisions of the Crimean conference.

In 1939, Anders was taken prisoner by the Russians and held for two years until an agreement was signed between Stalin and the late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, then commander in chief of the forces of the London exile government, for the release of Polish prisoners of war. After his release Anders organized Polish forces in Russia.

## Vivien Leigh Can Play In London, Says Court

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Vivien Leigh, the Scarlett O'Hara of "Gone With The Wind," was freed by court edict today to play in her husband's production on the London stage of "Skin of Our Teeth."

David Selznick, American movie producer, sought to enjoin Miss Leigh from taking part in Laurence Olivier's production of the Thornton Wilder play, claiming that her screen personality should be treated as "an exotic plant" and that since he had invested great sums in developing that personality, his permission should be required before Miss Leigh engaged in any other activities.

The court termed the Selznick-Leigh contract "extraordinarily stringent" and dismissed the action, observing that Selznick could seek damages for breach of contract if he desired.

## Daphne Goes To School V-Bomb Kills Parents

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The official language still calls them V-bomb "incidents" in "Southern England."

Thirteen-year-old Daphne Newton figured in one. She had just said good-bye to her father and mother and run out of the house to call for a friend on the way to school.

As she rounded the corner and pushed open her friend's gate, the V-weapon fell. When choking clouds of dust cleared, Daphne looked back. Her home was a rubble; her parents dead beneath it.

Her neighborhood since 1940 has been scarred by a mine, an ordinary bomb and two flying bombs, all before last fall.

The local church has been damaged for the fourth time. Another V-weapon injured many children who were on their way to school. The head teacher says most of them would have been killed if the bomb had struck later when they all were in school.

## Poles May Be At Parley

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office commentator said today there were hopes the new Warsaw Government would be established before the San Francisco conference, "but if it isn't, the London Polish Government will not be invited, since Russia does not recognize this regime."

## AGAIN DENY CONVOY WAS ABANDONED

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced last night that 91.6 per cent of all supplies shipped over the Far North route to Murmansk in the last three and a half years had been safely delivered to Russia.

The announcement was made in elaboration of an earlier denial that British escort ships had ever abandoned a Murmansk-bound convoy to an enemy attack. The statement, which said that most of the supplies were conveyed by British escorts, was issued as a result of a published interview with a merchant seaman, Walter Sankiewicz of Baltimore, Md., who said that British escorts were "lured" away from a large convoy in the summer of 1942, and that thirty-four merchant vessels were sunk.

The Admiralty said that twenty-four out of thirty-five ships in the convoy were lost, after the convoy had been ordered to break up when an attack by enemy surface ships, including the battleship Tirpitz, seemed imminent.

## RAF Attacks 9 Cargo Vessels

London, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—RAF coastal command aircraft, continuing their vigil against enemy shipping in the Skagerrak, attacked a convoy of nine cargo vessels Sunday night and probably destroyed at least three.

## Texan Is 'Sky Pilot' In Fact To Flyers

A U.S. Bomber Base in England, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The flyers around here call Lieut. Virgil H. Gage, of Waco, Texas, "sky pilot" for a good reason.

The former Baylor University divinity student fills the combined role of a Liberator bomber pilot and deputy base chaplain.

Gage was offered deferment to finish his theological studies but preferred to enter the service as a combat man rather than as a chaplain.

"I feel I could be more useful that way," said the pilot, who holds the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters. "I knew I would get to know the men better perhaps and could help them in some way under conditions a chaplain would not ordinarily encounter."

Gage has flown on more than 30 combat missions in this theater. After one tough mission he returned to the base, and, in the absence of the regular chaplain, conducted services commemorating the third anniversary of the 8th Air Force.

When he entered the service in 1942, Gage had three years of religious study behind him. He expects to finish his training for the ministry after the war.

## British Cotton Expert Cites Tariff Situation

Liverpool, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Sir Raymond Streat, British cotton board chairman, today said cotton manufacturing development in other countries, if accompanied by heavy protective tariffs, posed a "difficult situation" for the high-wage exporting industries of Britain, Holland and the United States.

In an address before the Liverpool Economic and Statistical Society, he urged British cotton firms to turn to rayon. To wait while the new industry builds itself would put Britain further behind in rayon industry expansion, Streat said.

## Yank Loses Foot, Says He Was A Jitterbug

Hilfarth, Germany, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A doughboy whose right foot had just been blown off by a mine lay on a stretcher in the aid station and said, "—And I used to be a jitterbug."

He had just been carried from the worst nest of mines the Americans have had to cross on the Western front in two months. His unit had the job of knocking out the last town in Hitler's Westwall, and did it in twelve hours. But this afternoon the bottom lands west of here were littered with wrecked American equipment and the tired medics still were bringing in a seemingly endless stream of wounded.

## Two Yank Fliers Drop Message to Russians

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, England, Feb. 26.—(AP) Two Mustang pilots who escorted American heavy bombers over Berlin today flew on a few miles farther and dropped a message by parachute to Russian troops on the Eastern Front.

It said: "To a Russian soldier—'Berlin is getting nearer, comrades. It's kind of battered after attacks like today by our Eighth Air Force, but it's still the home of those damp Nazis. So, as you fight on closer and closer, remember those planes in the sky with the white star are with you every rugged inch of the way to total victory. 'An American soldier.'"

## Brooklyn Officer Cited, Shot 5 Nazi Tank Chiefs

Former Patrolman Gets D.S.C. for Hide-and-Seek Deed

WITH 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION, Germany, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—A former Brooklyn patrolman, who shot five German Tiger tank commanders through the head in his first battle action, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today. He is Lieutenant Carl E. Palm, who lived at 724 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, when he served on the New York police force.

At Prumern last November, Palm was setting up anti-tank guns in the newly captured town. His guns were overrun by five Tiger tanks before he could get them in action. Palm drew fire on himself by throwing hand grenades at the tanks while his men got away.

Then he engaged in a hide-and-peek game with the German infantry, dodging in and out of houses and finally emerging on a roof. He looked down and saw the hatches of the enemy tanks open and their commanders in sight. He shot all five with his carbine.

Later he slipped down and lay outside the German command post all night, sniping at the enemy, before he returned to his own lines.

## Dump Explosion Kills 20

Paris, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The French news agency tonight reported that a munitions dump explosion "in western France" had killed twenty persons and injured 30. It said sparks from a truck caused the blast.



## MAY PAROLE SOME CONVICTED G.I.'S

Paris, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Many of the more than 160 soldiers convicted in train-looting black market cases may get another chance to serve their country, it was learned today. With the possibility of probation, some of them want to be sent to the front; others have asked a chance to go back to their railway battalion and make good.

The prosecutor has been asked to draw a list of those likely to make good as soldiers, given the chance. No blanket suspension of sentences is contemplated, however.

Men released on probation would be sent to replacement depots for assignment to spe-

cific outfits according to military needs and individual qualifications.

The two officers sentenced are in a different category, and the ultimate disposition of their cases is up to Gen. Eisenhower.

Meanwhile today William P. Olson of San Francisco, a captain of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion, went on trial on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government of wrongfully receiving Government property and of neglect of duty.

Sergt. Anthony J. Palmero of Elkhart, Ind., one of the first witnesses called by the prosecution, disclosed under cross-examination that charges filed against himself had just been dismissed. Later it was confirmed that charges against several other enlisted men who testified for the prosecution likewise had been dropped.

## PARISIANS GO TO SPEAKEASY

'Boites de Nuit' French Equivalent of Blind Pigs.

Paris, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Along the darkened streets of the once-glittering Montmartre night-club belt, furtive couples slip up to certain doors, knock and whisper

"Pierre m'envoie." That, for the benefit of thousands of American night-club-goers stricken by the new midnight curfew, is the French equivalent of "Joe sent me."

If these couples—whether in American or other Allied uniform or plain civilians—survive the doorman's scrutiny, they can pass the hours until dawn, relieving themselves of thousands of francs in return for a hang-over in Paris's war-born speak-easies. There are not many of these clandestine boites de nuit, for though the gendarmes seem to acknowledge their existence with Gallic shrugs, Paris as a whole has taken the official closing of all night clubs and the 11 o'clock curfew for bars with "c'est la guerre" resignation.

There are several good reasons why Parisians have not started large-scale production of bathtub cognac or champagne and why there is no greater mushrooming of the so-called speak-easies. For one thing, Paris, being so close to the war, is a little ashamed to have too good a time.

Moreover, most pre-war trade to whoopee joints along the Rue Pigalle consisted of out-of-towners seeking a gay city environment. Perhaps most important, the subway closes at 11:15, making it a long, dangerous walk home through the dark, ill-policed streets.

As a result, the curfew has reduced Paris to night-time dullness, which can't compare with Cincinnati's Fifth and Vine streets, San Francisco's Chinatown, or Philadelphia's Market street—except in prices. With free transportation, it cost me \$37.54 to buy drinks for three in a quick search for a Parisian speakeasy, which proved to be fruitless in Montparnasse, but turned up one brightly lit, music-filled, dingy, Montmartre club where there was no room to sit down.

Pvt. Charles Willard, of San Francisco, said that he knew of twelve speak-easies, "but they don't amount to much—just places to drink."

New Yorker Knows Ropes.

Cpl. Charles Connally, of Cincinnati, recalled wistfully, "it doesn't get dull on Vine street till 4 o'clock."

"Theres absolutely nothing to do here after 11 o'clock," said George Kulip, a yeoman third class, from Philadelphia, but with the unerring instinct of a New Yorker. Pvt. James Johnston, 1624 Tomlinson avenue, the Bronx, said that he'd found a nightclub with "better music and dancing than anything on 52d street, and you can stay there till 5 o'clock." It cost 115 francs (or \$2.30) to get in the door of that place, and cognac was 125 francs (or \$2.50) a shot.

## Germans Have New Type Jet Plane In Operation

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Germans have a new twin-jet plane in operation on the Western front.

This was disclosed today by the United States 9th Air Force which announced that its bombers had wrecked half of a plant at Solingen producing power units for the new plane, called the Arado 234. The plane is similar to the Messerschmitt 262 which the enemy has been using in increasing numbers.

The Solingen plant, 14 miles southeast of Dusseldorf produces power units for both type jet planes.

## Yanks Consolidate Gains In Italy

Rome, Feb. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George P. Hays's United States 10th Mountain Division consolidated gains today in the mountainous country around captured Mount Belvedere, west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway, and won new high ground northeast and northwest of adjacent Mount Torraccia.

A number of prisoners were taken in the process of mopping up enemy pockets and pillboxes in the area after several German counter-attacks were repulsed yesterday.

Trained In The Rockies  
The 10th Division forces, trained in the Rocky Mountains, overcame tough natural obstacles in gaining the heights dominating the important highway.

Artillery pounded enemy troops and installations on the right flank of the 5th Army sector south of Bologna, while activity on the front directly below that Po valley city was confined to patrolling.

Prisoners taken by the Allies on the 5th Army front said that the Germans have suffered heavy casualties from the sustained Allied artillery barrages.

One enemy unit was reported to have lost 40 to 50 per cent of its fighting strength since January 12. It was disclosed, meanwhile that the United States 10th Mountain Division is composed of the 85th, 86th and 87th Regiments. The 87th spearheaded the landings on Kiska in the Aleutians in August 1943.

## PATROLS ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Italian front simmered down to an uneasy quiet of endless patrolling, constant vigil and grim discomfort today as the 10th U. S. Mountain division completed its task of mopping up German positions around Mt. Belvedere, west of the Bologna-Pistoia highway.

Artillery kept up a ceaseless pounding along the jagged battle line running across Italy through the peaks of the Apennines and down into the valley of the Po near the Adriatic.

There was some improvement in American positions in the Belvedere area.

Characteristic of the difficulties faced by American troops in Italy are those of the 805th U. S. tank destroyer battalion, whose presence in the Apennines was disclosed officially today. The battalion, which has been overseas 30 months and recently noted its 400th day of combat, is commanded by Lt. Col. Camden W. McConnell of Punxsutawney, Pa.

Most of the 805th is isolated in the rugged mountain country south of Bologna that its only communication with the outside world is by field radio and pack mules, which periodically hike above the line where even jeeps must halt.

Chief enemies of the 805th are German shellfire, ice, sleet and boredom. From their lofty positions the men can look out on the even ground of the Po valley, the "tank country" toward which they have been driving for weary months.

Prisoners taken on the American front said some German units had suffered heavy casualties from sustained Allied artillery barrages, with one unit losing 40 to 50 per cent of its fighting strength since Jan. 12. One prisoner said the barrages were "enough to break anybody's nerve."

## Tito Maps Out Balkan Strategy With Alexander

Meeting Held in Belgrade on War Co-operation and Administrative Policies

By The Associated Press

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—Conferring in Belgrade, Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean, and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reached an agreement "on all points" in the co-ordination of their forces, Allied headquarters announced today. A communique said the conference was held to "discuss further the joint prosecution of the war in this theater to a victorious conclusion" and that the conversations "were conducted in an atmosphere of greatest cordiality and agreement was reached on all points."

In addition to agreement on the use of Allied troops and forces of Tito's Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, the two military leaders agreed on an administrative arrangement to be put into effect when their armed forces "eventually join hands."

There was no immediate elaboration of the administrative agreement, but it may mean Alexander and Tito settled the question of the occupation and administration of Trieste, Fiume and the whole Istrian Peninsula area. The Yugoslavs have made no secret of their determination that the area should be taken from Italy after the war.

## Father Boland to Head Belgian Relief

Vatican City, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Rev. John P. Boland of Buffalo, who has been in Rome for several months organizing the distribution of relief goods sent to Italy by American Catholics, will leave for London in a few days to set up a similar distribution center for goods sent to Belgium.

## Pope Pius To Observe Two Anniversaries

Vatican City, Feb. 26 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, fully recovered from a recent attack of influenza, will observe Friday the sixth anniversary of his elevation to the Papacy and his sixty-ninth birthday.

The anniversary of the election will not be observed formally in the Vatican, but a ceremony will take place March 12 in the Sistene Chapel on the anniversary of the Pope's coronation.

Greek Would Attend  
Athens, Feb. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister John Sofianopolous said today that he would attend the San Francisco security conference if Foreign Ministers were invited. He said it was too early to name the Greek delegates.

## PRISONERS FREED BY REDS WILL BE REPATRIATED SOON

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—About 1,000 Americans and 2,500 British Empire prisoners of war liberated from German camps by the Red army will be sent home shortly from a repatriation camp set up at Odessa, Rear Admiral E. R. Archer, chief of the British military mission to Moscow, announced today.

The first group is expected to arrive at the Black Sea port Wednesday, and names of the liberated men will be sent to Washington and London. Most of these men now are en route by train from Poland and East Prussia.

Supplies Sent to Camp  
American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand teams will look after their nationals. Several tons of clothing, medical supplies, chocolate and cigarettes, mostly from the Red Cross, have been collected for the freed men and some of these supplies already are being sent to the camp.

American and British Empire officers will work with the Russians in gathering many hundreds of former prisoners still believed to be in various parts of Poland and East Prussia and those others who might fall into the hands of the Red army as it moves through Germany.

The liberated prisoners are believed to include mainly ground troops, but there are said to be some fliers, especially among the British and Canadians.

To aid soldiers not already in contact with the Red army entire areas probably will have billboards telling the former prisoners where to go for repatriation. The authorities also hope to make broadcasts in English, Russian and Polish directing liberated prisoners to collection points.

Many More Expected  
Many hundreds more are expected but no definite word on them yet has been received in Moscow. The repatriation camp was built to accommodate 5,000, but there are portable camps near Odessa.

The first group arriving at the camp will be sent home on British ships. At the camp, teams of experts will undertake to establish the identity of all prisoners. It is known that some Germans already have tried to pass themselves off to the Russians as Americans, British or Canadians.

The Russians are preparing the camp which shortly will be taken over by repatriation officers, and the Red army is furnishing the basic food supplies in accordance with an agreement reached at the Crimean conference. Liberated prisoners will receive the same food rations from the Russians as the Americans and British furnish Russians liberated on the Western front.

Lt. Gen. K. D. Golubev is in charge of a repatriation commission created by the Russians with headquarters in Moscow.

All Slav Congress Planned  
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 25 (Delayed) (UP).—An All-Slav Congress will be organized here Saturday by the newly founded Slav committee set up to express a united Slavic determination to fight Germany and Fascist aggression generally.

## Portuguese Deny Being Urged To Declare War

Lisbon, Feb. 26 (AP)—Government sources indicated tonight that Portugal had received no suggestion from the Big Three that she declare war on the Axis and participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco and she expected none.

They said a declaration of war by a neutral country against "a defeated country only in time to get a part of the loot was the attitude Italy assumed regarding France" in 1940.

These sources said, "the advantages of taking a seat at the San Francisco conference could never justify the sacrifice of national dignity."

## Lisbon Protests Macao Bombing

Lisbon, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Portuguese government announced last night that the Portuguese colony of Macao on the China coast near Hongkong had been bombed yesterday by an



American plane and declared a protest was being forwarded to Washington.

The announcement said that an American four-engined bomber attacked the place where a Japanese plane that had fallen several days ago was stored after being duly seized by Portuguese

authorities in accordance with International Law.

The bomber also machine-gunned local installations and seacraft anchored at Port Macao, the announcement asserted, adding that there were a number of casualties, but that no European Portuguese was reported among the victims.

#### Egyptian Move Approved

Cairo, Feb. 26 (AP)—Egypt's declaration of war against Germany and Japan was approved tonight by both houses of Parliament. The Government also obtained a vote of confidence.

## MAHMUD FORMING CABINET IN EGYPT

Cairo, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Mahmud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha, former Egyptian Foreign Minister, undertook at King Farouk's request the task of forming a new Cabinet today as the authorities continued their investigation of the assassination of Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha.

More than fifty persons were arrested yesterday by police investigators, including two who were said to have been standing near the spot where the Premier was shot down in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday after reading a decree by the King declaring war on the Axis.

The majority of the arrests, however, were merely precautionary, the police said. The actual assassin was identified as a 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer who was interned early in the war for his alleged pro-German activities.

A State funeral for Ahmed Maher was held yesterday.

## Old Burma Capital Taken By Allies

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 26 (AP)—British and Indian troops, plunging into the heart of Burma's rich oil fields, have crossed the Irrawaddy River 92 miles southwest of Man-

dalay and captured the ancient Burmese city of Pagan after a short but bitter fight. Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced tonight.

A bridgehead four miles deep and two and a half miles long was established and troops of the 14th Army were thrown across the river in strength for a two-pronged drive on the big oil field towns of Chauk and Yenangyaung. Fighting was in progress tonight, a communiqué said.

#### Has 5,000 Pagodas

Pagan, seized in the initial assault, is known throughout the world for its 5,000 glittering pagodas and is considered one of the wonders of the East. It was founded in 847 and was the Burmese capital until 1298.

The latest crossing gave the Allies three strong bridgeheads across the Irrawaddy above and below Mandalay. Earlier today it was announced that British and Indian forces had cleared the Japanese from a 20-mile stretch of the eastern bank of the river north of Mandalay, joining their bridgeheads at Singu and at Thabeikkyin into one solid base of operations for the final 40-mile drive on Mandalay.

"Progress southward continues," a communiqué said.

#### Chinese Press On Lashio

The Japanese continued their desperate efforts to wipe out the 20th Indian Division's bridgehead across the Irrawaddy 35 miles southwest of Mandalay. Enemy artillery raked the bridgehead area.

From northeastern Burma the Chinese 1st Army and elements of the Chinese 50th Division pushed on steadily toward the important railhead at Lashio, 135 miles northeast of Mandalay. Advance patrols clashed with Japanese rearguards yesterday on the old Burma road between Hsenwi and Lashio, within less than 25 miles of their objective.

Allied heavy bombers and fighters gave widespread support to the Allied forces converging on Mandalay and Lashio, losing one plane.

## Jap Losses Heavy In Burma

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 26 (AP)—Japanese troops have suffered severe casualties in abortive attempts to dislodge Indian units from bridgeheads on the south bank of the Irrawaddy River, southeast of Mandalay, Southeast Command Headquarters announced today.

A communiqué said there was heavy fighting at the village of Tal-ington in that area and that the Japanese were still shelling the bridgehead positions.

Meanwhile, Allied troops have cleared the Japanese from the east bank of the Irrawaddy below the Singu bridgehead, 40 miles north of Mandalay, and are "satisfactorily continuing" their drive southward, the communiqué said.

## MacArthur Restores Civil Rule To Liberated Philippine Areas

MANILA, Tuesday, Feb. 27—(AP) Gen. Douglas MacArthur today restored civil government for liberated areas of the Philippines and proclaimed Manila once again the Commonwealth capital in a colorful ceremony at war-scarred Malacanán palace before cheering Filipinos.

He said the hard-won city, still echoing with sporadic clashes with Japanese snipers, "has regained its rightful place as a symbol of democracy."

President Sergio Osmena, accepting the civil responsibilities, immediately expressed hopes it might be possible to grant the Philippines freedom during 1945.

The provisional capital for liberated sectors had been at Tacloban,

on Leyte island, since last October.

MacArthur, after bitterly denouncing the Japanese for wrecking Manila's churches, monuments and cultural centers, lifted military rule from the freed sectors and said the Commonwealth is "at liberty to pursue its destiny in the family of free nations."

Men who fought with him at Corregidor and Bataan clustered around him and Filipino soldiers formed a guard of honor.

Osmena in replying spoke of MacArthur's military operations as a "crusade," urged all Filipinos to submerge political differences in quickly reviving their common-

wealth and expressed hope that the United States could afford full freedom to the archipelago this year.

The colorful ceremony, broadcast to the United States and concluded by the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, took place in a fire and bomb ravaged city where even yet a few Japanese groups south of the Pasig river are being engaged by Yank liberation forces.

Liberated sectors of the Philippines include Leyte, where the American reinvasion operation opened last October, nearby Samar, a large portion of the main island of Luzon on which Manila is situated and smaller islands in the central part of the archipelago.

Ministers of the Philippine cabinet, members of the Congress and other high officers of the civil government attended.

General MacArthur said more than three years had elapsed since he left Manila an open city before the invading Japanese.

"Much that I sought to preserve has been unnecessarily destroyed by his (the enemy's) desperate action at bay."

He said the enemy's destruction of the great Philippine capital means that "by these actions he wantonly fixed the future pattern of his own doom."

MacArthur continued:

"My country has kept the faith. American soldiers came here as an army of free men dedicated with your people to the cause of human liberty."

"They came to suppress forces bent on brutality."

"They came to reestablish industry, to restore the sanctity and happiness of your homes without fear of intrusion."

"You are now a liberated people," MacArthur concluded:

"On behalf of my government, I now solemnly declare, Mr. President (Osmena) the full powers under the constitution are restored to the Commonwealth."

Elsewhere in the Philippines, veteran 24th Division troops, taking the Japanese completely by surprise, invaded small Verde Island between Luzon and Mindoro Sunday to secure the western end of the vital shipping route through the Philippines from the United States to Manila.

The 8th Army Yanks "went ashore with practically no loss," General MacArthur said in his communiqué.

#### Verde Is Key Isle

He termed Verde, which lies midway in the narrow Verde Island passage, "the key to the control of the main navigational route through the central Philippines."

With the battle for Manila ended, MacArthur announced that 3,056 Japanese dead had been counted on Corregidor fortress, besides the sealed-off enemy troops who have been blowing themselves up by touching off underground ammunition stores.

Far-ranging American bombers hit Formosa and north Borneo in their relentless campaign against enemy airdromes and shipping.

## NAVAL PLANES AND B-29S SET TOKYO ABLAZE

Koiso Apologizes to Mikado as Bombs Fall Near Palace Gates.

### ONE - TWO PUNCH DELIVERED

200 Superforts, Record Number, Follow Carrier Flyers Into Jap Capital.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Industrial targets in the Tokyo area and elsewhere on Japan's main island of Honshu took a powerful one-two punch from American aerial might yesterday as wave after wave of carrier-based planes roared over followed by more than 200 Superfortresses—largest B-29 fleet ever assembled.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today made no further mention of the carrier strike—maintaining the same silence which followed the Fifth Fleet's two-day carrier smash against Tokyo Feb. 16 and 17.

Radio Tokyo said that 1,600 carrier planes and 165 sky giants made the twin aerial attacks yesterday. Subsequently Tokyo trimmed the carrier planes to 600. The War Department reported that more than 200 Superfortresses participated. All returned. The Superforts dropped bombs and incendiaries for two hours through a heavy snowfall. Snow has little effect on incendiaries.

A B-29 unit leader, Col. Carl Storey of Denton, Tex., said "that town (Tokyo) really must be burning tonight."

ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, reported that 25,000 square yards of the heart of Tokyo was ablaze from the combined carrier and Superfort raids.

Damage was done to airfields, military installations and transportation facilities in the Tokyo area, radio Tokyo said, adding "bombs started fires in various sections" but "they were almost entirely quelled by nightfall."

#### Bombs Fall Near Palace Gates.

Bombs fell in an area adjacent to the guard house at the gates of Omiya Palace, residence of the Empress Dowager Sadako and the Bureau of the Imperial Stables, the Japanese said.

Premier Kuniaki Koiso made a second call on Emperor Hirohito today on behalf of the Cabinet, this time to "offer our profound apologies for the unforgivable negligence" in the approach of danger to his person.

Explaining the Japanese fleet's reluctance to come out and fight, Radio Tokyo said that "the fleet had adopted the strategy of operating within the radius of action of land-based aircraft."

"It is technically impracticable for our land-based aerial formations to deal decisive blows to the American naval forces so long as the enemy task forces remain at a long distance," the broadcast explained, "but if they venture into waters near our coast, the air units of the Japanese Army and Navy will find themselves in a favorable position."

During Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's first Fifth Fleet strike against Tokyo one United States surface unit closed to within ten miles of the Japanese homeland. Associated Press War Correspondent Robert Geiger said a destroyer rescued a Navy airplane crew within ten miles of Tokyo's harbor while large units of the fleet came closer than 100 miles of the Japanese mainland to destroy Japanese picket boats.

## JAP PORT RAID ALERTS

Hint Of New Attacks Follows Two-Ply Blow

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 26 (AP)—New air-raid alerts for Tokyo, Yokohama and other parts of east-central Honshu Island were reported by the Japanese radio today following the terrific pounding of Tokyo in daylight Sunday by

powerful waves of American carrier planes and a record flight of Superfortresses.

The new alarms were sounded Sunday night and remained in effect one hour when a B-29 was said by the Japanese to have penetrated the blasted Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area. Tokyo made no mention of bombings.

#### Radio Blacked Out

Meanwhile, fleet headquarters and the 21st Bomber Command here awaited further details on the twin strikes Sunday against industrial and military targets in the Tokyo region and elsewhere on Honshu. As usual, radio silence enveloped the Yank carrier task force in Japanese waters.

Returning B-29 flyers said sections of Tokyo undoubtedly were left burning. The Japanese acknowledged fires in their capital but said most of them were under control by nightfall. ABSIE, American Broadcasting Station in Europe, said 25,000 square yards of the center of Tokyo was ablaze.

Tokyo first said 1,600 carrier planes from America's mighty 5th Fleet blasted the capital for three hours Sunday morning. Later it changed the figure to 600.

#### 'Must Be Burning'

During the afternoon more than 200 Superfortresses—largest B-29 mission ever sent out—lashed the Tokyo region for two hours during a snowstorm. Col. Carl Storey, of Denton, Texas, a unit leader, said bombs were dropped through clouds, but added "that town really must be burning tonight" (Sunday).

Tokyo claimed imperial property adjacent to the Omiya Palace guard-house and the royal stables was damaged and that Premier Kuniaki Koiso apologized to Emperor Hirohito for "negligence."

None of the B-29's was lost to enemy action. There was no fighter opposition and ack-ack was light.

With the 5th Fleet operating in Japanese waters for the second time this month, Tokyo attempted to explain why it was not challenged by the Nipponese fleet. It said "the (Japanese) fleet has adopted the strategy of operating within the radius of action of land-based aircraft"—in other words, staying close to home within easy range of airfields.

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## ONLY 9 PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO BATTLE

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEAD-QUARTERS, Guam, Tuesday, Feb. 27.—(AP) It's virtually all or nothing on Iwo's crowded eight square miles where perhaps as many as 40,000 Marines are cutting down a Japanese garrison of 20,000. The kind of fighting there was succinctly described in today's communiqué. It said that in eight days the Leathernecks have taken nine prisoners.

## Marines Guarded Flag on Mount Suribachi

By MORRIE LANDSBERG.

Aboard Admiral Turner's Expeditionary Force Flagship Off Iwo Jima, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—United States Marines who planted the flag on Mount Suribachi didn't sleep much that night. "When we put the flag up we intended to see that it stayed there," Platoon Sgt. Ernest I. Thomas of Tallahassee, Fla., said today.

Twenty-year-old Sgt. Thomas, who raised Old Glory on the highest point of Iwo's volcano, had his men dig in around the flagpole and guarded it through the night. "Japanese suicide swimmers from the west coast tried to get to the flag," the Sergeant said. "But they didn't get near us."

He was still slightly bewildered by all the fuss created by his platoon's feat in scaling the 550-foot mountain defended then by hundreds of Japanese. Marines ashore and the ships' crews alike cheered the announcement of the capture of Suribachi three days ago.

Sgt. Thomas was brought aboard this ship and broadcast to the United States. "I'm mighty proud but I didn't do a damn thing," he protested. "Those fellows who were with me ought to be out here, too."

### Took Charge of Platoon.

Young Thomas took over his platoon after the lieutenant in charge was wounded. The unit suffered seventeen casualties in

driving up to the base of Suribachi but none at all in the hazardous climb to the crater.

"D plus three we attacked the hill," he said. "First, we had to pull out some barbed entanglements to get through. What we didn't know, because we couldn't see them, was three or four pillboxes within twenty or thirty yards of the wire."

"I guess you could say we caught hell. That's when we lost seventeen men out of forty-six. That's when our platoon leader was wounded and I had to take over. After that I don't remember much. I and some other Marines led some tanks up there to fire into the pillboxes and caves. We were about fifteen yards from the foot of the mountain. I remember a Jap coming out of a pillbox and setting up a Nambu machine-gun on top of it. I think about fifty of us hit him all at once."

### Leaps With Knife on Jap.

"Another thing I remember was a Marine climbing up on a pillbox with a demolition charge. A Jap came out of the pillbox—he didn't

know the Marine was up there—and started to run away. This Marine leaped on his back and killed him with a knife."

The sergeant also told of a Japanese officer who came out of an observation post waving a flag. He was picked off quickly. Sgt. Thomas noticed many dead Japanese had full beards and they lived "very crudely."

Thomas, who has a birthday coming up on March 3, enlisted in the Marine Corps three years ago. This was his first combat operation. "I wasn't scared be-

fore the landing, but I sure was when the Jap mortars began hitting the beach," he said.

### 5th AAF Bags 1,569

### Japs Ships During War

Headquarters, 5th Air Force, Philippines, Feb. 26 (AP)—A total of 1,569 Jap ships, aggregating 1,324,965 tons, have been sunk, probably sunk and damaged in 1944 by the 5th Air Force and other aircraft under operational control of Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commanding general of the 5th.

A total of 776 enemy craft was sunk, aggregating almost a half million tons (449,396).

Probably damaged were 162 vessels totaling 228,875 tons.

A total of 631 ships, or 596,694 tons, was damaged.

### Chinese Advance

CHUNGKING, Feb. 26 (AP).—Chinese troops have driven the Japanese back to positions seven miles west of Paoching, but some of the ground gained was lost to an enemy counter-attack, the Chinese high command announced tonight. Ground fighting continued seven miles southwest of Paoching, an enemy stronghold west of the Hunan province rail city of Hengyang.

### Two Jap Ships Sunk.

Chungking, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Liberators of the United States Fourteenth Air Force sank two Japanese vessels yesterday in the South China Sea, east of the Liuchow peninsula.

## An Economic Charter For Americas

Mexico City, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States placed before the Inter-American Conference today a broad economic and social program aimed at promoting free trade and private enterprise in the Americas.

The United States delegation expressed confidence that support will be forthcoming quickly from the eighteen other nations represented here.

At the same time, Ecuador prepared to introduce a resolution which would enable Argentina to adhere to all the acts of the conference in the event the Argentine problem remains unsolved when the session ends.

### Core Of Economic Program

The core of the economic program came in a resolution entitled "an economic charter for the Americas" which was described authoritatively as a fundamental expression of United States' foreign policy throughout the world.

Tied to the economic charter were several specific resolutions intended to cushion the inevitable vertigo of a leap from war to peace and improve the living standards throughout the hemisphere.

The security issue, which in effect underlies all these proposals, was brought up more directly in another United States resolution against admitting war criminals into any of the Americas.

It provides also for setting up an inter-American program for reporting individuals charged with war crimes and delivering them to another United Nation or a United Nations agency.

### Day's Other Developments

Other important points which arose at the conference today were:

1. A proposal to invite Canada to join the American system with responsibilities equal to the other nations. It remains unclear how far such an initiative would affect Canada's relations in the British empire.

A strong indication that the United States will support Colombia's proposals for a mutual guarantee of American boundaries, in which sanctions would be dependent upon consultation.

3. The steering committee reported favorably on a Cuban resolution recommending that all the American nations declare war against Germany and Japan.

4. A Mexican proposal, which appears to have United States support, for continuing consultations among the military staffs of

ference. So far as Dumbarton Oaks is concerned, little concrete action is expected here. Latin-American diplomats are growing increasingly hopeful that they will succeed in enlisting United States aid to give them increased representation on the eleven-man security council to be set up at San Francisco, perhaps expanding the size of the peace board.

It also was ascertained that the United States is prepared to support Latin-American proposals for a guarantee of frontiers in this hemisphere. The one outstanding question is how far delegates here can go without the approval of Congress.

### Connally's Arrival Awaited

Chairman Tom Connally (D.,

Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to arrive soon and his advice will be asked immediately. Present likelihood is that the language of the Latin-American proposal will be changed so that the United States' signature is subject to later approval by the White House, Congress or both.

The economic charter of the Americas is a basic statement of United States policy, which is expected to be carried to San Francisco for adherence of all the United Nations.

It strikes out squarely against "the establishment of state enterprises for the conduct of trade," however, a stand which will be difficult to reconcile with Russia.

The economic charter asks for an orderly transition between war and peace and long-range programs aimed at increasing consumption.

### Economic Charter Outlined

The main points are:

1. Expansion of trade, "free from excessive fluctuations."
2. Equal access for all nations to trade and raw materials.
3. Consultation "at an early date" on reduction of trade barriers and adoption of the Bretton Woods currency stabilization and world bank plans.
4. "Early agreed action by governments," against activities which stifle competition in trade, including cartels.
5. "Elimination of economic nationalism in all its forms."
6. "Equitable treatment and encouragement for the enter-

prises, skills and capital brought from one country to another" to be assured in treaties, executive agreements and other arrangements.

7. Early action to start operation of the international monetary fund, the international bank for reconstruction and development and the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

8. "Promote the system of private enterprise" and refrain from setting up state trading systems.

9. Agreements to dispose of international surpluses to protect both producer and consumer.

The economic charter also calls for steps to assure improvement of the conditions of workers.

### Maintenance Proposals

In a more specific resolution on maintenance of the internal economies of the American republics, the United States proposed that:

1. Special efforts to produce critical materials should continue during the war.
2. Capital goods should be made available to the American republics during the war "where the end-use is justified by war considerations" and after V-E day, "where the end-use is justified by the relative urgency of the needs of the receiving countries."
3. Improvement of transportation systems immediately.
4. Nondiscrimination on sale of capital goods or raw materials among the American republics as soon as the war is over.
5. New enterprises should be started where they are economic so as not to necessitate subsidies or protective tariffs.
6. The American republics should help each other industrialize but "governments should not enter into competition with private enterprise unless such action is largely necessary in the public interest."
7. Exchange of technicians.
8. Free exchange of technical information except for reasons of military security.

Further, the resolution recommends removal of discrimination against foreign enterprises and encouragement of foreign investment.

## U. S. PROPOSES PAN-AMERICAN FREE TRADE

Broad Industrialism Plan  
for Latin Countries Also  
Advanced at Parley.

### OFFERS ECONOMIC CHARTER

Would End Cartels and National  
Distinctions in Commerce and  
Open Raw Materials to All.

Mexico City, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The United States today laid before the Inter-American Conference two draft proposals calling for a free trade policy in the Americas and a broad industrialization program for the Latin-American republics.

In the first resolution, an "Economic Charter for the Americas," the United States suggested the prevention of cartel practices and the elimination of economic nationalism in the American republics. It urged the Americas to cooperate with other nations so that all countries may have equal access to the trade and raw materials of the world in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

It furthermore suggested just and equitable treatment for foreign enterprise and capital in the American republics, encouragement of private enterprise and discouragement of Government intervention in business.

The second American proposal on the maintenance and development of the internal economies of the American republics contains certain reservations to the Latin American industrialization program envisioned. It insists that any industrialization be carried out on a sound economic basis consistent with local national resources and other production factors; that it be developed through private enterprise, and that Government competition in business be restricted except in cases pertaining to the public interest.



The American move represented the first open fight by the Roosevelt administration to put its free trade policy in effect on a large scale. In general it called for the total elimination of restrictive trade barriers in Latin America in exchange for American assistance in hemispheric industrialization.

The two resolutions were the most important of nine the American delegation has tossed into the conference hopper. The others relate to the strengthening of the Inter-American system, control of Axis war criminals and economic adjustment.

The conference steering committee meanwhile put an end to any possibility that the nineteen delegations here would go on record as favoring a break in relations with Franco Spain. The committee today tabled a resolution to this effect, voting unanimously not to report favorably on the proposal, after the Colombian Foreign Minister, Alberto Lleras Camargo, and the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Jacobo Varela, had spoken in opposition.

The chairman, Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico, introduced the subject, explaining that many requests to deal with it had been received. Senor Lleras Camargo told the committee that Colombia, the United States, and other countries have diplomatic relations with Spain, and that consequently a conference where those countries are represented could not properly criticize its government.

## Peron Hopeful Of Argentine Tie With Russia

### Would Restore Relations With U. S. and Reds, But Dodges War Against Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26 (AP).—Colonel Juan Peron, Vice-President of Argentina, declared today he desires full restoration of cordial relations with the United States and Russia, but said the possibility is unlikely that his country will find Germany's behavior sufficient cause for war.

In an interview, Peron asserted that a sudden declaration of war against Germany "on grounds

palpably insufficient, tardily recognized and opportunistic would alienate our friends in this country and other American republics and give our foes an opportunity to heap scorn upon us. "No Argentine would approve such a measure, even if I insisted. And, of course, Germany is not likely to invite it through further provocation."

Questioned concerning his views on Russia, Peron replied: "I alone have been an advocate of the view that we as a nation cannot ignore Russia as a great factor in the world. I believe and long have said we should initiate steps toward formal relations with Moscow."

Regarding measures his government should adopt to restore harmony with the United States, Peron declared: "You must not demand that we go to war against anybody. You must learn to understand the Argentines—their practical sense as well as their sense of proportion and their sense of pride. You must recognize there has been an important evolution in our government, and the men who initiated the policies which took Argentina away from the Pan-American system are not in the government today."

"We take advantage of every turn of events to demonstrate our desire for friendly relations with all nations in America, the United States among them. We will go along with events painstakingly until we hold elections. After that the problem will have vanished."

## Education Crusade Pushed in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO — (AP) Brazil's National Education Crusade—dedicated to wiping out the country's high illiteracy and to fostering more primary education—last year distributed approximately 150,000 school supply units including pencils and tablets. The supplies are sent all over Brazil when requests come in and are destined for poor children unable otherwise to attend school. In twelve years the school has aided half a million children at a cost of \$35,000.

To Head Uruguay's Delegation Montevideo, Feb. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister José Serrate plans to head Uruguay's delegation to San Francisco.

## RIOT IN CANADA

Drummondville, Que., Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Scores of residents of this predominantly French-Canadian city were injured yesterday in a two-hour riot which followed a Government search for draft dodgers and Army deserters. Most of the injured suffered bruises as crowds clashed with Provost Corps personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The trouble began at 12:30 A. M. when the police began checking men leaving a theater after already having rounded up a dozen persons for questioning.

Members of a growing crowd began hurling ice. As the disorder spread, the police were reinforced by fifty provost men. About twenty-five arrests were made before the fracas was ended.

## What the Enemy Says.

In a broadcast dispatch intercepted by the FCC and distributed by the Associated Press, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, declared today that the Americans have built a number of piers on Iwo Jima and are using trucks to haul supplies and material to the No. 1 airfield.

"Despite a mounting toll in casualties," Domei continued, the American Marines are fast consolidating their hold on the south and west shores of the island.

Late today the Tokyo radio said that the Japanese had recaptured the summit of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima—a position which Tokyo has previously never admitted losing. Quoting a Domei dispatch, Tokyo said that the Suribachi summit was retaken on Saturday "after a terrific counter-attack."

American reports have told of mopping-up operations on Suribachi since its capture on Friday. There was no confirmation of the enemy's story.

## Press Wireless in Manila

Reopened Circuit Will Send Voice, Code and Photo Transmissions

The Manila Circuit of Press Wireless, Inc., discontinued on Dec. 31, 1941, after the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, has been resumed, it was announced yesterday by Joseph W. Chaplin, Director of Communications. The station will engage in all forms of radio communications, including

radio-telegraph, radio-telephone and radio-photos.

The manager of the reopened station is Harvey Stovall, of Gardena, Calif. Working with him is a crew of telegraphists, engineers and other personnel recruited entirely from the Press Wireless staff. The station is the fifth wartime transmitter and receiver put in use for the press. The others are on Leyte Island, in the Philippines; in Paris and two mobile units in Europe.

## 'Pravda' Tells Nazi Plans for 3d World War

### Says They Are Setting Up Thousands of Terrorist Cells to Plot Revenge

The Moscow newspaper "Pravda," organ of the Communist party, said yesterday that the Nazis have made full-dress preparations for a third world war by setting up underground terrorist organizations, and that Adolf Hitler has appointed Nazi Gestapo Chief and Interior Minister Heinrich Himmler "special commissioner for placing the Nazi party on an underground status." "Pravda" said, however, that the Nazi plans would fail.

The article, transmitted to North America by the Tass Agency and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Nazis already have taken the following measures:

1. Creation of a powerful financial base for extensive subsidizing of underground work.
2. Preservation of the main cadres of the party.
3. Preservation of the economic base of the German war machine.
4. The political preparation of revenge.

Underground Work Planned "These activities are being carried out both within and outside Germany," "Pravda" said. "Within Germany, the Hitlerites prepare to conduct underground work along three lines: (a) Organization of sabotage and terroristic bands; (b) Setting up of a widely ramified Fascist clandestine organization, and (c) Sabotage of peace terms between Germany and the United Nations.

"Presently the German general staff feverishly prepares plans for the operations of the Fascist underground army which must be centered chiefly in the hills and wooded terrain in east Prussia, southern and southwestern Germany, in Tyrol and in Austria, which favor conduct of a 'little war.'"

"To direct these operations, a special headquarters has been set up in Munich under Wilhelm Schepmann—one of the organizers of the anti-Allied sabotage in the Ruhr in 1923. The members of Schepmann's staff are Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Gestapo and chief of the military intelligence service; Hitler's personal friend, Werner von Alvensleben; senior officers of the security service, and Obergruppenfuhrers Schellenberg and Melle.

## Picked Cut-throats

"The terroristic detachments will consist of picked Fascist cut-throats from S. S. (Elite Guards) units. At present all these units are studying future theaters of operations in the areas assigned to them. Simultaneously, a ramification network of secret caches of arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, secret signals and communication lines is being laid.

"Along with the preparation of terroristic bands, a huge underground apparatus is being set up to conduct various underground work and Fascist propaganda—the so-called sixth column. The territory of Germany, divided into sections and areas, is being covered with a dense net work of clandestine Nazi party organizations, consisting of many thousands of secret cells."

"Pravda" said the Nazis have planned a wide range of activities for the underground organization, including preparation for a third world war. "This clandestine organization will serve to build up cadres for the future German Army," it said.

The Nazis are resorting to every device to preserve their cadres, even placing some of them in concentration camps and prisons as "anti-Nazis," "Pravda" continued.

It said leadership of underground Fascist activities in Germany would be handled from abroad by a "special secret general staff" residing in one of the neutral countries. "The Hitlerites thereby intend to thwart Germany's military and economic disarmament and also the payment of reparations," "Pravda" asserted.

It added: "But the United Nations, which have found enough strength to smash the German war machine, will be able to bring this cause to an end—the last trump card of the doomed enemy will be beaten!"

## More From N. Y. Area Freed in Philippines

Additional names of American civilians from the New York area released from internment camps in the Philippines were given out yesterday by the War Department through The Associated Press as follows:

ABERGER, ETHEL A.; aunt, Mrs. W. R. Berger, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York.  
BOWEN, BESSIE G.; sister, Mrs. Arthur W. Mills, Thompson, Conn.  
GRANT, CHESTER V.; wife, Mrs. Marjorie Grant, 24 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.  
MAXEY, MILDRED E.; daughter, Mrs. M. McDonald Jones, 5 Martha Ct., Route 4, Erlanger, N. Y.  
STEWART, WILLIAM A.; Erich H. Costenoble, 34 Saint Thomas Place, Malvern, L. I.

## ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 1,844 casualties in the European area.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

## NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announced today 101 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 90,040 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 34,019 are reported dead, 40,874 wounded, 10,661 missing and 4,486 prisoners of war. Included in the list are the following with next of kin:

## COURT FORBIDS HOMEWORK IN TEXTILE TRADE

### Supreme Bench Holds Ban Is Justified to Enforce Minimum Wage Order.

## RUTLEDGE GIVES 7-2 DECISION

### It Will Have Effect of Causing Embroidery Workers to Shift to Factory Employment.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled, seven to two, today that the Wage-hour Administrator has authority to include a ban on home work in a minimum wage order for the embroidery industry. Justice Rutledge spoke for the majority. Justice Roberts wrote a dissent in which Chief Justice Stone joined. Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion.

Gems of the industry, and several home workers in the industry appealed to the high tribunal from a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York city. The Circuit Court held that the administrator of the wage-hour law had power to prohibit home work in an order which also approved a 40-cent minimum hourly wage rate for embroidery workers.

The Department of Justice, in supporting the Circuit Court decision told the Supreme Court that a 40-cent minimum wage order without a prohibition of home work "would be a nullity because it could not be enforced." Home workers who appealed said between 8,500 and 12,000 of their class, representing about one-third of all employees in the industry, were affected by the order.

Justice Rutledge said that home work "in this case is not an independent industry." He added: "It is conducted largely by the same employers who maintain factory establishments or by contractors who are in competition with such employers.

## Sees Destructive Competition.

"Home workers are an integral part of the single industry. Their labor competes with the labor of factory workers, within the same establishment, between establishments, and between regions where the industry is concentrated. The effects of their competition with factory workers are to destroy the latter's right as well as their own to have, practically speaking, the benefit of the minimum wage guaranteed by the act."



Justice Rutledge said the evidence showed that the great majority of home workers will transfer the scene of their work from the home to the factory as the result of the ruling. This, he said, will be accomplished without undue hardship.

In dissenting, Justice Roberts said the court "essays to read into the law what its words, fairly construed, do not import."

"In my view," he added, "one need not go outside the provisions of the act to be convinced that Congress never intended to grant the administrator the power he has assumed."

Justice Frankfurter said to deny that the power to fix minimum wages carries with it the "subsidiary power to forbid and to prevent evasion of wages so fixed" would disregard the authority given by Congress.

#### Other Action by the Court.

The Supreme Court, in another action, affirmed that a judgment on a declaration of taking by the Government under the war purposes act of 1917 may not be appealed. Justice Rutledge delivered the court's unanimous opinion.

The Cool Land Syndicate, owners of part of a tract in Madison county, Ill., brought the action. The land had been condemned for use in establishment of the Granite City Army Engineers' branch depot.

The high court decided that the United States may be sued for damages suffered by a ship while obeying an order to follow a Naval patrol boat. Justice Reed delivered the court's unanimous opinion.

The case involved interpretation of the public vessels act, which waives immunity of the Federal Government from such suits only if the damages were caused by a public vessel of the United States.

## MIGHTY AIR FORCE URGED BY ARNOLD

Says U. S. Will Be Attacked  
First in Next World  
War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(AP) General H. H. Arnold warned today that the United States must maintain a powerful postwar air force because the next world aggressor will strike first at this country.

In his annual report, the chief of the Army air forces declared the American planes must operate from large, strategically located bases.

Other highlights of the report:

1. Most of the American airmen in Europe may go directly to the Pacific war when V-E Day arrives, Arnold said where possible they will be given leave to visit their homes, but the urgency of war may make the number of such leaves small.

2. The United States is working on three new types of giant bombers—the B-35, and B-42—"which we expect to be more powerful and capable than those now in operation." The biggest bomber now in use by the AAF is the B-29 Superfortress.

3. The Army has a new jet-propelled plane. Since the first jet craft, the P-59, was built in this country in 1942, many others have been built and flown, Arnold said, and advances have been so rapid "that the P-59 is today classed as a trainer. Information on the latest type is withheld for security reasons."

4. A training bullet has been developed for hitting planes without damaging them. The 30 calibre plastic missile breaks on contact without penetrating metal as thin as one-eighth inch dural plate.

5. Radar has been drafted to help in weather forecasting and observation, Arnold referred to this development only as the "use of electronics" by sending a balloon aloft and tracking it through upper air with "ground equipment."

Arnold laid great stress on aviation's role in future defenses.

The "long time security of our country and the peace of the world" must rest henceforth with air power, said Arnold. In the past aggression was water-borne, and traditional naval power was the defense.

"From now on successful aggression must come by air," Arnold said. "The defense lies in adequate air power with all its manifestations, and our first line of defense must be in the air."

Contending that a second-rate airforce is worse than none because it leads to a false sense of security, Arnold said one way to keep the postwar airforce progressive is:

"Promptly to sell, salvage or scrap excess or obsolete planes so that they will not hang over the air force and the aviation industry, retarding development. This happened after the last war, but must not happen again."

"The AAF is already taking steps to meet this situation by declaring planes and equipment surplus as they are currently worn out or no longer useful, and turning them

over to the Surplus Property board for appropriate disposal."

Referring to the use of robot bombs as well as airborne troops in this war, Arnold said "we can only dimly visualize" the possibilities of the future. "We do not in any way underestimate the importance of the V-I robot bomb developed by the Germans," he asserted, and then added:

"Modified and improved models will soon be available for possible use—this time by the Allies."

Incessant Allied bombing of the robot launching sites and depots last year did not stop the flying bomb attack on England but reduced it to an estimated 25 per cent of what it would have been otherwise, Arnold said.

As to the use of airborne troops, he declared:

"The American people must visualize that the aggressor's blow may be attended by dropping large bodies of troops to seize our vital centers. Similarly, to assure our security, we must be prepared to counter this employment of the airplane and to employ it more effectively ourselves."

## STRIKE NOTICE SERVED BY MINERS

Lewis Opens Campaign for  
Wage Increases for  
Workers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(AP) John L. Lewis opened his 1945 campaign for more pay for coal miners today by serving formal notice that a strike of nearly 400,000 miners may be just around the corner.

Lewis acted under the Smith Connally act, which requires 30 days' notice and a government poll of workers prior to a strike. The act, which Lewis denounced today as "a grotesque slave statute," was passed over presidential veto in July, 1943, amid a wave of reaction to United Mine workers strikes that year.

Hurling charges that government officials and operators are engaged in a "conspiracy" against the U.M.W., Lewis and his policy committee served the formal notice that a labor dispute exists and a strike may occur in 30 days.

A National Labor Relations board spokesman said a poll on the question of striking probably would be

held in 30 days. It would be the largest such poll the board has undertaken.

The U.M.W. contract with the bituminous operators expires March 31, and negotiations between Lewis and the operators begin Thursday. A month later the anthracite contract will come up.

Lewis has not divulged what wage demands he will make, but it is generally believed he is considering something like a 25-cent general increase in the present basic rate of \$1 an hour, plus other concessions.

Lewis voiced his criticism of the Smith-Connally act in a letter to Secretary of Labor Perkins, to whom the strike notice was sent. He quoted President Roosevelt, with whom he fell out after the steel strike of 1937, as saying the act would "provoke strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur."

Lewis said that failure to give the 30-day notice "would make us violators of the law and subject to all its civil and criminal pains and penalties."

"The situation existing today, on the eve of the opening of contract negotiations, is one which has been and is being constantly inflamed by those very persons charged with the duty of assisting in the prevention of work stoppages and loss of coal production. They border upon a conspiracy to prevent an agreement, bring about seizures and a general chaotic condition in the industry. The United Mine Workers of America cannot and will not silently allow such a situation to arise. We denounce it and call upon the operators and government to cease their hostile actions and to adopt a reasonable cooperative attitude, conducive to obtaining a new contract and continuous, uninterrupted production of coal."

"This we earnestly desire and hope to achieve."

Lewis did not specifically mention a report that Secretary of Interior Ickes, also solid fuels administrator, was ready to seek jail penalties for mine leaders in the event of strikes at government-operated mines. But he complained of "inspired press releases of the past several weeks that certain high officials in the government intend at the very first opportunity and irrespective of the outcome of impending negotiations to invoke against our members, without delay or limit, the full civil and penal provisions of that grotesque slave statute known as the Smith-Connally act."

## Halifax Stresses Friendship

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Earl of Halifax told a Mississippi audience tonight that United States and British friendship is now vital to effect military victory and set up a future international order.

The British Ambassador to the United States declared that it would be "unwise" for the two peoples to "waste their energies in mutual reproaches and fault finding."

The recent Crimean conference, he said, "gave promise" that the Nazis would be unable to drive a wedge between the peoples that oppose them "and keep the idea of national socialism on ice against a better day."

#### Criticism As A Privilege

"But the danger is still there," Lord Halifax said. "We know how easy it is for people to make trouble, even between two nations like ours, which have so much to unite and so little to divide us. . . .

"We can and we shall have occasional differences of opinion," he added. "When these arise, we may criticize each other's actions. But if we are wise, we shall not lightly attribute to each other selfish or unworthy motives."

"A democracy can understand and take criticism. Indeed, it expects it. Criticism is the privilege and stock in trade of every free society. But democracy rightly resents anything that casts doubt upon its good faith."

#### Example Of Enemy Propaganda

He said that enemy propaganda had encouraged a story to the effect that "every time a United States airplane made a forced landing in a British airfield, a bill for \$7,000 was sent to your Government."

"The truth is, of course, that not only does the British Government make no charge for such landings, but it provides as reverse lend-lease and without any payment all the airfields in the United Kingdom used by the United States Army Air Forces," he said.

Lord Halifax, discussing a list of dashed hopes of the enemy, congratulated himself that was not in the present position of the German or Japanese general staffs.

#### Not Very Cheering To Hirohito

"The Japanese admirals and generals must find it quite hard to make up any report that will be

very cheering to Hirohito," with General MacArthur back in the Philippines and Admiral Mountbatten wresting Burma from the Japanese grasp, he said.

Lord Halifax offered the opinion that the Nazis "must have been discouraged" when the Allies failed to fall apart in "their flush of success."

He said Dumbarton Oaks "made a good beginning," on the question of a future international order and that he believed this would bear fruit at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

"As this work goes forward, let none of us forget how much we owe to the persistence, imagination and courage of a great American of the South, Mr. Cordell Hull," Lord Halifax exhorted.

## U.S.-Subsidized Low-Wage Income Diet Being Proposed

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—A Government-subsidized food program designed to assure the nation's low-income families an adequate diet may be advanced as a part of the Administration's postwar economic plans.

The outline of such a program has been drawn by Agriculture Department economists and submitted to high Administration leaders.

#### Cost Put A Billion Yearly

Proponents say it would cost in excess of \$1,000,000,000 a year under conditions similar to those prevailing in 1942. Funds required would increase with a lower level of jobs and income and would drop as prosperity increased.

The program bears some resemblance to the food-stamp plan in effect between 1939 and 1943.

It would, however, seek to aid all low-income families, whereas the stamp plan was employed as an emergency measure for helping only persons on relief and for disposing of farm surpluses.

#### Called A Supplement

The suggested new program would supplement the purchasing power of families financially unable to spend a specified amount per person for food.

By way of illustration department economists say that on the basis of 1942 prices \$170 a person a year would be required to provide a reasonably adequate diet. This amount would be an individual's "food allotment." It would rise and fall with food prices.

Under the plan if 40 per cent of a family's income was insufficient to provide \$170's worth of food for each member the Government would make up the difference.

#### For A Family Of Five

For example, a family of five would require the expenditure of \$850 a year for an adequate diet. That family with an income of

\$1,500 would contribute \$600 toward its food allotment and the Government would make up the \$250 deficit.

The plan would employ food coupons which would serve as currency for the purchase of food at regular stores. The hypothetical family of five would pay the Government \$600 a year and get food coupons with a face value of \$850. The stamps would be redeemed by the Government.

The plan has another objective beyond raising the nation's dietary standard. It is the maintenance of a large and stable domestic market for farm products.

## Mrs. R. Urges Special Vet Aid

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today urged the nation's educators to consider the feasibility of setting up special classes and providing special instructors for student-veterans.

Speaking at the opening session of the National Education Association's three-day conference here, she reminded the educators that "many" of the veterans will be "mature people."

"You can't put mature people, who have had a taste of some authority, back to their studies with children. They just won't fit in. I think that we must prepare the teachers, and provide a different type of class for our home-coming service men and women."

The conference was called to discuss the various phases of Government-sponsored training under the "GI Bill of Rights."

#### Navy Ratio Lower

It was learned that of 1,500,000 enlisted men in the Navy, about 25 per cent have had from one to eight years of schooling. It has been estimated that about 35 per cent of army men have had that amount.

The remainder, 75 per cent in the case of the Navy and 65 per cent in the Army, have had more schooling.

The difference is accounted for somewhat by the fact that the Navy, not required earlier in the war to take men from Selective Service, was able to set higher educational requisites.

The conference is to consider the educational experience of the military personnel. Army and navy authorities will present their findings to the educators.



# Taxi Ride In D.C. Held Violation Of Mann Act

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court divided, 6-2, today to rule that a girl's 3½-block taxi cab ride in the District of Columbia for prostitution purposes violated the Mann White Slave Act.

At issue whether the Mann Act applies to transportation solely within the District, as opposed to transportation across state lines. In saying that the law applies to the District, the high court reversed the Circuit Court of Appeals. Justices Murphy and Black dissented and Justice Roberts did not participate.

Violation of the law was charged against Miss Carmen Beach, who was fined \$2,500 and sentenced to one to three years' imprisonment in Federal District Court.

## Safeway Denied Review

The court refused to review protests by Safeway Stores, Inc., operator of retail food stores in 23 states, against several regulations issued by the Office of Price Administrator.

The firm asked review of decisions by the emergency Court of Appeals which upheld the administrator's orders.

Safeway complained that a price rollback required by a regulation on meats was "imposed" only on large chain-store organizations. Various percentage markups established for determination of retail ceiling prices in many instances varied to Safeway's detriment, the firm said.

## Homework Ban Okayed

The court ruled, 7-2, that the wage-hour administrator has authority to include a ban on home work in a minimum wage order for the embroidery industry.

Justice Rutledge spoke for the court majority. Justice Roberts wrote a dissent in which Chief Justice Stone joined. Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion.

## Decision Appealed

Gemco, Inc., and several home workers in the industry appealed to the high tribunal from a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York city. The

Circuit Court held the administrator of the Wage-Hour Law had power to prohibit home work in an order which also approved a 40-cent minimum hourly wage rate for embroidery workers.

The Justice Department in supporting the Circuit Court decision told the Supreme Court that a 40-cent minimum wage order without a prohibition of home work "would be a nullity because it could not be enforced." Home workers who appealed said between 8,500 and 12,000 of their class, representing about one third of all employees in the industry, were affected by the order.

# Mercy Ship Goes Aground; All Saved

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Army reported today that the hospital ship St. Mihiel, with 500 patients aboard, went aground off Bermuda in the midst of a lashing storm on January 26 but all aboard were saved.

The patients were transferred without injury to small craft and taken to the army base hospital in Bermuda after the ship had struck a reef off Mount Hill Light-house.

The St. Mihiel was bound for Charleston, S.C., at the time she went aground. She was heading for Bermuda after failure of an evaporator made it apparent that the vessel would have insufficient water to last until Charleston was reached.

After the patients were put ashore at Bermuda, the hospital ship John J. Meany was diverted from an outbound trip to pick up the Bermuda patients. The Meany put in at St. George on January 29 and arrived at Charleston with the patients on February 1. The War Department said "the patients were in high spirits and seemed to enjoy the stopover in Bermuda."

The St. Mihiel was freed from the reef the day after she went aground. Temporary repairs were made at Bermuda and the ship proceeded to the Charleston navy yard dry dock.

# Only Key Workers To Be Certified

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The War Production Board said today it could protect only the "vital, hard core" of essential workers under 30 in certifying men as eligible

for occupational deferment from the draft.

WPB is one of the 15 agencies authorized to certify men as indispensable, as an aid to draft boards, in leaving key workers in essential industry despite the scheduled drafting of 200,000 deferred men aged 26 through 29.

## Employers Advised

If an employer does not know whether WPB, the Army, the Navy, or some other agency is his proper certifying agency, he should consult local officials of the agencies concerned, said Gustav Peck, chairman of WPB's committee of certification of deferment requests.

WPB asked each firm under its jurisdiction to submit in triplicate a list of men 18 through 29 in its employ who are classed 2-A or 2-B. The list should be arranged in order of each man's importance in the plant.

## To File Two Sets

Two sets of the new "Form 42A (special-revised)" should be filed also for each man for whom the employer wishes deferment, WPB said.

"While local draft boards retain their discretionary powers, it should be fully understood by each employer that he should not generally expect requests for deferment on Form 42A (special-revised) to be honored by local draft boards unless certified by an authorized certifying agency," Peck said.

# PEPPER DELAYS INSURANCE BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—(AP)

An objection from Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) delayed Senate passage today of a compromise bill giving the insurance business a three-year moratorium from regulation under federal anti-trust laws.

The legislation, approved recently by the House, came as a substitute for an original bill to exempt insurance companies from all Federal anti-trust laws. The latter was introduced after the Supreme court, in a Georgia case, ruled against southeastern insurance companies in a Federal anti-trust proceedings case.

Pepper said he was unwilling to see that Supreme court decision "emasculated," and declared:

"The insurance companies of my state fought me because I opposed that bill."

Under the compromise, worked out in a joint Congressional committee, insurance companies would be exempt from operation of the Sherman, Clayton and Robinson-Patman acts until Jan. 1, 1948, except as to acts of "boycott, coercion or intimidation" of competition.

During the three-year period, the states would be required to pass satisfactory anti-trust legislation dealing with insurance to keep the Federal laws inapplicable.

The taxation and regulation of insurance business is held by the legislation to be a state function.

Pepper contended that the states might nullify the Supreme court decision by passing perfunctory legislation.

# Eisenhower Guayule Plan May Be Adopted

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Legislation authorizing a guayule production program recommended fifteen years ago by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to provide a source of natural rubber in this country in emergencies was introduced today by Representative Poage (D., Texas).

Under the bill the Government would guarantee growers of the latex-bearing shrub a return of 28 cents a pound for processed, crude guayule rubber.

The measure limits the support price to a yield of 400,000 acres, as recommended by Eisenhower in 1930, and would limit the guaranteed price to 40 cents a year to any one producer. The price-support program would expire June 30, 1956.

Eisenhower, then a major, made his recommendation after conducting a study of guayule possibilities for the War Department.

# Filipino Rehabilitation Body Begins Its Work

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Filipino Rehabilitation Commission today began preparations for resumption of normal activities in the islands.

Senator Tydings (D., Md.), commission chairman, appointed subcommittees on rules and procedure, trade relations, war damages and commerce.

Senator Hayden (D., Ariz.), chairman of the trade relations committee, called a closed meeting of his group next Thursday to discuss recommendations of the Commonwealth Government.

The commission consists of nine representatives each of the United

States and Commonwealth governments. Most are public officials.

Membership of the new committees follows:

**RULES AND PROCEDURE**—Senator Tydings, chairman; Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Representative Bell (D., Mo.); Senator Carlos P. Garcia.

**TRADE RELATIONS**—Hayden, chairman; Hernandez, Representative McGehee (D., Miss.), Lunn R. Edminster, Wayne Coy, Evett D. Hester, Senator Garcia, Dr. Urbano A. Zafra.

**WAR DAMAGE**—Representative McGehee, chairman; Representative Bell, Senator Tydings, Senator Vandenberg R., Mich.), Representative Welch (R., Cal.), Hernandez, Col. Alejandro Melchor, Assemblyman Pedro Lopez.

**COMMERCE**—Senator Tydings, chairman; Senator Hayden, Representative Welch, Col. Manuel Nieto, Dr. Zafra.

# Jean Monnet Arrives With Supply Program

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Jean Monnet, French economic envoy-at-large, arrived today from Paris, bringing the French approved supply program proposed by the United States February 8.

Allied supply officials who negotiated the civilian and military supply program with Monnet said the French envoy's chief problem would be to specify French needs for all of 1945.

The program, based on a combination payment scheduled of lend-lease and cash-and-credits, calls for \$2,500,000,000 in United States exports and about \$1,000,000,000 in French reciprocal aid to the United States.

# Zablodowsky Denies Charge Of Communism

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—David Zablodowsky, an official in the Office of Strategic Services, denied today that, as Representative Rich (R., Pa.) had charged, he is a Communist.

Rich, demanding an investigation, told the House that "a Communist by the name of David Zablodowsky" held a high post in the OSS, and called for an investigation.

Zablodowsky declined to specify the exact title he holds in the OSS, which operates under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In a statement replying to Rich, Zablodowsky said:

"I am not, and never have been, a Communist or Communist link of any sort whatsoever."

He added that the Civil Service Commission over a year ago had passed upon his fitness for employment in the Office of Strategic Services and ruled him eligible.

"As a native-born citizen, trying to do my part in the war effort, I do not have, and never had, any interest in conflict with my natural loyalty to this country."

# Loans To Buy Houses Rise 25% During 1944

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank administration reported today that its member savings and loan associations made loans totaling \$1,318,000,000 during 1944.

This was a 25 per cent increase over the 1943 total. Mortgages to finance purchase of existing houses accounted for \$954,000,000 of the total while construction loans totaled \$93,000,000.

The New York district, embracing New York and New Jersey, was credited with a 61 per cent increase in lending activity, largest gain in the country.

# House Fistfight Formally Closed

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The House fistfight of Washington's birthday was closed formally today when Representative Smith (D., Va.) withdrew his resolution proposing censure of Representative Hook (D., Mich.).

Hook and Rankin (D., Miss.) tangled on the floor after Rankin accused Hook of being "mixed up with" the Communist party, and Hook shouted "liar."

Both men apologized Friday, but later that day Smith offered a resolution to bring Hook before the bar of the House and submit him to formal censure.

# 'GI Rights' For Seamen Sought

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Extension to merchant seamen of the same benefits held by armed forces veterans was proposed in legislation introduced today by Representative Peterson (D., Fla.).

# SENATORS ATTACK MANPOWER BILL

# Lawmakers Protest Re- vised Measure in Open- ing Floor Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—(AP) Senators opening floor debate on manpower legislation attacked the pending measure vehemently from

both sides today—as too drastic and as too mild to be effective.

A majority of the voices raised were in favor of less mandatory control.

Senator Bailey (D-N. C.) protested at the outset that he saw little "compulsion" in the legislation. Bailey is a backer of a "work-or-jail" bill aimed at employees, similar to the House-approved measure which the Senate Military committee rewrote completely.

"The compulsion is on the employer," Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate committee replied.

On the other hand, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) took the view that the committee bill gives War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt such broad powers "he could prac-

tically institute a form of national service."

One section of the measure would authorize the manpower chairman in the language of the committee report, to "issue regulations prescribing employment ceilings and prohibiting or regulating the hiring of new workers by employers."

This authority was described by the military committee as the "key provision" of the measure. Other provisions would authorize in-plant survey of labor use and give statutory authority to labor-management utilization committees.

Employers who violated the WMC regulations could be punished by withholding materials under wartime priorities or by fines of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to one year.

Senator Bushfield (R-SD) offered an amendment to strike out the fine and imprisonment provisions.

Senator Chandler (D-Ky) shouted his opposition to both the measure before the Senate and the one passed by the House, asserting that as of January 1 the manpower situation was "in the best condition in all the history of this country."

He questioned whether the adoption of what he called "fascist methods" would bolster the morale of troops fighting for democracy.

Thomas told the Senate he was supporting manpower only because military leaders declared it was necessary. He said they "put their request on the basis of increasing the morale of the boys. That appeal was too great for me."

Off the floor, Thomas told reporters in response to questions that he did not have a direct endorsement from military leaders of the measure as reported by his committee.

Thomas presented the majority committee viewpoint that "compu-

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sions upon employees which would require one individual to work for another person would require many additional safeguards to prevent the legislation from becoming trap for workers."

Senator Kilgore (D-W Va.), who had a big hand in drafting the Senate committee version, told the Senate the measure was drawn on the advice of the men who manage and the men who work in war plants.

"No man would employ a lawyer to remove his appendix, or hire a doctor to file a lawsuit," he commented. He dismissed the House bill as "a good military mobilization psychology" but no good for civilians. He said it made no provision for labor "hoarding" and little for classification of skills.

### Offers Bill To Control Traffic In New Drugs

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Representative Robertson (D., Va.) offered a bill in the House today to provide for regulation of traffic in synthetic drugs which are habit forming.

Robertson said the Treasury Department has reported that a number of new synthetic, habit-sustaining or habit-forming drugs will appear on the market during the war and after it.

Passage of his bill, he said in a statement, would obviate the necessity of passing a separate bill to regulate each new drug as it appears on the market.

### Taxi Drivers Warned On Curfew Violations

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Government tightened up the midnight curfew rule just before it went into effect tonight.

The Office of Defense Transportation warned that taxicab drivers serving establishments violating the curfew stand to lose their gas rations.

J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, asked all cabbies "to comply fully with the spirit" of the regulations.

All hope of last-minute changes in the decree, to relieve the discomfort of the stay-out-late public, vanished. Officials made clear that there are only two exceptions to Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes's ban against keeping entertainment spots open after midnight.

They are: Nonprofit events for service men sponsored by "responsible agencies" and regular all-night restaurants, which must serve only food after midnight.

### Gestapo Whip Shown To Congress Members

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—A German gestapo whip, made from the twisted tendons of a steer's leg, was exhibited in the House chamber today by Representative Allen (D., La.).

Allen, who waved the small whip as he addressed the House, said it was picked up near Metz last fall and sent him by a soldier.

House members gathered to examine the gestapo weapon, which the Louisianian said could be used to "beat a man to death."

"Evidently it has been used on the French, Germans and probably on Americans," Allen said. "I show it to you that you may have a better understanding of the type of enemy we are fighting and of the mentality of a people who will contrive such an instrument to beat their fellows into subjugation."

### Bill Permits Deduction Of Expense Of Returns

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Legislation authorizing individual income-tax payers to make deductions for expenses incurred in connection with their returns was introduced in Congress today.

Sponsored by Senator Revercomb (R., W. Va.) and Representative Ellis (R., W. Va.), it would allow deduction for payments to others in preparation of returns or for expenses incurred in administrative and court proceedings involving income-tax liability.

### Hill Answers Taft's Draft-Policy Query

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Senator Hill (D., Ala.) contended today the War Department is justified by military necessity in sending 18-year-old draftees into combat with eight months of training.

Replying to a demand by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) for clarification of the department's policies, Hill said he was informed the young inductees were shipped overseas only after the Army had drained all of the men it could from more experienced divisions in training in this country.

Taft was ready to cite in the Senate today the case of Pfc. Robert R. Pogue, of Cincinnati, an intimate friend of the Ohio Senator. Taft said Pogue, 18, was reported killed in action in France on February 3, a little more than seven months after he had been inducted into the Army.

The Ohio Senator asked for clarification of the War Department's policy with respect to younger inductees.

"The War Department found it necessary to draw on these youngsters as replacements," Hill told reporters. "In most cases they have been given eight months of training and then placed in battle-tried divisions, where their more experienced comrades could help them in combat."

Taft said he believed the Army could have drawn more heavily on older men, with longer training in this country.

Robert Patterson, under secretary of war, said December 17 that the Army had been forced to dip into the pool of 18-year-old men, but gave assurances that all replacements had adequate training.

### U.S. Rejects Invasion Money Liability

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States has not assumed and does not intend to assume any liability for redemption of so-called "invasion currency" used by American armies in liberated European countries.

However, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has informed Congress, claims of foreign governments for the amount of their currency printed in this country and used by our forces may be presented after the war.

"Naturally, some people over there would like to make the currency an obligation of the United States Treasury, which it is not," Morgenthau told the House Appropriations Committee during a closed-door discussion of the subject.

Possibly, Morgenthau said, the Italian Government may put in a claim for reimbursement after the war "and we, on our side, will have a charge for the cost of the invasion, and so forth."

The "invasion money" involved is the type printed in this country to purchase supplies for American troops as they move into foreign countries that had been controlled by the Axis.

Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed to the committee that the Italian Government accepted responsibility for redemption of Italian invasion currency under the terms of the armistice agreement. The same obligation has been accepted voluntarily by other governments, he added.

### Fuel-Oil Coupon Value To Remain Unchanged

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—The value of fuel-oil coupons will remain unchanged at ten gallons a unit, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

A cut in value had been considered because of the tight supply situation.

Period five (the final period) begins March 1 in the East and March 5 in the Pacific Northwest, and lasts through August 31.

### Vocational Training Bill

Washington, Feb. 26 (AP)—Six Senators today joined in a bill to provide \$97,500,000 annually toward vocational training of youth and adults. Coauthors of the bill are Senators George (D., Ga.), Thomas (D., Utah), Hill (D., Ala.), La Follette (Prog., Wis.), Aiken (R., Vt.) and Ellender (D., La.).

## First Lady Talks on Families

### Says Size Should Depend on Common Sense and Chances for Upbringing.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today recommended that "common sense" determine the size of a family.

The First Lady also told her news conference, in reply to questions, that she believes one solution to the re-education of Nazi Germany would be the return to Germany of capable refugees now in Allied or neutral countries to serve as teachers under United Nations' auspices.

Answering a question of a reporter representing the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service, Mrs. Roosevelt said that in a news conference discussion last week she did not mention

birth control. She said her discussion of national birth rates was "not properly interpreted."

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she thinks large families are fine, providing each child has enough to eat and decent chances for upbringing.

She said that she believed that the Catholic Church agrees with her feeling that the mother's health is important.

"I've had six children," the President's wife said. "If I'd had twelve children, or even twenty-five, they probably would have had enough to eat and decent care. My church never has taken a stand, so far as I know, against people using common sense in determining the size of their family."

### OPA DISMISSES SUITS AGAINST 8 COMPANIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The OPA announced today it is dismissing injunction suits against eight national chain store firms the agency had charged with violation of clothing price regulations.

OPA obtained restraining orders against each of the companies over a year ago on the basis of com-

plaints alleging sale of higher price lines of clothing than legally permitted at the time.

Since then Congress has eliminated the highest price line limitation at retail and the emergency court of appeals recently ruled that the provision, when in operation, was invalid under some circumstances.

Because of the latter action the suits are being dropped, OPA said. They had been filed against the W. T. Grant company, H. L. Green company, J. C. Penney company, F. W. Woolworth company, Montgomery Ward company, G. C. Murphy company, J. J. Newberry company and the McCrory stores.

The price line limitation restricted merchants' sales to lines of clothing they handled during a base period, usually in 1942.

## Butler Assails Allied Secrecy

### Nebraska Senator Sees Maelstrom of Events Shaping U. S. Policy.

Washington, Feb. 26 (A. P.).—Assailing the secrecy which he said surrounded post-war security negotiations, Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) called today for "a full accounting to Congress."

"Many of us suspect that the Government has no policy at all and is simply floundering in a gigantic maelstrom of events which are forcing our hand everywhere and making our policy for us," he said in a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate.

While Congress has given the President and the State Department a free hand, he said, "it has not decided to become another Reichstag."

He said "pure and unalloyed expediency" in dealing with Allies had thrown Gen. Charles de Gaulle "directly into the arms of Stalin."

Although Poland "is not our enemy, but our ally," he as-

serted, the United States at the Yalta conference agreed to countersign an agreement under

which Poland is to give up a third of its territory to Russia, "the balance to become a puppet state under the complete domination of the Kremlin."

"The same set of moral considerations which apply to our ally Poland must apply to the Greeks, the Serbs and Czechs, and to all those others who have shed their blood with us on common battlefields," he said.

"If we have lost the game in Europe, or if we are being forced to forsake those policies and ideals to which we are pledged as a nation, I think it is time we should know it."

### Jews Want Voice In Frisco Parley

New York, Feb. 26 (AP)—The American Jewish Conference announced today that it would seek representation for Jewish organizations at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco on April 25 in dealing "with the problems of relief, rehabilitation, resettlement and other aspects of postwar reconstruction."

The announcement, made by Louis Lipsky, chairman of the executive committee, said the conference would request the United Nations to recognize the Jewish claim for representation on all agencies established to deal with postwar reconstruction.

The conference was established in 1943 to act for American Jewish organizations on matters affecting postwar needs of European Jews.

### Measles Preventive Distributed In N.Y.

New York, Feb. 26 (AP)—Free distribution of a new measles preventive, gamma globulin, through hospitals and physicians will be started by the New York City Health Department Thursday.

The substance was developed as a byproduct of the processing of plasma in the blood collection program of the American Red Cross.

Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins said the globulin would be given to those children who had not previously had measles and who had become exposed to the disease at some time during the previous eight days. It protects most children for about three weeks.

### 37 Bulgars Sentenced

New York, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Bulgarian People's Court has sentenced 37 Bulgarians to death for collaboration or anti-partisan activity, the Sofia radio said in a broadcast reported today by the FCC.

Of 93 defendants tried, the broadcast said, two were acquitted and 54 were sentenced to prison terms of from one year to life.



## Stassen To See Gov. Dewey This Week

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—Commander Harold E. Stassen, a delegate to the forthcoming world security organization conference at San Francisco, will confer with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey here some time this week.

An informed Capitol source said today that Stassen, former Republican Governor of Minnesota and a close friend of the late Wendell L. Willkie, requested the meeting with Dewey, 1944 GOP presidential nominee and titular leader of the party. Both are potential rivals for the 1948 nomination.

### Will Discuss Parley

Stassen did not tell Dewey why he wished to see him, the Capitol source said, but it was considered certain they would discuss the San Francisco parley, opening April 25, at which the United Nations will chart a world organization to maintain peace and economic security.

Stassen and Dewey are agreed on the need of American participation in an effective international organization to enforce peace.

### Favors "All-Out Collaboration"

The 38-year-old naval officer, temporarily on leave from Pacific duty, has described himself as "an ardent advocate of all-out world collaboration for peace." He accepted President Roosevelt's appointment to the delegation as "an assignment to work for a successful peace" but termed it a "political liability to me in 1948."

Dewey has said repeatedly that no peace plan can be perfect or fully acceptable to all participants. A program containing compromises, but workable, is better than none, he insists.

## SURVIVOR TELLS OF JUNEAU SINKING

BOSTON, Feb. 26 — (AP) One of the ten survivors of the sinking of the cruiser Juneau off Guadalcanal in 1942 disclosed today for the first time that approximately 800 men, including the five Sullivan brothers, were lost when the craft went down.

Gunner's Mate Allen Heyn, a native of Washington, told a press conference that George Sullivan, eldest of the brothers, clung wounded to a life raft for five days before he disappeared one night.

As each of a dozen men reached the raft in a rough sea, Heyn said, the eldest Sullivan would ask if they had seen any of his brothers. None had.

"I think they must have died in the explosion," Heyn said.

Heyn joined the submarine forces about five months after his rescue and expects to return to undersea boat duty after completing his current tour to war plants.

The Juneau was sunk on Nov. 13, 1942 by a Japanese submarine the morning after a big naval engagement in which Heyn added, the American forces sank 25 of 28 attacking Nipponese battleships.

Heyn told how the Jap sub's torpedo blew the Juneau apart, leaving only the after section afloat.

Heyn was on the after section, his leg pinned down by wreckage, but when the aft end of the cruiser also plunged, the force of the sea moved the debris and he shot to the surface, half drowned.

Locating a damaged life raft, Heyn clung to it for nine days before a destroyer picked him up.

A dozen others made the raft at various times, but they slipped off one by one—some from exhaustion and some the victims of sharks.

Heyn was the first one to locate the damaged raft and, he declared, the last of the group to survive.

## TOBIN CONFERS WITH WMC HEAD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26 — (AP) A plan whereby fine goods manufacturers would produce 100,000 pounds of tire yarn weekly in a move designed to reduce the number of workers needed in the tire cord factories was worked out today at a State House conference.

After the meeting Governor Maurice J. Tobin conferred with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt by telephone but declined to discuss the conversation.

The State House conference, which was attended by Mayor Arthur Harriman of New Bedford and Massachusetts Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarity, was called in an effort to break a deadlock between 75 textile workers and the War Manpower Commission.

The workers had filed appeals from the WMC "draft" order which would have transferred them from their textile jobs to work at the Fisk and Firestone tire cord plants.

Hearings of the workers' appeals will start tomorrow at the local office of the U. S. Employment Service before a special panel appointed today by Arthur C. Gernes, regional WMC director, and composed of representatives from the AFL, CIO and management.

Governor Tobin directed Moriarity "to continue to explore all possibilities for a prompt solution of the New Bedford situation."

He said he had been informed by the conferees that the textile workers who refused to accept a "draft" to work in the tire cord plants had complained that a change in their jobs would deprive them of vacations and of wage benefits which they received on their present jobs.

The Governor added that "the mayor and representatives of labor are in agreement that, if the employers involved will petition jointly with labor for the granting of a differential on the third shift and non-contributory insurance comparable to that in effect in the fine goods mills, a sufficient number of volunteers could be procured to

## Scarlet Fever Causes Quarantine At V.M.I.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 26 (AP)—A general campus quarantine is in effect at Virginia Military Institute because of a scarlet fever epidemic among enlisted reserve corps students, it was revealed today by Lieut. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, superintendent. No V.M.I. cadets are included among victims of the epidemic.

General Kilbourne said the entire V.M.I. corps, consisting of both V.M.I. cadets and enlisted reservists, was confined to the post, except for cross-country hikes and rides.

## Some Ingalls Shipyard 'Strikers Face Induction'

Pascagoula, Miss., Feb. 26 (AP)—A "considerable number" of the 10,000 strikers at the Ingalls shipbuilding plant here were warned today that they faced induction into the armed services under selective service regulations.

Col. Lawrence W. Long, state director of selective service, said local boards had been authorized to proceed to induct men in Classes 2-A or 2-B who voluntarily leave the employment for which they are deferred.

E. L. Mancil, president of the local Metal Trades Council (AFL) of Pascagoula, announced Saturday that the strike had been called because of "delays in action of grievances filed with the shipbuilding commission of the WLB."

The grievances included, he said, a demand for a union shop, passes into the yard for union representatives, hiring rates for mechanics, pay differentials for welders working with galvanized materials, handling of grievance procedure, and conditions in yard food canteens.

## Union Calls Off Coke-Plants Stoppage

Gary, Ind., Feb. 26 (AP)—A work stoppage which forced the shutdown of eleven furnaces producing war steel ended today when 450 workers in the Carnegie Illinois coke plant voted unanimously to return to work on a shift reporting at 3 P.M.

Joseph Goin, sub-district director of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), said the men agreed to resume production after listening to appeals by representatives of the Army and Navy. Goin said the men agreed also to let the union handle the dispute which caused the walkout yesterday—transfer of three extra men from the coke-oven batteries.

### Threat To Gas Supply

The walkout had threatened the domestic gas supply of Gary. Of fifteen coke-oven batteries in the plant, only six were kept in operation during the stoppage and these were maintained by supervisory employees.

Settlement of the dispute came after the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, parent concern of the coke plant, announced eleven furnaces, including four open hearths, had been shut down in its Gary and South Chicago plants.

### Day To Hit Normal Output

A company spokesman said it would require 24 hours to resume normal production.

The walkout started when four members of the union, Local 1014, left their jobs because three extra men had been transferred from the batteries to another department. The company said an agreement with the union provided for transfer of the men, but union representatives denied this and said the company had failed to "co-operate."

## Stassen Plans Public Address March 7

Minneapolis, Feb. 26 (AP)—Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and recently named a delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in April, will make a public address at the University of Minnesota the night of March 7.

Arrangements for Stassen's appearance were announced today by Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Macalester College, St. Paul, and chairman of the Minnesota United Nations Executive Committee.

Dr. Turck said Commander Stassen had indicated he would discuss his present views on the foreign policy of the United States and problems connected with planning the peace.

The address will be broadcast at 9.30 P.M. (Central War Time), March 7 over the CBS network.

## Bretton Woods As Trade Spur

Detroit, Feb. 26 (AP)—Congressional approval of the Bretton Woods program would be a step toward setting the "wheels of world trade moving fast and freely," Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Treasury Secretary, asserted today.

The Bretton Woods program, the Secretary told the Detroit Economic Club, would "free world trade" and make way for an American export of at least \$10,000,000,000 needed for a postwar economy of full production and employment.

### Why Some People Oppose It

"It may seem strange," Morgenthau stated, "that anyone should object to this program. But some people do. Their whole argument," he said, "boils down to the criticism that it might not work."

The Bretton Woods program, which provides for a fund to stabilize currencies and an international bank to help finance reconstruction and development, will not "do the job alone," Morgenthau said, but without it "you may never get a chance to do the job at all."

Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), who also addressed the Economic Club, declared that Congress, realizing its responsibilities, will have a thorough understanding of the issues involved in the proposed international bank and monetary fund before it takes action on the matter.

## WORKERS STRIKE AT DODGE PLANT

DETROIT, Feb. 26 — (AP) A strike of approximately 14,000 workers kept the Dodge main plant of Chrysler corporation idle tonight and threatened to impair production in a dozen or more other factories of the company in Detroit and Chicago as the strikers ignored orders of the War Labor board and union officials to return to their jobs.

Halted by the strike was production of parts for B-29 engines, rockets, tanks, anti-aircraft cannon and heavy trucks. Threatened was the production of complete aircraft engines, aircraft sub-assemblies and many other items of war materiel.

The strike which began last Friday morning following the dismissal of eight workers the company accused of loafing on the job, brought picket lines to the Dodge main plant today and forced nearly 2,000 workers in the Dodge truck plant into idleness.

At a show cause hearing before the regional War Labor board today, officials of local 3, United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), of which the strikers are members said the men would end the work stoppage if the management rehired the eight discharged employees.

The show cause hearing was called by the WLB when the strikers ignored the board's back-to-work order. Also flouted was an order from George F. Addes, acting president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. calling for a return to work.

A statement by the Chrysler corporation said the strike endangered the war work of 67,000 Chrysler workers in the Detroit area and 34,000 in the Chicago plant.

One hundred and fifty-four inter-plant truck drivers joined the strike today as did 600 powerhouse and maintenance workers.

## Corregidor Nurse Tells Of Lacy Black Nightgown

She 'Wanted To Be Well Dressed' for Air Raids

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Corregidor's "black nightgown girl," Lieutenant Rita G. Palmer, of Hampton, N. H., related today how she brought with her to the "Rock" a "very daring, lacy black nightgown because I wanted to be well dressed when we ran for the bomb shelter during the Jap raids."

Humorously, she recalled that during one raid she was running for a bomb shelter when she bumped into a high-ranking officer.

"He took one look at me and gasped: 'And just where do you think you're going in that?'"

Lieutenant Palmer's birthday was Feb. 23, the day all of the sixty-eight repatriated Bataan and Corregidor nurses left Honolulu for San Francisco. Before departing the nurses gave a surprise birthday party for Lieutenant Palmer. Two of her close nurse friends gave a daring black nightgown to her. It was a duplicate of the original lost when the Japanese moved the nurses from Corregidor to Santos Tomas on July 2, 1942.

Lieutenant Palmer is now engaged to Lieutenant Edwin Nelson, a Navy doctor of Huntington, W. Va., with her on Bataan at the time.

"He was imprisoned at Bilibid and I was taken to Santo Tomas, a few blocks away," she said, "but I didn't see him in all that time. But we managed to smuggle notes to each other."

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# 68 Nurses Back In U.S. Eager To Visit Homes

By Norman Bell

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26 (AP)—Back in their homeland after three years of war and captivity, 68 "angels" of Bataan and Corregidor rested at the army's Letterman General Hospital here today.

Most of the valiant army nurses and technicians and the one Red Cross worker who arrived Saturday hope to visit their homes as soon as possible.

The majority, while under normal weight, appeared to be in fairly good health.

## 14 Are Litter Cases

Only fourteen were classed as litter cases, including veteran senior chief nurse, Major Maude Davidson, 59.

Most of the repatriated nurses had new wrist watches, to replace the ones taken from them by the Japanese when they were captured May 6, 1942.

Some declared they would like to return to the Philippines and go on to Japan when that enemy homeland is invaded.

They were excited over such ordinary matters as using knives and forks again. They used only spoons to eat the slim diet, principally rice, at the Santo Tomas internment camp, from which they were liberated February 3.

## Some Cry On Return

Some of the nurses were crying with joy as they stepped from the planes. All eyes were wet.

Lieut. Ann Williams, of Harrisburg, Pa., one of the nurses on the plane on which I rode as a war correspondent, smiled through tears and said with a brave gaiety: "Come on, we all get off here."

They were quickly surrounded by relatives, friends and well wishers. "Oh, it's so good! So good! You'll never know!" Such exclamations were repeated again and again.

Lieutenant Williams still suffers from malaria contracted when she was nursing the American soldiers on bloody Bataan.

## Smell U.S. Gasoline

She was in the Santo Tomas hospital when the American cavalrymen arrived with their tanks.

"It was fantastic—like a dream," said Lieutenant Williams, "but I could smell the American gasoline, and I knew it was true."

None of the nurses to whom I talked said she had actually seen

the Japanese physically mistreat anyone at Santo Tomas.

"The food was the worst part," they all said.

## Always Able To Laugh

"We were always able to get a laugh," said Lieut. Minnie Breese, of Richmond Heights, Mo. "We were always quite sure our soldiers would be coming back sometime. But the lack of food gets you. It's awful to be hungry all the time—day and night, day after day."

The youngest nurse, Jeanne Kennedy, 26, of Philadelphia, Miss., said: "It used to be that I would rather dance than eat. But, after I got in jail, I changed my mind."

The repatriated heroines had received their first facials and shampoos in nearly three years at the WAC beauty parlor at Hickam Field, Hawaii. Five had acquired permanent waves at a Honolulu beauty parlor.

## Plans For Night Life

Lieut. Alice M. Zwicker couldn't find an evening gown in the Honolulu stores but said she planned to "dress up and have a little night life."

LONDON, FEB 26-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNRRA FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SUPPLIES FOR LIBERATED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK, WHO SIGNED THE AGREEMENT ON BEHALF OF HIS NATION, SAID THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT BLACK SEA PORTS WOULD RECEIVE THE SUPPLIES AND LAND TRANSPORT WOULD BE PROVIDED TO DISPATCH THE SHIPMENTS TO THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE FIRST BULK SHIPMENT IS EXPECTED TO TOTAL ABOUT 8,000 TONS AND INCLUDE FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

MQ640PEW

LONDON, FEB 26-(AP)-MAJ. ROY F. FOY OF 14919 VENTURA BLVD., VAN NUYS, CALIF., WHO SURVIVED TWO CHANNEL DUCKINGS IN THREE MONTHS, USED HIS EXPERIENCE TO AID IN THE RESCUE OF A PILOT IN HIS FLIGHT FROM A SIMILAR PLIGHT TODAY.

THE PLANE OF THE RESCUED PILOT, LT. ROY ANTHONY OF ALBANY, GA., RECEIVED A DIRECT FLAK HIT EN ROUTE HOME FROM BERLIN. HE HAD TO BAIL OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA.

"I CALLED AIR SEA RESCUE," FOY SAID, "AND THEY TOLD ME THERE WAS A LAUNCH IN THE VICINITY. I SOON SPOTTED THE CRAFT AND AFTER BUZZING IT A COUPLE OF TIMES TO ATTRACT ATTENTION I LED IT TO THE PILOT'S DINGHY AND STUCK AROUND AND WATCHED THE RESCUE."

MT422PEW

## RUSSIAN

LONDON, FEB 26-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS STORMED TOWARD THE BALTIC THROUGH POMERANIA TODAY AFTER TOPPLING THE NAZI FRONTIER STRONGHOLD OF PREUSSICH-FRIEDLAND IN A FRESH DRIVE TO SEAL OFF LARGE ENEMY FORCES IN DANZIG.

BERLIN SAID THAT MORE THAN 50,000 MEN WERE THROWN INTO THE NEW SOVIET ASSAULT, SPEARHEADS OF WHICH ALREADY HAVE STRUCK TO WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE BALTIC COAST AND HAVE OVERRUN A 10-MILE STRETCH OF THE BERLIN-DANZIG HIGHWAY.

THE DRIVE, LAUNCHED IN THE AREA SOUTHWEST OF CHOJNICE, GAINED SEVEN MILES YESTERDAY THROUGH LAKE-STUDDED TERRAIN, TOPPLED THE TOWN OF BISCHOWSWALDE, THREE MILES NORTH OF THE SUPER HIGHWAY, AND AT THE SAME TIME KNIFED ACROSS A SECTION OF THE BERLIN-STETTIN-DANZIG RAILWAY.

A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID NAZI RESERVES WERE BEING RUSHED INTO THE SECTOR, 110 MILES NORTHEAST OF STETTIN, BALTIC PORT FOR BERLIN, AND A LATE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID 3,000 GERMAN DEAD WERE LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD, SUGGESTING THAT A GRAND SCALE BATTLE WAS IN PROGRESS.

OTHER RED ARMY FORCES BATTLING SOUTHWEST OF KOENIGSBERG, IMPERILED EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL, SEIZED SIX MORE TOWNS, WHILE FARTHER TO THE NORTH HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS ON THE SAMLAND PENINSULA WERE REPULSED, MOSCOW SAID.

THE NAZIS FOUGHT DESPERATELY IN THE SAMLAND AREA IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP OPEN A CORRIDOR BETWEEN KOENIGSBERG AND PILLAU, BALTIC ESCAPE PORT 25 MILES WEST OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

GERMAN BROADCASTS, MEANWHILE, SAID RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE NEISSE RIVER HAD BEEN CRUSHED SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, WHERE THE RUSSIANS FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAVE BEEN EXPLODING FURIOUS ARTILLERY ATTACKS IN THE GUBEN-FORST-COTTBUS TRIANGLE.



THE GERMANS ALSO ASSERTED THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD WIPED OUT RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE HRON RIVER, EAST OF BRATISLAVA AND VIENNA, CAPTURING POSITIONS NEAR KEMEND, 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF BUDAPEST.

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UNITS OF MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV'S FIRST UKRAINE ARMY MADE NEW GAINS IN THEIR STEPPED-UP ASSAULT ON BRESLAU, ENCIRCLED SILESIAN CAPITAL, AND NOW HOLD NEARLY 40 BLOCKS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY, THE SOVIET WAR BULLETIN SAID. ESTIMATES HAVE PLACED THE SIZE OF THE TRAPPED NAZI GARRISON AT 100,000 AND THE RUSSIANS SAY THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH IN THE HOPE OF DELAYING A FULL-SCALE ASSAULT ON BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

THE POMERANIAN DRIVE HIGHLIGHTED THE NEWS ALONG THE 800-MILE EASTERN FRONT. THE GERMANS SAID IT WAS LAUNCHED BY FIVE SOVIET INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND SEVERAL TANK BRIGADES IN AN EFFORT TO DESTROY THE GERMAN NORTHERN FLANK AND LESSEN THE DANGER OF A NAZI COUNTER-ATTACK ON MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S FRONTAL ASSAULT ARC EAST OF BERLIN.

THE ATTACK WAS MADE ON A 27-MILE FRONT BETWEEN CHOJWICE, CAPTURED SOME TIME AGO BY THE RUSSIANS, AND LANDECK TO THE SOUTHWEST. THE RUSSIANS SEIZED EIGHT LOCALITIES IN ADDITION TO PREUSSICH-FRIEDLAND, AN IMPORTANT ROAD HUB ON THE DOBRINKA RIVER 17 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHOJNICE.

OTHER SOVIET TROOPS DRIVING FRONTALLY ON DANZIG UP THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR BETWEEN POMERANIA AND THE VISTULA RIVER WERE BATTLING THE NAZIS LESS THAN 33 MILES FROM DANZIG, WHICH, WITH ITS NEIGHBORING PORT OF GDYNIA, IS AN IMPORTANT GERMAN NAVAL BASE.

MK328AEW

A U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB. 26-(AP)-A SHATTERED FLYING FORTRESS THROWING UP A FUSILADE OF EXPLODING BULLETS SET THE SCENE FOR THIS STORY.

THE PLANE CRASHED BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL DIFFICULTY, NEAR AN EAST ANGLIAN TOWN. PFC RICHARD M. JONES, 21, OF 7541 MURDOCK AVE., WEBSTER GROVES, MO., AN AIRCRAFT CONTROLLER, JUMPED INTO AN AMBULANCE WITH TWO MEDICS, CPL. JAMES M. SMITH, 24 OF WEST POPLAR ST., CORYDON, IND., AND PFC JOSEPH E. THOMPSON, 36, OF FRIDAY, TEXAS.

AS THEY APPROACHED THE PLANE FOUR OF ITS BOMBS EXPLODED. FRAGMENTS SPATTERED AROUND THE AMBULANCE AND THE BLAST BURST OPEN THE DOORS. "WE STOPPED AND HUGGED THE GROUND," SAID JONES. "WHEN THE STUFF STOPPED FALLING, WE STARTED AGAIN FOR THE PLANE, WHICH WAS THEN NOTHING BUT A MASS OF FLAMES."

THEY FOUND THE TAILGUNNER, SGT. CECIL H. SCHERMERHORN, 10005 1/2 EAST 12TH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., LYING WOUNDED IN THE ROAD. IN THE SHADOW OF THE FLAMES LICKING AT THE REST OF THE BOMBLOAD ON THE FORTRESS, THOMPSON ADMINISTERED FIRST AID.

SMITH AND JONES CRAWLED TOWARD THE WRECKAGE WITH A STRETCHER. HEARING A CRY OF "MEDICS, MY GOD....." FROM NEAR THE INFERNO THEY CRAWLED CLOSER AND FOUND ANOTHER CREW MEMBER.

"HE WAS ONLY 20 FEET FROM THE FIRE," SAID SMITH. "WE RAN TOWARD HIM. IT DIDN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHETHER WE CRAWLED OR NOT. WE WERE SO CLOSE WE WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED ANYWAY IF ANOTHER BOMB HAD EXPLODED."

THE MAN WAS SGT. NICHOLAS URDA OF HERRICK CENTER, PA., A WAISTGUNNER. THEY CARRIED HIM TO THE AMBULANCE.

LT. ROBERT DORAN, 24, OF PADANARUM AVE., DANBURY, CONN., AND SGT. TONY CARRICO OF HERALD, VA., WERE BOTH KNOCKED OUT BY THE FIRST BLAST. CARRICO REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS IN TIME TO CARRY DORAN AWAY JUST BEFORE FOUR MORE BOMBS EXPLODED.

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HILFARTH, GERMANY--FIRST ADD EUNSON'S MINES (TOP AYE) X X X STREAM OF WOUNDED.

IN THE MINEFIELDS OF HILFARTH THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WROTE ANOTHER CHAPTER IN ITS ALREADY GLORIOUS RECORD.

MEDICAL AID MEN COMMANDED BY CAPT. SYLVAN STILLMAN WORKED ALL NIGHT GETTING THE WOUNDED OUT. SEVERAL MEDICS WERE WOUNDED AND ONE WAS BLOWN TO BITS, BUT WHEN THE SUN CAME UP THIS MORNING, ONLY SIX MINE CASUALTIES REMAINED TO BE BROUGHT IN AND THESE WERE REMOVED WHEN THE ENGINEERS CLEARED THE PATHS.

STILLMAN SAID HE HAD SEEN SEVERAL MEN WITH FEET BLOWN OFF AND OTHERS WHO LOST ARMS OR LEGS.

"THEIR COURAGE!" HE KEPT SAYING. "I DON'T SEE HOW THEY CAN BE SO BRAVE!"

TAKING HILFARTH WAS NO EASY JOB. THE GERMANS HAD BEEN HOLDING IT BY USING SLAG PILES AT ITS NORTHEASTERN EDGE FOR ARTILLERY POSITIONS, BUT THE GREATEST HAZARD WAS THE MINEFIELDS.

"THOSE MINES WERE BAD," LT. COL. DAN CRAIG OF NORTH PLATTE, NEB., WHO LED THE ACTION, SAID. "I'M SICK FROM SEEING BOYS WITH THEIR FEET AND ARMS BLOWN OFF."

CRAIG SAID THE FIRST MEN ACROSS THE FIELDS SET OFF FLARES AND MINES THAT WARNED THE ENEMY OF THE ATTACK.

"5E36 E85 7' 285E .-:E8,3&7,' -, \$ .945-4', BUT THE MINES WERE WORST OF ALL."

THE GERMAN GARRISON SURRENDERED AT 10:30 A.M., TODAY, BUT ENEMY GUNS IN THE OLD SIEGFRIED DEFENSES TO THE REAR STILL WERE SWA

"THEY HIT US WITH MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS, BUT THE MINES WERE WORST OF ALL."

THE GERMAN GARRISON SURRENDERED AT 10:30 A.M., TODAY, BUT ENEMY GUNS IN THE OLD SIEGFRIED DEFENSES TO THE REAR STILL WERE SWATTING AWAY HIGH GROUND ABOVE HILFARTH WAS TAKEN BY A FORCE LED BY LT. COL. WARREN C. WOOD OF GERING, NEB., WHOSE MEN RACED ACROSS A FOOTBRIDGE AND OVER THE MINEFIELDS WHICH THE GERMANS HAD PLANTED MONTHS AGO.

ONE OF THESE BOYS LATER LOOKED AT THE PLACE ON THE LITTER WHERE HIS FOOT SHOULD HAVE BEEN AND SAID STERNLY, "I'LL BE WALKING IN A YEAR."

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PFC. ELRIDGE HUFFMAN OF NEWCASTLE, VA., SAID THE MEDIC WHO WAS BLOWN TO PIECES WHEN FOUR MINES EXPLODED BENEATH HIM HAD JUST FINISHED EASING THE PAIN OF A DOUGHBOY WHO DIED.

"I WAS RIGHT BY HIM," HUFFMAN SAID. "OUR PLATOON LEADER TOLD US TO LEAVE THE ONES WHO WERE HOPELESS CASES, BUT (NAME CENSORED) COULDN'T STAND TO HEAR THIS BOY GROAN AND HE WENT OVER BY A WALL TO HELP HIM. HE MUST HAVE STEPPED ON A MINE THAT SET OFF OTHERS, BECAUSE THERE WAS ONE SMALL EXPLOSION AND THEN A BIG ONE AND HE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES."

THE ENGINEERS STRETCHED WHITE TAPE AROUND ONE HOUSE ON THE EDGE OF TOWN WHERE SEVERAL MEN HAD BEEN INJURED BY MINES. IT WAS 3 A.M., AND PITCH DARK, BUT CPL. JAMES SASSER AND T/5 WILLIAM DAME OF MT. VERNON, MO., WENT UNDER THE TAPE WITH A LITTER AND CARRIED THE WOUNDED MEN OUT.

LT. GEORGE SCHADE, 2611 WEST FIFTH STREET, HASTINGS, NEB., HAD WORKED ALL NIGHT BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED, BUT THIS AFTERNOON HE STILL WAS WADING THROUGH KNEE-DEEP MUD AND WATER, HELPING WITH THE LITTERS.

REGIMENTAL SURGEON CAPT. WALTER KOTAS, WHO PRACTICED IN CHEYENNE, WYO., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 1047 NORTH HOYNE AVE., CHICAGO, HAD TWO AID STATIONS OPERATING IN HILFARTH WHILE THE INFANTRY STILL WAS FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

IN THE FRONT ROOM OF A GERMAN HOUSE. CAPT. JOHN C. CONWAY. 437



FIFTH ST., DURANGO, COLO., WHO PRACTICED MEDICINE AT CASPER, WYO., AND LT. NOEL P. HUGHES, STEELE CITY, NEB., SET A GERMAN PRISONER'S BROKEN LEG.

AT THE DOOR, A TIRED MEDIC SAID, "I WONDER IF THAT KRAUT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE MALMEDY MASSACRE."

AMONG THE MEDICS WHO HAD BEEN FOLLOWING THE DOUGHBOYS SINCE THEIR JUMPOFF LAST NIGHT WERE PFC. LEO FIERST, 421 SOUTH EVALINE, PITTSBURGH; PFC. B.B. HAYNES, JURYVILLE, W.VA.; PFC. MICHAEL CAMPOBASSO, CHICAGO; T/5 LONNIE COLBERT, ELKIN, N.C., PFC.

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JOHN EASLEY,

CALIF.; PFC. M. GOLDSTEIN, 563 HENDRIX STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC. DAVID FOUST, 3331 ABERDEEN ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO; SGT. HENRY A. GEASLAND, CANEY, KANS.; T/5 JOHN BRANDY, 3543 WEST 50TH STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO; CPL. ADAM LEIER, SHILLINGTON, PA.; PFC. JIM CAPLINGER, DENISON, TEX., AND PFC. GENE ANGELUCCI, REPUBLIC, PA.

JS&WE704PEW

AN EIGHTY AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE LIBERATOR "DAISY MAE" LIMPED HOME FROM GERMANY TODAY--AGAINST ALL RULES OF AERODYNAMICS.

THE BIG CRAFT WAS RIPPED BY FLAK, ITS FUSELAGE AS HOLED AS A SLEEVE TARGET.

FLAK SPLINTERS WOUNDED BOMBARDIER LT. RICHARD ALEXANDER OF 5824 SOUTH FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES, BUT BLOOD FROM THE WOUNDS CONGEALED QUICKLY IN 45 BELOW ZERO COLD--PRESERVING HIS STRENGTH SO HE COULD DROP HIS BOMBS ON THE TARGET.

CAPT. ERNEST MORTON OF ZION, ILL., ANOTHER BOMBARDIER, RIDING IN THE NOSE OF THE PLANE, SAID HE FELT A TAP ON HIS SHOULDER ON THE RETURN TRIP. TURNING, HE CAUGHT ALEXANDER, WHO HAD LOST HIS OXYGEN HOSE AND WAS FAINTING.

"I GAVE HIM MY OXYGEN MASK AND GRABBED FOR HIS," MORTON SAID. "I DIDN'T KNOW HIS HAD BEEN PUNCTURED BY FLAK, AND IN A FEW MINUTES I PASSED OUT."

LT. MILTON WEISSBERGER OF 93 QUEENS BLVD., NEW YORK CITY, THE NAVIGATOR, FOUND THE TWO MEN UNCONSCIOUS AND ADMINISTERED FIRST AID.

MORTON RECOVERED QUICKLY AND ALEXANDER WAS HOSPITALIZED AS SOON AS THE BOMBER LANDED SAFELY.

BURG, GERMANY, FEB. 26-(AP)-IT WAS A TOSSUP WHO WAS MORE SURPRISED, THE GERMANS OR LT. COL. EDMUND C. BALL OF MUNCIE, IND.

A CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER WITH THE U.S. FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, BALL WAS BARRELLING DOWN THE ROAD IN A JEEP, LOOKING FOR A TOWN CALLED METTENDORF, WHEN HE TOOK A WRONG TURN AND WOUND UP IN BURG, WHICH WAS IN GERMAN HANDS.

BALL CAPITALIZED ON HIS MISTAKE AND TOOK 21 PRISONERS.

"AT THE EDGE OF BURG I SAW TRACKS COMING INTO TOWN AND FOLLOWED THEM," HE SAID. "INSIDE THE TOWN I STOPPED AND STARTED WALKING SO I WOULDN'T DRIVE ONTO A MINE."

"I RAN INTO AN OLD MAN WHO STARTED TREMBLING AND PLEADING, 'DON'T SHOOT ME; I'M 80 YEARS OLD.'"

"I REASSURED HIM AND ASKED FOR DIRECTIONS. JUST THEN A GERMAN SOLDIER STEPPED OUT OF A BUILDING. WE LOOKED AT EACH OTHER FOR A MOMENT AND I SAID, 'GOOD DAY, DO YOU WANT TO SURRENDER?'"

"IN REPLY HE RAISED HIS HANDS. THEN EIGHT MORE GERMAN SOLDIERS APPEARED."

"I DECIDED TO MAKE A SHOW OF STRENGTH AND WAVED MY PISTOL AT THEM."

"MY DRIVER, PFC. JOHN MCANENY OF PITTSBURGH, ASKED WHAT I WAS GOING TO DO WITH THEM, AND I SAID TAKE THEM IN."

"ONE TURNED OUT TO BE AN ALSATIAN. HE HELPED ROUND UP ALL THE SOLDIERS IN TOWN, 21."

"WE PUT A COUPLE ON THE HOOD OF THE JEEP AND MARCHED THE REST AHEAD OF US WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE."

RW824PEW

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

OETING, ALSACE, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE 70TH "TRAILBLAZER" DIVISION, KNOWN AS OREGON'S OWN, FOUGHT OFF AN ENEMY ATTACK OF COMPANY STRENGTH EARLY TODAY NEAR STIRING-WENDEL, NORTH OF FORBACH, WHERE THE GERMANS STILL ARE PUTTING UP A FIGHT FOR PART OF THE TOWN.

THE 70TH, FIGHTING ITS FIRST ACTION AS A DIVISION, WAS LYING IN THE BATTLE LINE ALONG RIDGES NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER AT THE SAAR RIVER AND WESTWARD THROUGH THE FORBACH FOREST.

SEVERAL UNITS OF THE 70TH WERE ALREADY BATTLEWISE FROM SERVICE AS ELEMENTS OF THE TASK FORCE WHICH WON WINGEN FROM THE GERMANS IN A BLOODY BATTLE EARLY IN JANUARY. DECORATIONS NOW ARE COMING THROUGH FOR MEN INVOLVED IN THAT THREE DAY STRUGGLE AGAINST NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD)

TROOPERS. THE UNITED THEN WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. THOMAS HERREN OF DADEVILLE, ALA.

THE DIVISION NOW IS COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. ALLISON J. BARNETT, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. BARNETT VISITED THE FORBACH FRONT THIS AFTERNOON.

AT ONE POINT NORTH OF SPICHEREN, WHERE THE TRAILBLAZERS CAN LOOK DOWN INTO THE GERMAN VALLEYS AND SEE SAARBRUECKEN, THE DIVISION HOLDS AN AREA WHERE A WOODEN PLAQUE PROCLAIMS: "HERE STOOD ADOLF HITLER ON CHRISTMAS, 1939."

IT STANDS BY A PILLBOX CAPTURED BY A FIVE-MAN PATROL LED BY LT. JOSEPH DONAHUE OF FLUSHING, N.Y., ON ITS WAY TO THE GERMAN BORDER. LOCAL HISTORIANS SAID THAT WHEN THE NAZI TROOPS PUSHED OVER THE BORDER IN 1939, HITLER CAME ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

THE FUERHER ADVANCED A SCANT THOUSAND YARDS INSIDE FRANCE, BUT THE AXIS PROPAGANDISTS MADE QUITE A FUSS OVER THE INCIDENT. A CONCRETE PILLBOX WAS ERECTED AT THE SPOT AND NAMED "WOTAN." THE PLACE BECAME A PILGRIMAGE SPOT FOR NAZIS WHO GATHERED HANDFULS OF EARTH FROM THE "HEILIGER BURG" (HOLY MOUNTAIN SPOT) WHERE HITLER HAD STOOD IN FRANCE.

AROUND OETING AND SCHLOSSBERG CASTLE, WHICH COMMANDS THE SOUTHWESTERN ENTRANCE TO FORBACH THE GERMANS WERE LAYING A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT TODAY, BUT WITH LITTLE EFFECT ON THE CASTLE.

LT. COL. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, 33 ATLANTIC AVE., CARTERET, N.J., WHO WAS DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST THE GERMANS NORTH OF FORBACH, SAID THE ANCIENT CASTLE WAS ABLE TO WITHSTAND FIVE DIRECT HITS HE HAD SCORED WITH 240 MM. SHELLS DURING THE 70TH'S BOMBARDMENT AND ADVANCE.

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IN THE GRAY DRAB OF THE DAY, FRESH NICKS FROM THE ARTILLERY SHELLS SHOWED PLAINLY, HOWEVER. IN A NEARBY CAVE, 250 CIVILIANS COWERED FROM THE SHELLING.

~~GRAND PRINCE OF BURGUNDY, WHO WAS A NAZI ARTIST NAMED KROPP IN AN ATTEMPT TO GLORIFY THE GERMAN REGIME IN FRANCE. CAMPBELL SAID HE PLANNED TO SEND THEM TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON ART SCHOOL.~~

CAPT. GEORGE GODFREY, FORMER INSTRUCTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, AND SGT. EDMUND ARNOLD OF FRANKENMUTH, MICH., ACTED AS GUIDES ON A TRIP UP TO THE FORBACH SECTOR. THE GERMANS HAD EXCELLENT OBSERVATION AT ONE POINT ON THE ROAD AND ALMOST LAID A SHELL ON ONE JEEP.

ARNOLD FORMERLY WAS A REPORTER FOR THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AND NOW IS ABSENTEE EDITOR OF TWO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN MICHIGAN.

ALTHOUGH THE 70TH WAS ADOPTED BY OREGON, IT HAS MEN FROM EVERY STATE AND MINNESOTA RECENTLY WAS THE MOST STRONGLY REPRESENTED.

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST MEN IN THE DIVISION IS CAPT. DAVID GARRISON OF NIOTA, TENN., WHO USED TO WORK ON NEWSPAPERS IN CHATTANOOGA,



KNOXVILLE AND RICHMOND, IND. HIS INFANTRY COMPANY CAPTURED A GERMAN SELF-PROPELLED GUN AT ETZLING SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ONE OF ITS TRACKS WAS GONE, GARRISON'S MEN TRUNDLED IT BACK WITH 60 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, FIXED IT UP AND PLAN TO SHOOT THE AMMUNITION BACK INTO THE GERMAN LINES.

"WE MADE A WHITE FLAG OUT OF TOILET PAPER SO AS TO KEEP OUR OWN ANTI-TANK GUNS FROM FIRING AT US," THEY SAID.

B43

IN THE SHELTER OF A BARN IN OETING, CPL. KERMIT EBELTOFT, 2304 HARRIET SOUTH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SURVEYED THE DAMAGE TO HIS PEEP WHICH HAD BEEN CAUGHT BY SHRAPNEL FROM A SHELL THAT HIT THE CROSSROADS NEARBY.

"I'VE BEEN SHOT AT SEVEN TIMES ON THAT ROAD AND THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE PEEP GOT HIT," HE SAID RUEFULLY.

BACK IN THE STREETS OF THE VILLAGE, SGT. FERN LA ROCHELLE, 16 STEWART AVE., LEWISTON, ME., JABBERED FLUENT FRENCH WITH THE NATIVES IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHICH ROAD OUT OF TOWN WOULD NOT PASS HELLFIRE CORNER. HE EXPLAINED THAT HIS GRANDFATHER WAS A FRENCH CANADIAN AND THAT HE HAD SPOKEN FRENCH FROM CHILDHOOD. HE LEARNED FROM HIS CONVERSATIONS THAT THE GERMANS HAD ZEROED THE BEST ROUTE OUT.

RANKING HIGH AMONG THOSE RECEIVING MEDALS FOR THE WINGEN OPERATION ARE LINEMEN WHO LAID COMMUNICATION WIRES AT THE FRONT AND THE MEDICS.

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THE SILVER STAR HAS BEEN AWARDED TO PFC. JAMES HOLT, WAKE CITY,

N.C., WHO, WHILE UNDER CONSTANT MORTAR FIRE, KEPT THE WIRES OPEN BETWEEN FORWARD OBSERVATION POSTS ALTHOUGH HIS JOB MEANT CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING OPEN TERRAIN.

THE BRONZE STAR WENT TO CPL. JOHN SCHUESSLER, EL MONTE, (CORRECT) CALIF., WHO LAID LINES THROUGH TERRITORY PATROLLED BY THE ENEMY AND CAPTURED FIVE GERMANS.

PFC. CHESTER SORBER, SUMMIT HILL, PA.; PFC. HARRY SMITH, TOLEDO, OHIO; PFC. JOSEPH WILSON, STRATTONVILLE, PA., ALL LINEMEN, AND MEDIC PFC. R.D. KELLY, MARKED TREE, ARK., ALSO RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR.

OTHERS WERE SGT. JOSEPH THORSON, PROVO, UTAH; CHARLES GARETZ, MINNEAPOLIS, AND SGT. SUNNY KIM, HAWAII.

LT. WAYNE DAHLSTEDT AND LT. WALDO DAHLSTEDT, BROTHERS, HAD THEIR FIRST REUNION IN TWO YEARS TONIGHT--SHOUTING AT EACH OTHER OVER AN ARMY FIELD TELEPHONE.

WAYNE, AN INSTRUCTOR IN ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NOW IS IN AN INFANTRY REGIMENT. WALDO, WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING SCHOOL AT GUIDE ROCK AND OCONTO, NEB., NOW IS IN AN ARMORED DIVISION. THEY HAD NO IDEA THEY WERE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF EACH OTHER UNTIL WALDO CAME UPON A FRONTLINE NEWSPAPER WHICH TOLD HOW WAYNE BUCKED THE MORALE OF HIS MEN BY RECITING SHAKESPEARE IN THE FOXHOLES. WHEN HE REACHED WAYNE ON THE TELEPHONE, THEY HADN'T TALKED WITH EACH OTHER FOR TWO YEARS. THEIR PARENTS LIVE AT YORK, NEB.

WE727PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

JUELICH, GERMANY, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE 102ND DIVISION AND TANKS FROM AN UNDISCLOSABLE ARMORED UNIT TODAY CAPTURED ERKELENZ, KEY RAILROAD TOWN EIGHT MILES BEYOND THE JUMP-OFF POSITIONS ON THE ROER RIVER.

RESISTANCE WAS INCREASINGLY DISORGANIZED, AND VETERAN FIELD OFFICERS DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS THE SAME AS THAT IN THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY JUST BEFORE THE RACE ACROSS FRANCE LAST SUMMER.

REPORTS WERE THE SAME FROM VIRTUALLY EVERY SECTOR--RESISTANCE BEWILDERED, ADVANCED AMERICAN ELEMENTS CLEAR THROUGH ALL MINEFIELDS,

30.24-23393

ARTILLERY POSITIONS OVERRUN, ONLY SMALL POCKETS OF RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED.

"THERE IS NO ORGANIZED LINE LEFT IN FRONT OF US AND IT APPEARS WE HAVE A BREAKTHROUGH," SAID LT. COL. PAUL KARZMICH, MESA, ARIZ., OF THE 29TH DIVISION, WHICH TOOK TITZ TODAY.

ERKELEZ, POPULATION 6,600, IS A KEY ROAD AND RAILWAY JUNCTION SUPPOSED TO BE HEAVILY DEFENDED, BUT IN A FEW HOURS TANKS AND DOUGHBOYS ENTERED AND ENVELOPED IT FROM THREE SIDES.

SPEED OF THE ADVANCE WAS SEEN IN THE MOVEMENT OF DIVISIONAL COMMAND POSTS, WHICH WERE ADVANCING DAILY FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS WINTER IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE FIGHTING.

THE TOLL OF PRISONERS INCREASED TO 5,000, AND WHEN A DIVISIONAL COMMAND POST WAS OVERRUN GERMANS KEPT WANDERING IN, THINKING IT STILL WAS IN THEIR HANDS.

LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP DISCLOSED THAT THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION--NICKNAMED THE "ROOSEVELT SS" (ELITE GUARD) BY THE GERMANS IN THE BATTLE OF THE BELGIAN BULGE--WAS IN THE VANGUARD OF THE DRIVE ON THE RHINE.

IN MOST SECTORS THE DOUGHBOYS WERE ADVANCING AS FAST AS THEY COULD WALK, WHILE TANKS RACED ON AHEAD.

THE 84TH DIVISION KEPT PACE WITH THE 102ND ON THE NORTH FLANK. MOVING ABREAST, THEY CLEARED SEVERAL TOWNS, INCLUDING WOCKERATH, BELLINGHOVEN, MATZERATH AND GOLKRATH A MILE OR SO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST OF ERKELENZ.

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MORE THAN GERMAN RESISTANCE, THE SPEED OF THE ADVANCE IS BEING HELD UP BY THE RUBBLE-STREWN ROADS, THE RESULT OF ARTILLERY FIRE AND ALLIED BOMBING.

THE 30TH AND 29TH DIVISIONS HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL BRIDGES BEFORE THE GERMANS HAD TIME TO BLOW THEM.

"WE ALSO HAVE BEEN CAPTURING FLAK GUNS, WHICH ALMOST ALWAYS GET AWAY," SAID LT. FREDERICK BABO, ERIE, PA. "THE GERMANS DON'T KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON. WE COME ON THEM HERE AND THERE AND THEY FIGHT AWHILE AND THEN GIVE UP."

A TANK COMMANDED BY LT. NORVILLE Q. MOORE, LA HARPE, ILL., OVERRAN MORTAR POSITIONS AND CAPTURED 48 CREWMEN.

A GERMAN MAJOR WHO SERVED IN AFRICA, ITALY, FRANCE AND AGAINST THE AMERICANS SAID U.S. INFANTRY WAS FIGHTING BETTER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

"THEY ARE MORE AGGRESSIVE," HE SAID, "USE THEIR WEAPONS BETTER AND ARE MORE CLEVER IN ATTACK."

FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY CALLED ON HIS COMMAND TO DEFEND THE APPROACHES TO THE RUHR TO THE LAST MAN, SAYING ALL WAS LOST IF THEY DID NOT.

"THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN THROWING IN SOME TANKS, BUT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO HANDLE THEM WITH BAZOOKAS AND ARTILLERY FIRE," SAID CAPT. ~~HEBERTTADDERENNEKRENNANVIBUEREVESEKPAKINVENDICHSSAD:DEARNSEDESSERASS.~~ BRINGING UP PRISONERS EVER SINCE THE BEACHHEAD DAYS. THIS BUNCH WE PICKED UP AFTER CROSSING THE ROER WERE WELL BEATEN UP, HUNGRY, DIRTY AND TIRED AND COMPLAINED ALL THE TIME ABOUT OUR AUTOMATIC ARTILLERY."

FIGHTING ACROSS THE ROER,

PVT. DEWEY BISHOP, GILBERT, ARIZ., MET HIS

BROTHER FLOYD, WHO IS IN AN ENGINEERING BATTALION.

PVT. FRANK A. SANCHELLO, 407 QUINNIPOEC AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SAID, "WE DIDN'T ENCOUNTER ANY PILL BOXES, JUST A FEW TRENCHES."

SGT. FRED L. LONGLIS, 1907 BAYOSE ST., BATON ROUGE, LA., SAID, "THERE



WERE NOT MANY OBSTRUCTIONS IN OUR WAY."

PVT. CLIFFORD MOYLAN, 1033 FIELD AVE., DETROIT, SAID, "I WOULD RATHER FIGHT IN OPEN COUNTRY THAN THROUGH HEDGEROW AFFAIRS. IT IS VERY EASY TO FIND POSITIONS IN DITCHES AND HOLES."

PVT. HOMER R. MILLER, 710 MIDDLE ST., NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, SAID, "THOSE JET-PROPELLED PLANES ARE REALLY FAST. THEY SURE BOTHERED OUR ACK-ACK."

RW1028PEW

B23 (140) Q IN

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIRST ADD THIRD ARMY (TOP AYE) (BY WIA NT AND BALL) X X X ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

AMONG YANKS GUARDING RITTERSDORF WERE SGT. DAN GIOVANNELLI, BELLE UNION, PA., AND CPL. JOHN BLOCKO, 426 ELK ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

"THE KRAUTS STARTED SHELLING THE AREA TOO LATE WITH TOO LITTLE," BLOCKO SAID.

SGT. JOHN MIKULA, 1839 WEST FRANKLIN ST., PHILADELPHIA, DECLARED, "THIS HAS BEEN MORE FUN THAN WE HAVE HAD FOR A LONG TIME--FOR US, NOT THE KRAUTS."

IN TOWNS THROUGH WHICH THE FOURTH PASSED MANY HOUSES HAD WHITE FLAGS HANGING OUTSIDE. THE CIVILIANS WATCHED WITH OPEN-MOUTHED AMAZEMENT AS THE VEHICLES STREAMED PAST HOUR AFTER HOUR.

ALL ALONG THE LINE, THE G.I.'S ACTED AS IF THEY HAD JUST RECEIVED PACKAGES FROM HOME.

OE CLUSTER WAS COMPOSED OF SGTS. E

ONE CLUSTER WAS COMPOSED OF SGTS. EDWARD BATKINS, 3121 ELWOOD AVE., RICHMOND, VA.; HARRY NOWAKOWSKI, HIGHLAND, IND.; CPL. HAYWOOD SMITH, PORTSMOUTH, VA.; AND PFCS. HOWARD STRAWN, LANCASTER, OHIO; THOMAS MALONEY, 6628 BRAINARD ST., PITTSBURGH; CALYTON WILLISON, ANAMOSA, IOWA.

WE547PEW

B60 (530) Q

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, SECOND ADD THIRD ARMY (BY WIA NT AND BALL) X X X ANAMOSA, IOWA.

THE BATTLE-WINNING COMBINATION OF TANK MEN AND DOUGHBOYS--THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION AND MAJ. GEN. HORACE L. MCBRIDE'S 80TH INFANTRY (BLUE RIDGE) DIVISION--HAVE HIT THE JACK-POT AGAIN.

THEY WERE IN PARTNERSHIP IN THE RAMPAGE ACROSS FRANCE AND THE LIFTING OF THE BASTOGNE SIEGE. NOW THEY ARE TEAMED IN CHASING THE DEMORALIZED GERMANS TOWARD THE RHINELAND HILLS AFTER A SPECTACULAR PENETRATION IN THE BITBURG SECTOR.

"ENEMY RESISTANCE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY SHATTERED," SAID MAJ. GEORGE N. CRAIG OF BRAZIL, IND., ATTACHED TO THE FOURTH ARMORED WHICH TONIGHT WAS ASTRIDE THE MOST IMPORTANT HIGHWAY RUNNING FROM BITBURG TO COLOGNE.

"WE CAUGHT THEM FLATFOOTED," ADDED LT. COL. HAL C. PATTISON OF MONMOUTH, ILL., "WE'VE OVERRUN IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES AND ARTILLERY PIECES AND WE ARE CATCHING ONLY GERMAN STRAGGLERS WHO FAILED TO GET GOING WHEN THEIR MAIN FORCES TOOK IT ON THE LAM."

IN THIS PART OF GERMANY THE VILLAGES ARE ALMOST INTACT, IN CONTRAST WITH THE UTTER DEVASTATION NEARER THE BORDER WHERE THE GERMANS STOOD AND FOUGHT. HERE THEY LEFT SO FAST THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO FIGHT.

CAPT. LEONARD H. KILEY OF LEXINGTON, MASS., A TANK BATTALION OFFICER, SAID "IN THREE DAYS MY BOYS GOT EIGHT ENEMY TANKS. WE DIDN'T LOSE A SINGLE TANK AND ONLY ONE MAN WAS WOUNDED."

ONE GERMAN TANK, ALL GASSED UP AND WITH A FULL LOAD OF AMMUNITION, SURRENDERED TO AN AMERICAN SHERMAN COMMANDED BY SGT. JOSEPH (DYNAMITE) BALCUNS OF 4273 BELVEDERE AVE., DETROIT.

"WHEN THEY QUIT LIKE THAT IT MUST MEAN SOMETHING," SAID CPL. ROLAND EAGER OF EAGAR, ARIZ., DRIVER OF BALCUNS' TANK.

"IT WAS THE EASIEST CAPTURE WE EVER HAD," ADDED PVT. NICK J. FEENEY OF 2959 HALE ST., PHILADELPHIA, A GUN LOADER IN THE TANK. ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS CPL. MARSHALL WILLIAM OF PHILADELPHIA (NO STREET ADDRESS).

SGT. EDWARD C. THERRIEN OF NORTH ADAMS, MASS., CREW CHIEF OF ANOTHER SHERMAN, SAID "IT LOOKS LIKE WE ARE ON A MERRY CHASE. IN THAT OTHER CHASE ACROSS FRANCE, I FOUGHT IN THE SAME TURRET ALL THE WAY WITH ANOTHER NORTH ADAMS GUY, WILLIAM E. LEPIN. WE GREW UP AND WENT TO SCHOOL TOGETHER. NOW WE ARE KILLING GERMANS TOGETHER."

B61

"THIS IS OUR BEST SPLURGE SINCE WE HIT MOSELLE," PUT IN SGT. LESTER MEINERS OF BENTON HARBOR, MICH., DRIVER OF THERRIEN'S TANK. OTHERS IN THERRIEN'S CREW INCLUDED CPL. JOSEPH NORRIS OF HURDLE MILLS, N.C., A GUNNER WHO HAS SIX ENEMY TANKS TO HIS CREDIT; PFC. JOHN BARD OF DONOVAN, ILL., A LOADER, AND PFC. CHRISTI THOMAS CHRISTO (CQ) OF SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., ASSISTANT DRIVER.

TANKERS UNDER GAFFEY AND MCBRIDE, A GENIAL, RUDDY NEBRASKA, HAVE WORKED TOGETHER SO LONG THAT, AS ONE HIGH OFFICER PUO

WORKED TOGETHER SO LONG THAT, AS ONE HIGH OFFICER PUT IT, "WE KNOW EACH OTHER SO WELL WE CARRY ON JOINT OPERATIONS ALMOST BY EAR."

THE TANKERS GIVE THE DOUGHBOYS CREDIT AND THE DOUGHBOYS TOSS BOUQUETS RIGHT BACK.

"REAL OPERATORS, EVERYONE," SAID TANK MAN SGT. FELIX T. SERKULSKI OF BROOKLYN, INDICATING A COLUMN OF INFANTRYMEN. "THEY STAY RIGHT WITH YOU--THAT'S THE IMPORTANT THING."

"WHEN WE WORKED TOGETHER BEFORE WE REALLY GOT ROLLING," ADDED PFC. ANTHONY FERRARE OF JERSEY CITY, "AND I FIGURE EVERY MILE I ROLL TAKES ME ONE MILE CLOSER TO JERSEY CITY."

DOWN THE ROAD, SGT. JOHN PIKO OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO, SAID OF THE TANKERS:

"THE TANKERS REALLY TAKE CARE OF US FOOTSLOGGERS. THEY STAY IN THERE PITCHING AND WHEN THEY ARE PITCHING THE GERMANS CAN'T THROW ARTILLERY WHICH MAKES IT EASY ON US."

"THESE HELL ON WHEELS GUYS MAKE THINGS EASY FOR US," SAID PVT. ALF THEMUDA OF FALL RIVER, MASS. "THEY KEEP THE KRAUTS IN HOLES WHERE THEY CAN'T SHOOT AND WHEN THEY DON'T SHOOT, YOU CAN'T GET HURT."

RW920PEW

BY THOBURN WIA NT

FEB 27 1945

WITH THE FIFTH INFANTRY IN GERMANY, FEB. 25-- (AP)--WITH GERMANS

ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY UNAWARE WHAT WAS HAPPENING, 30 ENGINEERS LED BY LT.

PHILIP SEITHER OF DEFIANCE, O., BUILT A 65-FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE PRUM

RIVER, ENABLING TWO BATTALIONS TO CROSS WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED.

"IT WAS THE STRANGEST CROSSING JOB WE EVER HAVE DONE AND WE HAVE DONE EIGHT TO DATE," SAID SEITHER.



THE CROSSING WAS A REMARKABLE FEAT ACHIEVED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT LAST NIGHT IN AN OPEN SPACE ABOUT 140 YARDS WIDE. THE THUNDER OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY HELPED THE ENGINEERS TO WORK UNDETECTED ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS EASILY COULD HAVE SEEN THEM IF THEY HAD LOOKED REAL HARD.

THE ENGINEERS, ~~WERE~~ MEMBERS OF ~~CAMP~~ "A", SEVENTH ENGINEERS BATTALION, COMPLETED THE JOB IN ~~SIX~~ 20 MINUTES--A FULL HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE ~~THE~~ "H"

UR.

"AFTER FINISHING ~~THE WORK~~ THEY STOOD GUARD UNTIL THE DOUGHBOYS STARTED CROSSING," SAID CAPT. CHARLES MARKS OF SUMNER, PA., COMPANY COMMANDER.

SEITHER, A FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF NATIONAL PARK COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY, GAVE MUCH CREDIT FOR THE SMOOTH OPERATION TO SQUAD LEADERS S/SGT. WALTER ZURAF OF WILKES BARRE, PA.; SGT. PAUL KENNEDY OF 3606 ECHODALE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.; CPL. ~~BERN~~ GEORGE KENNEDY ( NO RELATION OF PAUL ) OF DOWAGIAC, MICH., AND PFCs. EDWARD BARCAS OF CHICAGO AND EDWARD BUNAS OF WARE, MASS.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE FOOTBRIDGE HAD TO BE CARRIED 100 YARDS BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE "SNEAK BRIDGE COMPANY" COULD START WORK ON THE WESTERN BANK.

"WE REALLY SWEATED OUT THOSE 100 YARDS BECAUSE WE EXPECTED THE ENEMY TO START SHOOTING ANYTIME," ZURAF SAID. "AS A MATTER OF FACT, WE KEPT SWEATING UNTIL THE BRIDGE WAS FINISHED FOR THE SAME REASON. WE WERE 300 YARDS AHEAD OF THE FORWARDMOST FOXHOLES ALL THE TIME."

AFTER THE TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE GERMANS AWAKENED TO WHAT WAS ~~XXXXXX~~ HAPPENING UNDER THEIR NOSES AND BEGAN SHOOTING. BUT THEN IT WAS TOO LATE AND THE ENEMY SOON WAS SILENCED.

IT WAS A ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ DIFFERENT STORY THOUGH FOR ANOTHER PLATOON WHICH SPENT FIVE HOURS DODGING SHELLS AND ONE HOUR BUILDING AN INFANTRY SUPPORT BRIDGE--MADE OF ASSAULT BOATS TOPPED BY A TREADWAY CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A FULLY LOADED 2 1/2-TON TRUCK.

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30.24-23395



LT. DOYLE ETTER OF 1159 CHAMPION AVE., COLUMBUS, O., COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID: "THEY DID JUST AS GOOD A JOB AS SEITHER'S PLATOON, BUT IT WAS A MUCH DIFFERENT DEAL.

A PLATOON LED BY LT. WILLIAM BARTH OF 2254 EAST 84TH ST., CHICAGO, A FORMER BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, WORKED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT UNDER DIRECT OBSERVATION OF ENEMY ARTILLERY.

THE ENEMY ARTILLERY WAS WHITE HOT AT THE SITE BARTH FIRST SELECTED ONE LARGE SHELL WOUNDED THREE MEN AND PUNCTURED ALL OF THE ASSAULT BOATS. ANOTHER KNOCKED OUT A BULLDOZER WHICH BARTH INTENDED TO USE FOR IMPROVING THE BRIDGE APPROACHES.

ELEVEN MEN THOUGHT THEY WERE "BOONERS" WHEN STILL ANOTHER SHELL HIT THREE FEET AWAY--BUT IT WAS A DUD.

BARTH FINALLY GAVE THE ORDER TO MOVE FARTHER DOWN STREAM TO SQUAD LEADERS SGTS. CHARLES MACKENZIE OF 4009 LEAMINGTON AVE., CHICAGO, AND FLMER MARGERUN OF 3433 GILPIN ST., DENVER, COL., AND CPL. JIMMIE SMUTKO OF CLOTHIER, W. VA.

"THE SECOND SITE WAS SLIGHTLY LESS HOT THAN THE FIRST BUT THE KRAUTS SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS ON A BARN ONLY 50 YARDS AWAY," BARTH SAID.

APRILIANTS SIXTH 1842 MEM 514 PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

WITH THE U.S. NINTH ARMY, FEB. 25-(AP)-STEINSTRASS WAS CAPTURED TODAY, BUT NOT UNTIL 20 DOUGHBOYS SWEATED IT OUT FOR TWO HOURS IN THAT GERMAN TOWN ON THE JUELICH-COLOGNE HIGHWAY SIX MILES EAST OF THE ROER.

LT. FRED C. LENC, 92 FIFTH ST., SALEM, N.J., WAS IN THERE, PINNED DOWN WITH HIS MEN BY TWO KING TIGER TANKS, AND AN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT WAS SCHEDULED FOR 1:15 P.M., WHICH MADE THINGS MORE GRIM.

TWO OUTFITS HAD HOPPED OFF FROM HAMBACH THIS MORNING AND STARTED FOR STEINSTRASS. THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT WAS COMMANDED BY MAJ. WAYNE CULP, INMAN, S.C., AND A COLUMN ON THE LEFT WAS UNDER LT. COL. BEN AMMONS, JACKSON, TENN.



AMMONS COLUMN REACHED STEINSTRASS AT NOON. LENG AND SGT. ANDREW  
NUDGE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., TOOK THEIR TROOPS AND CHARGED RIGHT DOWN  
THE MAIN STREET. THE TWO TIGERS CAME UP OUT OF NOWHERE AND LET FLY  
WITH THEIR HEAVIEST GUNS.

MEANWHILE, ON THE RIGHT FLANK, 78 BYPASSED GERMAN'S CAME DOWN A  
ROAD AND SURRENDERED, BUT EVERYBODY WAS BUSY SO CULP TOLD THEM TO GO  
ON BACK TO THE CAGES BY THEMSELVES.

~~EXPLOSIONS HEARD IN THE DISTANCE~~

SOMEBODY HAD TO GET THOSE TIGERS--NOT STOP TO CAPTURE GERMAN'S--

SC LT. ROBERT A. PETERS, 20-YEAR-OLD FORMER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
MILER WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO., SENT BACK WORK HE  
WAS GOING INTO STEINSTRASS WITH BAZOOKAS.

PETERS USUALLY COMMANDS 57-MM ANTITANK GUNS, BUT THINGS HAD  
BEEN GOING SO FAST HIS GUNS HADN'T CAUGHT UP WITH HIM.

CAPT. WILLIAM BUTTLER, 1120 WEST 51ST ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
SAID PETERS WAS THE TOUGHEST FIGHTER IN THE DIVISION AND COULD GET  
TANKS OUT IF ANYONE DID.

BY THIS TIME THE AIR FORCE HAD BEEN CONTACTED AND TOLD TO LAY OFF  
STEINSTRASS, BUT TO TAKE ON LICH, JUST TO THE NORTH. THEY DID.  
HIS ABOUT THE TIME PETERS GOT THERE, THE REPORT CAME OUT THAT

THE TIGERS WERE RETREATING. NO ONE WAS SURE WHETHER PETERS AND THE  
TIGERS MET PROFESSIONALLY, BUT STEINSTRASS FELL AT X 3 P.M.

CAPT. JOHN W. REYNOLDS, WINFIELD, KAS., LED THE ASSAULT INTO TOWN  
FROM THE LEFT FLANK. THEY FOUND THAT THE BOYS INSIDE ALREADY HAD  
MOVED ON.

CPL. GERALD STEINBACH, CHICAGO, WAS STRINGING WIRE ACROSS A FIELD  
WHEN HE HEARD GERMAN'S TALKING. CAPT. THOMAS DONELON, 316 SOUTH  
CORTEZ, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SAID STEINBACH DROPPED HIS WIRE, AIMED  
HIS CARBINE AND FLUSHED THE GERMAN'S, WHO THREW AWAY THEIR WEAPONS AND  
SURRENDERED.

3024-23397

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(AN OUTFIT ON THE LEFT FLANK CAPTURED A BATTERY OF FRENCH GUNS WITH WHICH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN FIRING INTO HAMBACH. MAJ. HAROLD HOPPE 1709 SOUTH 23RD ST., LINCOLN, NEB., SAID THEY HADN'T CAPTURED THE CREWS BUT THEY WERE GLAD TO GET THE GUNS.

SA-EUNSCNS 1-2-3RD2222PM-838PEW

BY JOHN H. COLBURN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,  
FEB. 25--(AP)--A JUNCTION OF ALLIED FORCES UNDER GEN. EISENHOWER WITH THE SOVIET ARMYDOESN NOT APPEAR LIKELY BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THE SUMMER AND THEN SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL GERMANY.

NO MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COMMAND FROM EISENHOWER ON DOWN IS MAKING ANY PREDICTIONS ABOUT WHEN SUCH A JUNCTION WOULD OCCUR OR WHETHER IT WOULD MEAN THE END OF ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE.

HOWEVER, FROM STATEMENTS OF EISENHOWER HIMSELF AND OTHER KNOWN INFORMATION HERE IS THE BEST POSSIBLE PICTURE OF THE

#### OUTLOOK:

ON THE WESTERN FRONT THE CURRENT DRIVE FOR THE RHINE IS EXPECTED BY EISENHOWER HIMSELF TO LIQUIDATE A SIZEABLE PORTION OF THE WEHRMACHT. AT THE SAME TIME THE SUPREME COMMAND IS AWARE OF GERMAN SKILL IN EVACUATING TROOPS FROM PERILOUS POSITIONS AND KNOWS ALSO THAT THE GERMANS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE ABLE TO RETREAT EAST OF THE RHINE WITH SOME FORCES AND EQUIPMENT INTACT.

THE RHINE ITSELF IS NOT CONSIDERED INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER BY EISENHOWER. HE POINTED OUT TO CORRESPONDENTS THAT NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE HAD A RIVER LINE BEEN DEFENDED SUCCESSFULLY.

NEVERTHELESS, ESTABLISHING A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE WILL BE A FORTHRIGHTLY AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AND WHEN IT IS CROSSED CONSIDERABLE TIME WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXPAND THE BRIDGEHEAD IN ORDER TO ASSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATIONS ONCE THE EASTWARD DRIVE IS RESUMED.



30.24-23399

IMPORTANT AS GERMAN RESISTANCE AND OBSTACLES OF  
TERRAIN AND NATURAL BARRIERS IS THE WEATHER--AND SPRING IS COMING. THAWS  
WITH THE RESULTANT MUD THEN WILL BE AN IMMOBILIZING FACTOR. THE WEATHER  
ALREADY HAS HANDCUFFED EISENHOWER'S FORCES. THE NINTH ARMY WAS POISED  
FEBRUARY 10 TO START ITS PRESENT DRIVE BUT THE FLOODED ROER PREVENTED THE  
JUMP-OFF UNTIL FEB. 23.

THE WEATHER WILL PLAY JUST AS IMPORTANT A PART IN  
THE EASTERN FRONT OPERATIONS. THROUGHOUT THE WAR THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT  
BEEN ABLE TO MAKE ANY LARGE SCALE SPRING CAMPAIGNS AND IT HAS BEEN THE  
MIDDLE OF JUNE BEFORE THEY WERE ABLE TO MOUNT THEIR SUMMER DRIVES.

EISENHOWER SAID THERE WOULD BE NO CESSATION OF  
AGGRESSIVE ACTION ANYWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND STALIN UNDOUBTEDLY  
APPLIES THAT POLICY ON THE EASTERN FRONT, TOO.

NEVERTHELESS, THE KIND OF DRIVES THE AMERICANS  
MADE ACROSS FRANCE AND THE RUSSIANS MADE ACROSS POLAND ARE NOT LIKELY  
BEFORE SUMMER.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER BELIEVES THE ALLIES ARE ABOUT  
DUE FOR A BREAK FROM THE WEATHER AFTER A SERIES OF WEATHER MISFORTUNES  
WHICH STARTED WITH A GALE IN THE CHANNEL AFTER D-DAY. HOWEVER, EISENHOWER  
AND HIS PLANNERS ARE NOT DOING ANY WISHFUL THINKING.

THE ABILITY OF THE GERMANS TO CONTINUE RESISTANCE  
SHOULD NOT BE UNDERRATED. THEY'VE LOST THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF SILESIA  
BUT THEY STILL HAVE THE RUHR, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER'S VALUE WILL BE DEC-  
REASED STEADILY AS THE RHINE OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS. THE KEY TO THE ALLIED  
VIEW ON GERMAN PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS WAS GIVEN BY EISENHOWER WHEN  
HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE MASSIVE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRFORCES  
NOW ARE ABLE TO DIVERT THEIR ATTACKS FROM STRATEGIC TARGETS, LIKE OIL  
PLANTS AND INDUSTRIES, TO SUCH VITAL ARTERIES AS COMMUNICATIONS.

THIS IS DESIGNED TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM SHIFTING



WHAT THEY HAVE IN THE WAY OF WAR POTENTIAL FROM ONE DANGER SPOT TO ANOTHER.

DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES AND THE STEADY LOSS OF TERRITORY

NAZI LEADERS OF GERMANY--AS EVIDENCES BY HITLER'S LATEST "FIGHT TO THE

END" APPEAL--HAVE NO INTENTION OF HOISTING THE WHITE FLAG AND CALLING THE

WAR QUILTS.

ONCE THE ALLIED ARMIES FROM THE WEST, EAST AND SOUTH

MEET IN THE CENTER OF GERMANY, THE NAZIS WILL BE INCAPABLE OF MAINTAINING

FURTHER PLANNED WARFARE OR HOLD TERRITORY MUCH LONGER, IN THE OPINION OF

EISENHOWER, BUT HE WARNED THE GERMANS THEN WOULD RESORT TO GUERRILLA

FIGHTING IN UNDERGROUND WARFARE.

APW COLF IRNS FOURTH 1300 MEN 1046 PEW

ROME, FEB. 26-(AP)--GREATLY INCREASED SELF-GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN GRANTED TO LIBERATED AREAS OF ITALY UNDER A SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY ACTING PRESIDENT HAROLD MACMILLAN OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

CONCESSIONS HAVE "INCOMPARABLY REINFORCED" THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S POSITION, MACMILLAN ASSERTED YESTERDAY.

HE DESCRIBED THE PROGRAM AS "NOT INDEED FINAL, BUT PERHAPS THE PENULTIMATE STATE IN THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS BEGUN 18 MONTHS AGO" WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

THE PROGRAM INCLUDES:

1--GRANTING POWER TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES THROUGH AMBASSADORS, ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES HAVE ASKED TO BE INFORMED ON IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

2. RESTITUTION OF FULL CONTROL OVER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

3--REMOVAL OF ALLIED CONTROL OVER GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

4--WITHDRAWAL OF REGIONAL OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

5--A PLAN FOR RAPID LIQUIDATION OF THE QUESTION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD IN ITALY.

6--REESTABLISHMENT OF "CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND THE ALLIES."

7-- PLANS FOR "ECONOMIC PROGRESS WITH A VIEW OF REHABILITATION OF ITALIAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY."

IR523AFW

ROME, FEB 26-(AP)--THE ALGERIAN PORT OF ORAN, THROUGH WHICH 7,700,000 TONS OF AMERICAN WAR SUPPLIES MOVED DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY TURNED OVER TO THE FRENCH, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LT. GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SAID THAT SURPLUS SUPPLIES NOT NEEDED IN ANY WAR THEATER HAVE BEEN SOLD TO THE FRENCH ARMY. THE ONLY SUPPLIES LEFT ARE THOSE NEEDED FOR SUPPORT OF TROOPS REMAINING IN NORTH AFRICA.

00816AEW

ROME, FEB. 26--(AP)--LT. COL. CHARLES D. CHITTY, JR.,

901 FIRST AVE., ALBANY, GA., A LIGHTNING PILOT, DESTROYED FOUR

LOCOMOTIVES YESTERDAY IN ALLIED SWEEPS INTO ~~RENNES~~ AUSTRIA AND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. HIS RECORD IS NOW 14 LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED.

RCA HEINZ RLINGS 21104 CCC 820A

MOSCOW, FEB 26-(AP)--NINE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE ON THEIR WAY HOME TODAY. THEY CRASH-LANDED IN POLAND AFTER A BOMBING RAID ON LEIPZIG. ALL ARE FROM THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

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THEY ARE: LT. JAMES M. DREXLER, 2632 PEACH ST., ERIE, PA.; LT. CHARLES W. MOODY, 66 FOSTER ROAD, BELMONT, ME. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE); LT. EDWARD B. PCHNIK, KENT CITY, MICH.; AND LT. FRED W. VOLZ, MISSION, TEX.

SERGEANTS LOUIS DE LUCA, 2405 94TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.; HOWARD E. EATON, 1129 ST. VINCENT ST., UTICA, N.Y.; STANLEY L. WOODIN, 1039 MIRA FLORA ST., SAN PEDRO, CALIF.; WALTER J. RAY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND JOSEPH V. SMITH, LAPEER, MICH.

NONE OF THE MEN WAS INJURED.

(EDS: READ ABOVE FOSTER ROAD, BELMONT, ME (CORRECT))

BA100 PEW



MOSCOW, FEB 26-(AP)-SPORADIC SHOOTING ECHOED THROUGH BUCHAREST STREETS FOLLOWING AN ATTACK BY SOLDIERS ON UNARMED WORKER GROUPS MARCHING TO THE PALACE TO URGE FORMATION OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED TODAY. HERE IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER NICOLAE RADESCU WOULD BE OVERTURNED IN FAVOR OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT WHICH HAS BEEN AGITATING FOR AGRARIAN REFORM AND AN ACCELERATED PURGE OF "FASCIST" ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

QQ928AEW

LISBON, FEB. 26-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES INDICATED TONIGHT THAT PORTUGAL HAD RECEIVED NO SUGGESTION FROM THE BIG THREE THAT SHE DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS AND PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SHE EXPECTED NONE.

THEY SAID A DECLARATION OF WAR BY A NEUTRAL COUNTRY AGAINST "A DEFEATED COUNTRY ONLY IN TIME TO GET A PART OF THE LOOT WAS THE ATTITUDE ITALY ASSUMED REGARDING FRANCE" IN 1940.

THESE SOURCES SAID, "THE ADVANTAGES OF TAKING A SEAT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE COULD NEVER JUSTIFY THE SACRIFICE OF NATIONAL HONOR."

MD1055PEW

ANKARA, FEB. 24-(AP)-THE MILITARY CONSEQUENCES OF TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN HAVE NOT YET BEEN MADE CLEAR BUT THE BELIEF WAS BEING EXPRESSED TODAY THAT THIS COUNTRY MAY PARTICIPATE IN A CAMPAIGN TO CLEAN UP THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.

APPROXIMATELY 12,000 GERMANS STILL ARE CLINGING TO A SMALL BUT HEAVILY-DEFENDED CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF CRETE. THE GREEKS NOW CONTROL THE REST OF THAT STRATEGIC ISLAND.

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IN THE EASTERN AEGEAN THE GERMANS HOLD RHODES IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, AND ALSO COO, LEROS AND MOST OTHER DODECANESE ISLANDS.

THE GERMANS FOR THE MOST PART ARE WITHOUT ADEQUATE ARMS AND AMMUNITION. CUT OFF FROM THE HOMELAND, THEY GET THEIR FOOD NOW IN PIRATE RAIDS AGAINST ISLANDS THEY DO NOT HOLD.

JR722AEW

BY FRANK L. MARTIN

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26-(AP)-BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS HAVE MADE THEIR FIFTH CROSSING OF THE IRRRAWADDY RIVER CAPTURING THE BURMESE CITY OF PAGAN, 96 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE JAPANESE CITADEL OF MANDALAY, AND ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF BURMA'S OIL FIELDS.

THE NEW SUCCESS IN CROSSING THE SWIFT RIVER SET THE STAGE FOR A POSSIBLE TWO-PRONGED DRIVE ON CENTRAL BURMA'S RICH OIL FIELDS.

BRITISH NORTH COUNTRY TROOPS, BULWARKED BY INDIAN SIKHS, GURKHAS AND PUNJABI UNITS, LUNGED ACROSS THE IRRRAWADDY IN THE FACE OF JAPANESE ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN FIRE.

THE FIRST TROOPS ASHORE ON THE EAST BANK DROVE QUICKLY INTO PAGAN, A PORT TOWN FOUNDED IN 347 A.D. AND ANCIENT SEAT OF BURMESE KINGS.

30.24 - 23401

EAST AFRICAN TROOPS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE IRRRAWADDY AND BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS ACROSS FROM THEM IN PAGAN NOW ARE IN POSITION TO SWEEP SOUTH ALONG BOTH BANKS OF THE RIVER INTO VALUABLE OIL FIELDS STRETCHING 60 MILES SOUTH ALONG THE RIVER. ADVANCE ELEMENTS ALREADY HAVE PENETRATED TO THE EDGE OF THE OIL FIELDS.

BURMA'S GREAT CENTRAL OIL FIELD REACHES FROM PAGAN SOUTH THROUGH CHAUK TO YENANGYAUNG ON THE IRRRAWADDY. IN 1941 THERE WERE 5,000 OILWELLS IN THE YENANGYAUNG FIELDS ALONE.

LATEST FIELD DISPATCHES INDICATED THE NEW BRIDGEHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED FIRMLY AND EXPANDING RAPIDLY. THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS FOUR MILES DEEP AND TWO AND A HALF MILES LONG AND TROOPS WERE MOVING ACROSS THE RIVER IN STRENGTH.

FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS TONIGHT BUT REPORTS FROM THE FRONT INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE CONFUSED ALTHOUGH THEY WERE REACTING VIOLENTLY BUT IRREGULARLY TO THE BRITISH THRUSTS.

THE LATEST X X X 4TH GRAF KANDY DATE (A196DAY)

WE758PFW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH MAINE DIVISION ON IWO, FEB. 25- (DELAYED)-(AP)-A GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG HELPED SAVE THE LIVES OF MANY MARINES WOUNDED IN THE BITTER FIGHTING ON THIS ISLAND.

HE IS REX, OWNED BY CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE ROBERT R. STEELE, OF 1541 41ST ST., WEST BIRMINGHAM, ALA. FEB 27 1945

STEELE BROUGHT THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD DOG WITH HIM FROM HOME. TRAINED CAREFULLY BY STEELE, REX CARRIED EIGHT UNITS OF CONCENTRATED BLOOD PLASMA ASHORE ON D-DAY. THE PLASMA WAS ATTACHED TO A HARNESS SLUNG ACROSS REX'S BROAD SHOULDERS.

REX GOT ACROSS THE SANDY BEACHHEAD, THE BLOODIEST OF ANY IN MARINE HISTORY, AND IS STAYING WITH THE FIFTH ON ITS DRIVE NORTH.

MDV925PCW

MACARTHUR TEXT (350)

MANILA, TUESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-THIS IS THE TEXT OF TODAY'S ADDRESS BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR RESTORING CIVIL GOVERNMENT TO LIBERATED AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINES:

MR. PRESIDENT--MORE THAN THREE YEARS HAVE ELAPSED--YEARS OF BITTERNESS, STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE--SINCE I WITHDREW OUR FORCES AND INSTALLATIONS FROM THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY THAT OVER AND UNDER FIRE, ITS CHURCHES, MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL CENTERS MIGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF WARFARE BE SPARED THE VIOLENCE OF MILITARY RAVAGE. THE ENEMY WOULD NOT HAVE IT SO. AND MUCH THAT I SOUGHT TO PRESERVE HAS BEEN UNNECESSARILY DESTROYED BY HIS DESPERATE ACTION AT BAY. BY THESE ACTIONS HE HAS WANTONLY FIXED THE FUTURE PATTERN OF HIS OWN DOOM. THEN WE WERE BUT A SMALL FORCE STRUGGLING TO STEM THE ADVANCE OF OVERWHELMING

HORDES TREACHEROUSLY HURLED AGAINST US BEHIND THE MASKS OF PROFESSED FRIENDSHIP AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL. THAT STRUGGLE WAS NOT IN VAIN. GOD HAS INDEED BLESSED OUR ARMS.

THE GIRDED AND UNLEASHED POWER OF AMERICA SUPPORTED BY OUR ALLIES TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE IN THE PACIFIC AND RESULTED IN AN UNBROKEN SERIES OF CRUSHING DEFEATS UPON THE ENEMY, CULMINATING IN THE REDEMPTION OF YOUR SOIL AND THE LIBERATION OF YOUR PEOPLE.

MY COUNTRY HAS KEPT THE FAITH. ITS SOLDIERS COME HERE AS AN ARMY OF FREE MEN DEDICATED WITH YOUR PEOPLE TO THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY, AND COMMITTED TO THE TASK OF DESTROYING THOSE EVIL FORCES THAT HAVE FOUGHT TO SUPPRESS IT BY BRUTALITY OF THE SWORD.

AN ARMY OF FREE MEN HAS BROUGHT YOUR PEOPLE ONCE AGAIN UNDER DEMOCRACY'S BANNER TO REDEDICATE THEIR CHURCHES, LONG DESECRATED, TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND PUBLIC WORSHIP; TO REOPEN THEIR SCHOOLS TO AL EDUCATION, TO TILL THE SOIL AND REAP ITS HARVEST WITHOUT FEAR OF CONFISCATION; TO REESTABLISH THEIR INDUSTRIES THAT THEY MAY



AGAIN ENJOY THE PROFIT FROM THE SWEAT OF THEIR HOMES UNAFRAID OF VIOLENT INTRUSION.

THUS TO MILLIONS OF YOUR NOW LIBERATED PEOPLE COMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES, THEIR HEARTS, THEIR MINDS AND THEIR HANDS TO THE TASK OF BUILDING A NEW AND STRONGER NATION, A NATION CONSECRATED IN THE BLOOD NOBLY SHED THAT THIS MIGHT BE A NATION DEDICATED TO MAKING IMPERISHABLE THOSE SACRED LIBERTIES FOR WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT AND MANY HAVE DIED.

ON BEHALF OF MY GOVERNMENT I NOW SOLEMNLY DECLARE, MR. PRESIDENT, THE FULL POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION RESTORED TO THE COMMONWEALTH, WHOSE SEAT IS HERE RE-ESTABLISHED AS PROVIDED BY LAW. YOUR COUNTRY ONCE IS AGAIN AT LIBERTY TO PURSUE ITS DESTINY TO AN HONORED POSITION IN THE FAMILY OF FREE NATIONS. YOUR CAPITAL CITY, SEVERELY PUNISHED THOUGH IT BE, HAS REGAINED ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE AS A SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY.

DD FORM 3 PCWNM

FEB 2

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY MARTIN BURKE, YEOMAN 2/C, U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE, OF 7617 PLUM ST., NEW ORLEANS, A COAST GUARD CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ABOARD A COAST GUARD MANNED LANDING SHIP, TANK, IWO, FEB. 22

-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE COFFEEGROUND BLACK DIRT OF IWO ISLAND IS ON THE DECKS OF THIS LST TONIGHT. IT WAS TRAMPED IN BY THOUSANDS OF RAIN-DRENCHED UNSHAVEN, DOG-TIRED MARINES.

SINCE BEFORE NOON WHEN THE LST BEACHED THEY HAVE BEEN MOVING ALONG A GALLEY LINE, CARRYING TRAYS OF STEAK OR HOT SPAGHETTI AND GRAVY, CORNBREAD AND PAPER CUPS OF COFFEE.

THE BATTLE FOR IWO IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY. THE SHIP LIES IN THE BRIGHTNESS OF STAR SHELLS OVERHEAD. BENEATH HER BOW EXPLOSIVE FLASHES COME FROM A MARINE ARTILLERY POSITION. A SHORT TIME AGO A MAN WAS HIT THERE BY SNIPER FIRE. OCCASIONALLY THE RIFLES OF SENTRIES ABOARD THE SHIP CRACK. THEY ARE LOOKING FOR JAPANESE SWIMMERS.

THE MARINES ARE STILL COMING OUT OF THE BLACKNESS OF IWO.

YOU HEAR COMMENTS LIKE: "THIS IS THE FIRST HOT CHOW I'VE HAD SINCE D-DAY." AND, "BOY, WHAT A MEAL."

COAST GUARDSMEN ARE PULLING DRY CLOTHES FROM THEIR LOCKERS. ONE MAN IS WEARING A WHITE JUMPER AND TROUSERS--HE HAS GIVEN EVERYTHING ELSE AWAY. THE ENTIRE SMALL STORES STOCK, UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, SHIRTS, DUNGARESS, HAS BEEN PASSED OUT.

THE MARINES HAVE LEFT BEHIND THEIR SOAKING WET BATTLE DIRTY CLOTHING. SOME OF THE CREW ARE WASHING AND HANGING IT TO DRY UNDER BLOWERS.

"YOU CAN GET IT WHEN YOU COME BACK ABOARD," THEY TOLD THE MARINES.

TIRED MEN ARE LYING IN BUNKS VACATED BY COAST GUARDSMEN. "I FIGURE I CAN DO WITHOUT SLEEP," A GUNNER'S MATE SAID.

THE WOUNDED ARE HERE, TOO. THEY LIE UNDER BLANKETS IN EVERY AVAILABLE PLACE, ON MESS TABLES, IN THE CREWS' QUARTERS AND IN THE WARDROOM TENDED BY THE SHIP'S DOCTOR, ASSISTANT SURGEON VERNON G. GUENTHER, OF CAMBELLSPORT, WIS., AND MEDICAL CORPS-MEN.

"MY BUDDY NEXT TO ME WAS HIT," ONE MARINE RELATES. "HE SAID TO ME, 'THINK I'M HIT'. HE WAS. I SAID, 'YOU'RE DARNED RIGHT YOU ARE.' HE TOLD ME: 'ISN'T THIS A HECK OF A WAY TO MAKE A LIVING?' GEE. THAT GUY HAD COURAGE."

A150FX

THE QUARTERS ARE CROWDED WITH THE TALK OF BATTLE. A WHILE AGO THE SHIP'S RADIO WAS PLAYING "I'LL BE SEEING YOU." A MARINE LOOKED UP. "WHAT IS THAT? I'LL BE DAMNED. MUSIC!" HE EXCLAIMED AND TOOK A DRAG OFF A DRY CIGARETTE.

BELOW ON THE TANK DECK SWEATING MEN ARE LOADING HOWITZER SHELLS INTO THE AMPHTRACS WHICH CAN MAKE THE GRADE IN IWO'S GOOSE COARSE DIRT. WITH EACH LOAD GO RATION CANS OF HOT COFFEE AND SANDWICHES FOR THE MEN AT THE GUNS. THE SHIP'S COOK, 3/C, KENNETH O. HAYES, 86 DIVISION ST., CHELSEA, MASS., SEES TO THAT.

CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD ELIHU B. SCHLOSBERG, CAMDEN, S.C., SAID THAT AT LAST COUNT HE HAD FED "AT LEAST 3,000 MEN. BUT THEY'RE STILL COMING."

DD1050PPW

ADD VANILLA XX LAGUNA DE BAY

2,146 INTERNEES FRIDAY AT LOS BANOS, CROSSED THE SAN JUAN RIVER ON THE SOUTHWEST SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY, 15 MILES SOUTH OF CONQUERED MUNTINLUPA.

SAN ISIDRO AND MONTALBAN FELL TO MAJ. GEN. EDWIN D. PATRICK'S SIXTH DIVISION DOUGHBOYS.

FEB 27 1945

A10FX

THE BULK OF THE ENEMY'S REMAINING LUZON GARRISON IS IN THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS. LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY'S FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE BOMBERS SWEEP THE NORTH COAST, BLASTING FUEL DUMPS AND SHATTERING INSTALLATIONS NEAR VIGAN.

FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, RANGING WIDELY, PICKED OFF A NUMBER OF TROOP-LADEN BARGES IN THE PHILIPPINES. OTHERS MADE A SURPRISE RAID ON PHANRANG HARBOR, FRENCH INDO-CHINA. THERE THEY SET AFIRE AND LEFT DEAD IN THE WATER A 5,000-TON TANKER. TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS WERE DAMAGED OFF THE COAST AND A 7,000-TON TRANSPORT WAS CRIPPLED OFF SWATOW, CHINA. ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS LOST IN THE SWEEPS.

MM1204APW NM

TUESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)-VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER, OVERALL AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER OF THE IWO JIMA INVASION, SAID TODAY HE HOPED THE UNITED STATES FLAG WOULD ALWAYS FLY OVER THE TINY ISLAND, 750 MILES FROM TOKYO, "IN PERMANENT MEMORY TO THE 28TH MARINES."

THE 28TH MARINE REGIMENT DRAMATICALLY RAISED THE STARS AND STRIPE ON MT. SURIBACHI LAST FRIDAY.

HE AND LT. GEN. HOLLAND SMITH, COMMANDER OF THE MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ON IWO, SPOKE ON A COMBINED NETWORK RADIO SHOW FROM A WARSHIP OFF THE EMBATTLED ISLAND.

GENERAL SMITH, PRAISING THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS AS "ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGHTING TEAMS IN THE WORLD," SAID THE INVASION WAS "DIFFICULT IN EVERY WAY--AS WE KNEW IT WOULD," BUT "WE EXPECT TO TAKE THIS ISLAND, AND ALL THE MEN ARE IMBUED WITH THAT SPIRIT."

ADMIRAL TURNER SAID THAT FROM STRATEGIC IWO "ALL TYPES OF OUR PILOTS CAN REACH THE ENEMY HOMELAND, AND IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE THEY DO."

MM605PPW



THE LAST OF THE ENEMY MARINES AND SAILORS IN FIRE AND BLAST WRECKED MANILA WERE HOLED UP IN THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURE AND FINANCE BUILDINGS, ON THE PASIG RIVER SIDE OF THE OLD WALLED CITY. THEY DEFIED A DEMAND MADE BY LOUDSPEAKER SUNDAY NIGHT "TO SURRENDER, COMMIT SUICIDE OR BE KILLED."

NEW HEAVY UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS ROCKED CORREGIDOR, FORTRESS ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO MANILA BAY. THE TRAPPED JAPANESE WERE BLOWING THEMSELVES UP WITH AMMUNITION DUMPS DEEP IN MALINTA TUNNEL. TWO HUNDRED WERE CUT DOWN BY AMERICAN FIRE AS THEY MADE A DASH FROM THE TUNNEL.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MONDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID TROOPS OF THE SIXTH DIVISION HAD CAPTURED SAN ISIDRO AND MONTALBAN, SOME 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANILA, IN THE WATERSHED AREA.

THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, FAMOUS FOR ITS RESCUE OF AMERICANS FROM SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP IN MANILA, WAS OPERATING NEAR ANTIPOLLO, EAST OF THE CITY, ALONG A HIGHWAY LEADING AROUND THE EASTERN SHORE OF LAGUNA DE BAY.

ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF LAGUNA DE BAY, THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION CROSSED THE SAN JUAN RIVER. IT APPROACHED LOS BANOS, WHERE 2,146 INTERNED AMERICANS WERE LIBERATED FRIDAY BY THE PARATROOPERS.

ON THE NORTHERN LUZON FRONT, WHERE THE AMERICANS HAVE ENCOUNTERED WEEKS OF STUBBORN RESISTANCE IN THEIR ADVANCE INTO THE MOUNTAINS TOWARDS BAGUIO, THE 25TH, 32ND AND 33RD DIVISIONS REPORTED SOME GAINS.

BAGUIO, THE PHILIPPINE SUMMER CAPITAL WHERE GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ESTABLISHED HIS JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS, WAS STILL SOME 25 MILES AWAY FROM THE NEAREST PATROLS, IN THE HEART OF THE BENQUET MOUNTAINS.

DV418PCWNM BJTS

A17KX (INTR-AM) (WX FW BJT)

FEB 27 1945

JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE U.S. 4TH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)- CAPT. GEORGE (SONNY) FRANCK, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALL-AMERICA HALFBACK IN 1940 AND A VETERAN OF 17 MISSIONS AS A FIGHTER PILOT, IS READY TO GET BACK INTO A PLANE ANY TIME AFTER SEEING GROUND ACTION ON THIS BLOODY ISLAND.

FRANCK IS ASSIGNED TO THE MARINE INFANTRY HERE AS AN AIR OBSERVER TO IMPROVE AIR-GROUND COORDINATION.

"THIS IS TOO TOUGH FOR ME" SAID THE CAPTAIN, A NATIVE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

FRANCK CAME ASHORE ON D-DAY AND LIKE THE REST OF US ON THE BEACH PROMPTLY GOT PINNED DOWN BY JAPANESE FIRE.

"I GOT IN A FOXHOLE" SAID FRANCK, "AND IT KEPT GETTING DEEPER AND DEEPER. FINALLY I GOT OUT ON D-DAY PLUS TWO. I WAS NEVER SO BEARDED BY MULLET. IT WAS A HORROR."

FOR THE FIRST TIME A FIGHT OR STRAFE A BIT THEN YOU GET THE HELL OUT OF THE GROUND IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN ANYTHING.

"BUT IN THIS GROUND FIGHTING RACKET YOU ARE IN DANGER 24 HOURS A DAY. I DON'T SEE HOW THESE BOYS CAN TAKE IT."

LAST JUNE, FRANCK, PILOTING A FIGHTER, WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE MARSHALLS, EIGHT MILES OFFSHORE. HE DRIFTED TO WITHIN A QUARTER MILE OF THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF WOTJE BEFORE HE WAS PICKED UP BY A DESTROYER'S WHALEBOAT. HE DECLARED "I THOUGHT I WAS SCARED THEN BUT I NEVER REALLY LEARNED TO BE SCARED UNTIL I CAME ASHORE ON IWO."

FRANCK'S PARENTS LIVE AT 319 KENTUCK AVE., MASON CITY, IOWA. EW/DV950PCWNM

30.24 - 23403

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, TUESDAY FEB 27-(AP)- WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY LANDED ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH DIVISION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY ON VERDE ISLAND. THE ENEMY WAS TAKEN UNAWARES AND THE TROOPS WENT ASHORE WITH PRACTICALLY NO LOSS. THE SURPRISED ENEMY GARRISON HAS BEEN CORNERED IN SAN AGAPITO ON THE EAST COAST. THIS ISLAND IS THE KEY TO THE CONTROL OF THE MAIN NAVIGATIONAL ROUTE THROUGH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES BETWEEN MINDORO AND LUZON WHICH FORMS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MAIN SHIPPING LANE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MANILA.

LUZON: IN THE 14TH CORPS SECTOR, THE FIRST CAVALRY AND 6TH DIVISION ADVANCING ON THE WAWA-ANTIPOLO LINE ARE MEETING INCREASING ENEMY RESISTANCE. THREE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE EASILY REPULSED.

IN THE 11TH CORPS SECTOR, THE 503D PARACHUTE INFANTRY IS COMPLETING THE MOPPING UP OF THE EASTERN END OF CORREGIDOR; 3056 ENEMY DEAD HAVE BEEN TABULATED, WHILE COUNTLESS OTHERS HAVE BEEN KILLED INSIDE TUNNELS OR WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BY SWIMMING. IN THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS, THE 40TH DIVISION CONTINUED MOPPING UP ENEMY REMNANTS HIDDEN IN CAVES AND RAVINES.

IN THE FIRST CORPS SECTOR, THE 25TH DIVISION PUSHED PARALLEL COLUMNS FARTHER INTO THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS TO CAPTURE LUMBOY ON THE BALETE PASS ROAD AND LUNA THREE MILES FROM CARRANGLAN. PATROLS FROM THE 32ND AND 33RD DIVISIONS OPERATING EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT THE MOUNTAINS RAIDED ENEMY CAMP AREAS ON THE BALETE ROAD SOUTH OF MINILI MOUNTAINS RAIDED ENEMY CAMP AREAS ON THE BALETE ROAD SOUTH OF MINILI (CORRECT).

OUR AIR FORCE SUPPORTED GROUND OPERATIONS IN ALL SECTORS.

MINDORO: LIGHT NAVAL UNITS IN COOPERATION WITH FIGHTER BOMBERS SWEEPED THE CORON BAY ANCHORAGE IN THE CALIMIAN ISLANDS, A DESTROYING TWO BARGES, EIGHT SMALL CRAFT AND A FUEL DUMP.

VISAYAS: FIGHTER BOMBERS HIT ENEMY POSITIONS AND CONCENTRATIONS ON CEBU AND NEGROS. LIGHT NAVAL UNITS ON NIGHT OPERATIONS DESTROYED THREE ENEMY BARGES, FORCED ANOTHER ASHORE AND SHELLS ALONG THE MASBATE COAST.

LEYTE: AN ADDITIONAL 789 ENEMY HAVE BEEN KILLED OR FOUND DEAD DURING THE PAST WEEK BY OUR PATROLS OPERATING ALONG THE NORTHWEST COAST.

MINDANAO: HEAVY UNITS CONCENTRATED 39 TONS OF BOMBS ON SAN ROQUE AIRDROME AT ZAMBOANGA, CAUSING LARGE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES. OUR HEAVY BOMBERS HIT THE ISING BIVOUAC AREA NEAR DAVAO WITH 50 TONS OF BOMBS WHILE FIGHTER BOMBERS DESTROYED FUEL DUMPS AND INSTALLATIONS NEAR CAGAYAN IN THE NORTH.

FORMOSA: HEAVY UNITS IN ADVERSE WEATHER STRUCK INSTALLATIONS AT TAKAO ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST. DIRECT HITS ON A RAILROAD ROUNDHOUSE CAUSED LARGE FIRES. THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION. PATROL PLANES BOMBED THE NAVAL BASE AT RYUKYU ISLAND, ATTACKED SHIPPING TO THE SOUTH, AND SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER OVER THE CHINA SEA.

BORNEO: HEAVY UNITS CONCENTRATED 65 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON TAWAO AIRDROME ON THE EAST COAST, AND LABUAN AT BRUNEI BAY. THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION.

MOLUCCAS: FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED HALMAHERA GUN POSITIONS AND TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY. LIGHT NAVAL UNITS AT NIGHT DESTROYED A TROOP-LADEN BARGE IN WASILE BAY.

LESSER SUNDAS: RECONNAISSANCE UNITS HARASSED ENEMY SMALL CRAFT AND COASTAL INSTALLATIONS AT SOEMBABA AND FLORES ISLANDS.

NEW GUINEA: MEDIUM BOMBERS CONTINUED NEUTRALIZATION OF THE ENEMY IN THE WEWAK SECTOR.

BISMARCK-SOLOMONS: MEDIUM AND FIGHTER UNITS CAUSED DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY ENCAMPMENTS AND SUPPLIES ON NEW IRELAND AND BOUGAINVILLE.

(END TEXT)

DV835PCWNM



BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, VOLCANO ISLANDS, FEB 26-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-A DURABLE PAIR OF OFFICERS--FROM THE MARINES AND NAVY--CAME THROUGH THE EXPLOSION OF A NEARBY AMMUNITION DUMP AND THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING BURIED UNDER AN AVALANCHE OF SAND ON THE IWO BEACHHEAD WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

THE PAIR, ROOMMATES ABOARD A TRANSPORT, ARE MARINE MAJ. LEO A. MACSWEENEY, 27, OF (190 SENECA PARKWAY) ROCHESTER, N.H., AND LT. CMDR. W.W. AYRES, A MEDICAL BATTALION OFFICER FROM NEW ORLEANS. THEY WENT ASHORE LAST WEEK, THE DAY AFTER THE INVASION, AND DUG IN LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.

THEY PICKED AN INCLINE IN A TERRACED BEACH WHICH PROVIDED SOME SHELTER FROM MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. WHILE THEY WERE SCOOPING OUT THE FIN

VOLCANIC SANDS, TWO BOATLOADS OF AMMUNITION WERE UNLOADED 25 FEET AWAY. IT WAS TOO LATE TO LOOK FOR ANOTHER SPOT. AT 3 A.M. ENEMY SHELLS HIT THE AMMUNITION DUMP. THE CONCUSSION OF ONE BLAST STARTED A LANDSLIDE WHICH BURIED MACSWEENEY AND AYRES.

"I THOUGHT THAT'S THAT," MACSWEENEY SAID. "I COULDN'T MOVE AND THE SAND WAS IN MY EYES, NOSE AND MOUTH.

"I KEPT THINKING THIS IS A HELL OF A WAY TO DIED. THE DOCTOR HAD HIS FACE AND ONE HAND OUT. HE CLAWED FREE AND THEN DUG DOWN AND FELT MY HELMET AND FINALLY FOUND MY FACE.

"HE STUCK A FINGER IN MY MOUTH BUT THAT WAS ALL RIGHT WITH ME."

WITH THE AID OF OTHERS, AYRES RESCUED THE HALF CONSCIOUS MAJOR. AS THE DUMP BURNED IT SENT OFF EXPLOSIONS FOR ANOTHER THREE HOURS. BUT THE PAIR DIDN'T DARE LEAVE THE AREA UNTIL DAYLIGHT.

"THE NEXT NIGHT," THE MARINE OFFICER SAID, "WE MOVED UP THE BEACH, GOT SOME SANDBAGS AND DUG INDEEP."

GM1027ACW

IT WAS EXPLAINED BY A MEMBER OF GENERAL WHITEHEAD'S STAFF 555 OF THE SHIPS SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK, AND DAMAGED, WERE EACH OVER 500 GROSS TONS CONSTITUTING A VITAL BLOW TO JAPAN'S FAST-DWINDLING MERCHANT FLEET.

"LARGER VESSELS, BUILT OF STEEL AND OTHER CRITICAL MATERIALS, CANNOT EASILY BE REPLACED BY AN OPPONENT WHOSE SUPPLY LINES ARE BEING CUT AND WHOSE MANPOWER POTENTIAL IS SHRINKING," HE SAID.

THE 1,014 LIGHTER CRAFT INCLUDE THE "SEA TRUCKS" AND THE "WORK HORSES" OF THE JAP SUPPLY LINES, AND THE 15-TO-25-TON LUGGERS AND BARGES. SUCH CRAFT ARE BUILT OF WOOD.

THE 1,569 ENEMY VESSELS WERE HUNTED DOWN A 5,000-MILE FRONT EXTENDING FROM RABAU, NEW BRITAIN, TO FORMOSA AND THE EAST CHINA COAST--THE MOST WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY ANY AIRFORCE IN THE WORLD.

QD653PPW NM

BY HAMILTON FARON

WITH THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION ON IWO JIMA, FEB 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUDDLED IN A SHELL HOLE JUST BACK OF THE FRONT LINES, A NAVY DOCTOR DECLARED TODAY THAT FIRST AID MEN AND LITTER BEARERS ARE PROVING THE REAL HEROES OF THE FIGHT FOR THIS DIRTY LITTLE ISLAND.

"THEY'VE TAKEN IT DAY AND NIGHT AND KEPT GOING TO MOVE WOUNDED MEN AND TO GIVE THEM FIRST AID WHERE THEY'RE WOUNDED," SAID NAVY LT. D.A. MCKINNON, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., "BUT THE THING THAT HAS MADE IT BAD IS THAT ALL WE HAVE UP HERE IS WHAT WE CARRIED WITH US. OUR MEDICAL SUPPLIES HAVE NOT CAUGHT UP YET."

TIRED, DIRTY, UNSHAVEN WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON, PHARMACIST MATE, SECOND CLASS, WENDELL, N.C., SLID INTO THE HOLE AND REPORTED TO HIS CHIEF--ALL MEDICAL MEN WITH THE MARINES ARE NAVY PERSONNEL. JOHNSON AGREED THAT THINGS ARE TOUGH ON HIS FRONT AND AS AN EXAMPLE SAID "THE OTHER NIGHT UP THERE," WAVING TOWARD THE RIDGE AHEAD, "WE WERE HAVING A TERRIBLE CROSS FIRE FROM NAMBUS (JAPANESE LIGHT MACHINE GUNS) AND RIFLES. OUR MEN WOULD OPEN UP ON THEM BUT AS SOON AS THEY DID THE NAMBUS WOULD GO TO WORK FULL BLAST. EVERYTIME A MAN MOVED THEY WOULD SNIPE AT HIM, AND THERE WAS A HEAVY OVERHEAD AIRBUST OF SHELLS, TOO.

"EVERY TIME THEY WOULD SEE A COLUMN MOVING UP TO HELP US OUT THEY WOULD OPEN UP WITH MORTAR FIRE. THE MARINES HAD TO HELP GET THE WOUNDED OUT, SNEAKING UNDER MACHINE GUN FIRE. WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY LITTERS AND HAD TO CARRY TV MEM '8-;;,69,;9' -,\$ ?)-

LITTERS AND HAD TO CARRY THE MEN OUT ON PONCHOS AND BLANKETS."

ANOTHER DIRTY, UNSHAVEN MAN DROPPED INTO THE FOXHOLE WITH A "HI'YA, DOC." HE WAS MARINE PRIVATE M.L. LITRELL (461 ARTHUR ST.) SCHENECTADY, N.Y., A LITTER BEARER WHOSE JOB IT IS TO

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., A LITTER BEARER WHOSE JOB IT IS TO MOVE THE WOUNDED BACK FROM WHERE THEY FALL.

HE TOLD OF BEING LOST FOR FOUR AND ONE HALF HOURS ONE NIGHT WHILE JAPANESE FIRE FELL AROUND HIS PARTY.

"WE WENT IN AND OUT OF THAT FRONT LINE WITHOUT WEAPONS," HE RELATED. "EVERY TIME WE WENT UP WE FELT LIKE SITTING DUCKS."

GM1034ACW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD ADMIRAL TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA-(VIA NAVY RADIO), FEB. 26-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF IWO IS AT A CRITICAL POINT FOR THE JAPANESE, A WEEK AFTER THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE ISLAND CITADEL.

AT STAKE NOW IS THE A

L IMPORTANT HIGH GROUND IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD. THE HIGH GROUND IS THE KEY TO FINAL CONTROL OF IWO. THE MARINES ALREADY HAVE A GRIP ON THE AIRFIELD.

AMERICAN-CAPTURED SURIBACHI PEAK, ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, FAILED TO GIVE AN OBSERVATION POINT FOR THE ENTIRE FIVE-MILE LENGTH OF IWO.

SUCH A POINT IS NEEDED TO DIRECT BARRAGES AT THE MAIN JAPANESE DEFENSES TO THE NORTH.

AS THE MARINES DRIVE UPHILL FROM THEIR SOUTHEAST BEACHHEAD, THEY ARE NEARING SEVERAL COMMANDING HIGH POINTS. ONE OF THESE IS HILL 382--NAMED FOR THE FOOTAGE OF ELEVATION. IT IS NEAR A RADIO STATION, ABOUT 300 YARDS FROM THE TIP OF THE EAST-WEST CENTRAL AIRFIELD RUNWAY.

SEIZURE OF SUCH A POSITION WOULD PROVIDE A VIEW OF THE ENTIRE PILLBOX-STUDDED TWO-THIRDS OF THE ISLAND STILL HELD BY THE JAPANESE.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY, WHICH HAS BEEN DUELING WITH THE ENEMY GUNS, WOULD THEN BE IN A POSITION TO MAKE A MAXIMUM EFFORT. THEY WOULD BE FIRING RIGHT DOWN THE ENEMY THROATS.

THERE IS EVIDENCE THE JAPANESE, WITH THEIR GUN EMPLACEMENTS SHELLED AND BOMBED INCESSANTLY, MAY YET TURN THE DESPERATE STRUGGLE INTO A CLOSE QUARTERS INFANTRY FIGHT.

ALREADY THE SLOWLY ADVANCING MARINES ARE ENCOUNTERING CONSIDERABLE SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM RIFLE PITS, WHICH RUN THROUGH THE ENTIRE ISLAND. THESE ARE PART OF THE DEFENSE SCHEME, WITH PILLBOXES--SOME WITH FIVE FEET REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS--BLOCKHOUSES, MINES AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS.



THE TERRIFIC AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT HAS NOT ONLY KNOCKED OUT A GOOD MANY OF THE ENEMY POSITIONS BUT HAS EXPOSED CONCEALED STRONG POINTS.

THOUGH OUTNUMBERED BY THE THREE MARINE DIVISION ATTEMPTING "TO CRACK THE ROCK," THE JAPANESE HAVE AN ADVANTAGE IN THE SMALLNESS OF THE BATTLEGROUND. ONLY SO MANY MEN CAN BE PLACED IN THE LIMITED FIGHTING LINE AT A TIME.

THIS, FOR ONE THING, IS SLOWING THE DRIVE ON THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD AND BEYOND. AT THIS POINT, THE ISLAND IS ONLY ABOUT 5,200 YARDS ACROSS FROM THE WEST TO THE INVADDED EAST COAST. THE ACTUAL AMERICAN LINE, CUTTING TO THE SOUTH ON THE EASTERN FRINGE OF THE AIRFIELD, RUNS ONLY 3,000 YARDS FROM COAST TO COAST.

INABILITY TO MANEUVER IN THIS AREA AND THE UPHILL GOING HAS MADE THE CAMPAIGN ONE OF DEADLY ATTRITION.

MARINE COMMANDERS SAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE IN BEING ABLE TO PULL BATTLE WEARY REGIMENTS OUT OF THE LINE AND SEND IN FRESH ONES.

THE JAPANESE STARTED WITH AN ESTIMATED 20,000 TROOPS, WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO UNRELENTING BOMBARDMENTS SINCE THREE DAYS BEFORE THE INVASION. THEY HAVE HAD NO CHANCE TO REST FROM THE BITTER FIGHT.

(EDITOR'S IN ABOVE INSERT AFTER THE FOURTH GRAF BEGINNING: AS THE MARINES ETC AND ENDING X X AIRFIELD RUNWAY. (A COMMUNIQUE FOR FEB. 27 SINCE HAS DISCLOSED THE CAPTURE OF THE STRATEGIC HEIGHT) SEIZURE OF SUCH ETC.

MM615PPW

A147FX

#### BULLETIN

M ABOARD ADMIRAL R.K. TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA, TUESDAY, FEB. 27-(AP)--"WE EXPECT TO TAKE THIS ISLAND IN A FEW MORE DAYS," LT. GEN. HOLLAND M. SMITH, COMMANDER OF THE MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON IWO JIMA, SAID TODAY.

QD1040PPW

A148FX

#### BULLETIN MATTER

ABOARD FLAGSHIP OFF IWO JIMA--FIRST ADD SMITH-IWO (BY MORRIE LANDSBERG) XXX SAID TODAY.

THE TOP MARINE COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT VERY HEAVY FIGHTING LIES AHEAD OF HIS LEATHERNECKS, BUT THAT ALREADY THE JAPANESE ARE BECOMING JITTERY.

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE FANATICAL JAPANESE DEFENDERS ARE SUFFERING FROM A WATER SHORTAGE AND ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY CARING FOR THEIR WOUNDED.

QD1041PPW

A151FX

-95-

(150)

ABOARD FLAGSHIP OFF IWO--SECOND ADD LANDSBERG'S IWO-SMITH XXX THEIR WOUNDED.

IWO HAS NO KNOWN NATURAL WATER SUPPLY. THE JAPANESE USE TANKS AND CISTERNS TO CATCH RAINWATER, BUT THE SUPPLY UNDOUBTEDLY IS INSUFFICIENT FOR THOUSANDS OF TROOPS.

GENERAL SMITH SAID THE GOING WOULD BECOME TOUGHER AS THE YANKS MOVE TO THE NORTH END OF IWO, BUT NONETHELESS "HIGH ECHELON COMMANDERS INFORM ME THAT THE MEN ARE BECOMING MORE BATTLE-WISE AND CASUALTIES ARE RELATIVELY SMALLER EACH DAY."

A152FX

10/23 THE GENERAL SAID THE THREE MARINE DIVISIONS NOW HOLD ABOUT (CORRECT) OF THE ISLAND. HE SAID HE WAS "PARTICULARLY

30.24 - 23405

IMPRESSED BY THE MORALE OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN AND THEIR DESIRE TO GET THE CAPTURE OF THIS ISLAND OVER WITH QUICKLY."

SMITH ADDED WHEN HE SAID WE WOULD TAKE THE ISLAND IN A FEW MORE DAYS IT DIDN'T MEAN THE END OF THE BITTER CAMPAIGN.

HE SAID IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO RUN DOWN WHAT HE TERMED GUERRILLAS, POINTING OUT THAT THE AMERICANS ARE STILL FINDING JAPANESE ON PELELIU, WHICH WAS INVADDED LAST SEPTEMBER.

SUMMING UP THE SITUATION, HOWEVER, THE THREE-STAR GENERAL SAID: "I CONSIDER THE PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY."

SMITH WHO DIRECTED THE CONQUEST OF TARAWA, THE MARSHALLS AND THE MARIANAS WENT ASHORE YESTERDAY TO VISIT MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON B. CATES', 4TH MARINE DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AND THE CAPTURED SOUTHERN AIRFIELD.

QD1054PPW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LUZON, FEB 26 (AP)--THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION, FORMERLY OF THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, IS ENGAGED IN COMBAT ALONG THE NORTHERN END OF THE LUZON BATTLEFRONT. THE DIVISION IS PRESSING AGAINST THE ENEMY IN THE ROSARIO SECTOR WHERE THE JAPANESE FOR WEEKS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING DETERMINEDLY TO BLOCK AMERICAN MOVES SOUTH OF THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIO.

THE 33RD WAS CHANGED FROM A SQUARE TO A TRIANGULAR DIVISION IN FEBRUARY 1942 TO CONSIST OF THREE INFANTRY REGIMENTS, THE 129TH, 130TH AND 136TH, AND FOUR ARTILLERY BATTALIONS. THE NEWEST REGIMENT IS THE 136TH, COMPOSED MOSTLY OF ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN AND TEXAS MEN. IT SUBSTITUTED FOR THE 131ST IN 1942 WHEN THE LATTER WAS ASSIGNED TO GUARD DUTIES AT SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

THE DIVISION LEFT THE UNITED STATES IN JULY 1943 AFTER TRAINING AT FORT LEWIS, WASH., AND IN THE MOJAVE DESERT OF CALIFORNIA. IT GUARDED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN HAWAII UNTIL MAY, 1944, WHEN IT WAS MOVED TO NEW GUINEA. THE 33RD SAW ACTION AT TOEM ISLAND AND MAJ. EDWARD W. CLARKSON, SENIOR, DIED IN ACTION ON OCTOBER 1943.

BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER GALLATIN PAXTON, GREENVILLE, MISS.,

H

FEB 27 1945

O ENTERED THE ARMY FROM THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER IS BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER GALLATIN PAXTON, GREENVILLE, MISS., WHO WAS A MISSISSIPPI GUARDSMAN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1940.

GG818ACW

MANILA--SECOND ADD MACARTHUR XXX COMMONWEALTH."

HE SAID THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN WAS "AT LIBERTY TO PURSUE ITS DESTINY IN THE FAMILY OF FREE NATIONS."

PRESIDENT OSMENA, ACCEPTING THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT, PRAISED MACARTHUR AND HIS TROOPS IN LIBERATING HIS COUNTRY AND SAID THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL "NEVER HAS LOST FAITH IN THE STRENGTH OF OUR PEOPLE."

"HIS CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN A CRUSADE," OSMENA DECLARED.

THE LARGE CROWD CHEERED WILDLY.

OSMENA EXPRESSED THE HOPE FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE IN 1945.

HE ASKED THAT "POLITICAL DIFFERENCE" BE FORGOTTEN AND THE PHILIPPINES GO ON TO SECURE "THE BLESSINGS OF DEMOCRACY FOR OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN."

PLAYING OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ANTHEM CLOSED THE CEREMONY.

(EDS: MAKE A98 THIRD ADD INSTEAD OF SECOND)

QD719PPW NM



B73WX

95

(WX). MANILA--FOURTH ADD MACARTHUR (CORRECT) X X X (TOP ON AAA) THE CEREMONY.

IN WASHINGTON TODAY THE FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION BEGAN PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF NORMAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ISLANDS.

SENATOR TYDINGS (D-MD) COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, APPOINTED SUB-COMMITTEES ON RULES AND PROCEDURE, TRADE RELATIONS, WAR DAMAGES AND COMMERCE.

SENATOR HAYDEN (D-ARIZ), CHAIRMAN OF THE TRADE RELATIONS COMMITTEE, CALLED A CLOSED MEETING OF HIS GROUP NEXT THURSDAY TO DISCUSS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMISSION CONSISTS OF NINE REPRESENTATIVES EACH OF THE UNITED STATES AND COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS. MOST ARE PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEW COMMITTEES FOLLOWS:

B74WX

RULES AND PROCEDURE: SEN. TYDINGS, CHAIRMAN; HON. JAIME HERNANDEZ, REP. BELL (D-MO); SEN. CARLOS P. GARCIA.

TRADE RELATIONS: HAYDEN, CHAIRMAN; HERNANDEZ, REP. MCGEE (D-MISS), LUNN R. EDMISTER, WAYNE COY, EVETT D. HESTER, SEN. GARCIA, DR. URBANO A. ZAFRA.

WAR DAMAGES: REP. MCGEE, CHAIRMAN; REP. BELL, SEN. TYDINGS, SEN. VANDENBERG (R-MICH), REP. WELCH (R-CALIF), HERNANDEZ, COL. ALEJANDRO MELCHOR, ASSEMBLYMAN PEDRO LOPEZ.

COMMERCE: SEN. TYDINGS, CHAIRMAN; SEN. HAYDEN, REP. WELCH, COL. MANUEL NIETO, DR. ZAFRA.

MR939PFW

A164BA

FEB 27 1945

(BA OUT) (290)

BY PHILIP S. HEISLER

BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE MARINES ON IWO JIMA, FEB 25--(BY NAVY RADIO-DELAYED)-- JAP TROOPS BEING HERDED INTO THE BARREN NORTHERN TIP OF THIS PARCHED VOLCANIC ISLAND ARE GROWING DESPERATE FOR DRINKING WATER. THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT JAP RAIDING PARTIES ATTEMPTED TO INFILTRATE MARINE FORWARD LINES TO OBTAIN ANY CANNED WATER THEY COULD FIND. FEW SUCCEEDED.

THE ONLY WATER ON IWO IS A FEW WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS. JAPS PREVIOUSLY DEPENDED ON RAIN CISTERNS OR CASKS OF WATER SHIPPED INTO THE ISLAND FOR DRINKING WATER, BUT ALL THE CISTERNS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY NAVAL GUNFIRE AND THEIR LOW WATER RESERVES ARE BELIEVED EXHAUSTED.

CANTEENS ON ALL THE JAP DEAD ARE EMPTY. MANY OF THE JAP DEAD NO LONGER HAD CANTEENS, INDICATING THEY HAD BEEN EMPTIED DAYS EARLIER AND DISCARDED.

THREE JAP ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE THE FIFTH MARINE LINES TO RAID A SMALL DUMP OF WATER CANS WERE MADE

FEB 27 1945

THREE JAP ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE THE FIFTH MARINE LINES TO RAID A SMALL DUMP OF WATER CANS WERE MADE DURING LAST NIGHT'S BLACKNESS. THE FIRST RAIDING PARTY MANAGED TO GET THROUGH THE FORWARD POSTS BUT WAS BROKEN UP WHEN A MARINE WAR DOG SCENTED THEM AND GAVE ALARM WHEN THEY WERE 50 YARDS FROM THE DUMP.

A FEW HOURS LATER SIX JAPS ARMED ONLY WITH KNIVES WERE DISCOVERED BEHIND THE LINES, CRAWLING AMONG FOXHOLES WHERE EXHAUSTED MARINES WERE SLEEPING. THIS MORNING WE FOUND FIVE MARINES ON THE FORWARD GUARDPOSTS WITH THEIR THROTS SLIT AND MINUS THEIR CANTEENS.

THE THIRD RAID CAME SHORTLY BEFORE DAWN. THREE JAPS MANAGED TO REACH THE EDGE OF THE BOMB CRATER WHERE THE WATER TANKS WERE STORED AND WERE ACTUALLY CRAWLING BACK TOWARD THEIR OWN LINES WITH A HEAVY WATER-CAN BEFORE MARINE BULLETS STOPPED THEM.

WATER IS A PROBLEM FOR THE MARINES, TOO. ALL WATER MUST BE CARRIED OR SHIPPED ASHORE, AND IT TAKES THOUSANDS OF GALLONS TO JUST QUENCH THE THIRST.

CARRIED OR SHIPPED ASHORE, AND IT TAKES THOUSANDS OF GALLONS TO JUST QUENCH THE THIRST. BUT IT IS PURE AND IT IS. BOTTLES OF WATER ARE BROUGHT TO THE BEACH IN 55-GALLON TINS. IT IS STALE AND



MEXICO CITY, FEB. 26-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HERE TOOK UP TODAY A PROPOSAL TO INVITE CANADA INTO THE PANAMERICAN SYSTEM.

THE UNITED STATES WILL THUS BE FORCED TO TAKE A POSITION ON CANADA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE PANAMERICAN UNION.

MAIN DIFFICULTY IS CANADA'S STATUS AS A DOMINION IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, AS IT SEEMS ASSURED THAT THE INVITATION WILL PROVIDE THAT CANADA MUST STAND IN THE AMERICAS ON AN EQUAL STATUS WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES.

DV419PCWNM

A36

(300)

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, FEB 26-(AP)-TWO OPPOSING VIEWS ON HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES SHOULD GO IN HELPING LATIN AMERICA TO INDUSTRIALIZE CONFRONT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS AS HE RETURNS TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TODAY.

STETTINIUS SPENT THE WEEKEND IN THE COUNTRY OUTSIDE MEXICO CITY RESTING FROM HIS LONG TRIP TO THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND A BUSY WEEK HERE.

TODAY HE WILL PRESIDE OVER A REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, WHERE THE EXTENT OF THE U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAM TO FOSTER LATIN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AND RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING MAY BE RESOLVED.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC SECTION IS DIVIDED ROUGHLY BETWEEN THOSE WHO FAVOR AN IMMEDIATE INTENSIVE PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE AND THOSE SUPPORTING A LIMITED, GRADUAL INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH U.S. AID WHILE EMPHASIS IS LAID ON DEVELOPING EUROPEAN MARKETS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND WILLIAM CLAYTON LEAD THE FIRST GROUP. THE SECOND GROUP IS LED BY SOME U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN WHO STRESS REBUILDING THE WRECKED INDUSTRIES OF EUROPE.

(MORE)

JR511AEW

FEB 27 1945

A143

(160)

MONTREAL, FEB. 26-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND CANADIAN ARMY PROVOST CORPS OFFICERS RAIDED FOUR PRIVATE HOMES HERE TODAY AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED LATER THAT FOUR MEN HAD BEEN DETAINED AS ARMY DESERTERS. POLICE SAID THEY WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO ARMY AUTHORITIES "FOR ACTION."

IN THE MEANTIME, FOUR YOUTHS FROM DRUMMONDVILLE, ABOUT 60 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE, WERE BEING DETAINED AT ARTHABASKA FOR A ARRAIGNMENT TOMORROW ON CHARGES LAID IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1940 NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT. THEY WERE ARRESTED WHEN ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE MADE A CHECKUP SATURDAY NIGHT AND MET ACTIVE RESISTANCE FROM THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, A NUMBER OF WHOM WERE INJURED IN FIGHTING WHICH ENSUED.

R.C.M.P. SUPERINTENDENT JOSAPHAT BRUNET TODAY TERMED THE DRUMMONDVILLE RIOT "DEPLORABLE."

"OUR POLICE DO NOT MAKE THE LAW AND OUR SWORN DUTY IS TO UPHOLD IT AS IT IS," HE SAID.

MQ119AEW

A191KX

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAP-IWO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO TODAY CLAIMED JAPANESE TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED THE SUMMIT OF MT. SURIBACHI ON IWO JIMA--A POSITION WHICH PREVIOUS ENEMY BROADCASTS HAD NEVER ADMITTED LOSING.

THE CLAIM, BASED ON A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE SURIBACHI SUMMIT WAS RETAKEN SATURDAY "AFTER A TERRIFIC COUNTER ATTACK."

AMERICAN REPORTS HAVE TOLD OF MOPPING UP OPERATIONS ON SURIBACHI SINCE THE CAPTURE OF THE SUMMIT FRIDAY. THERE WAS NO SUBSTANTIATION OF THE JAPANESE CLAIM.

THE JAPANESE DOMEI XXX ETC., PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT START.

GG224PCW NM

A118KX

UNDATED SONG

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB 27 1945

"HEAVEN WATCH THE PHILIPPINES," A NEW SONG BY IRVING BERLIN DEDICATED TO GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, BROUGHT A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION FROM THE GENERAL, SAYS THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THE SONG WILL BE SUNG BY A FILIPINO CHORUS IN THE SOLDIER SHOW "THIS IS THE ARMY," OPENING ON LEYTE MARCH 3.

GG853ACW NM

A54

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 26, 1941--BRITISH ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF MOGADISCIO, CAPITAL OF ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER IN AMSTERDAM ISSUES A PROCLAMATION ESTABLISHING MILITARY ADMINISTRATION FOR NORTH HOLLAND BECAUSE OF RIOTS RESULTING FROM "DISTURBED POLITICAL SITUATION."

M609AEW

A111

(250)

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS STRIKE TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF COLOGNE AGAINST SPOTTY RESISTANCE; CANADIAN ARMY IN REOPENED ATTACK ON NORTHERN FLANK NEAR CALCAR GAINS UP TO 1 1/2 MILES.

CENTRAL SECTOR: U.S. TROOPS CROSS PRUEM RIVER, GAIN SEVEN MILES AND REACH NIMS RIVER NEAR BITBURG.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS WIDEN SAAR FRONT WITHIN SIGHT OF SAARBRUECKEN.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES OF THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: NEARS CALCAR AND GAINS THROUGH BREACHED SIEGFRIED LINE ON NORTH END OF FRONT.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: CLOSES OF ERKELENZ, FIGHTS LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM DUESSELDORF.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: BATTERS TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF COLOGNE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: ADVANCES SEVEN MILES, CROSSES PRUEM AND REACHES NIMS RIVER NEAR BITBURG.



U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: PUSHES WITHIN SIGHT OF SAARBRUECKEN IN BROADENING INVASION OF SAAR.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

4TH ARMORED--REACHED NIMS RIVER AFTER CROSSING PRUEM.  
5TH INFANTRY--CAPTURED TOWNS SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.  
8TH INFANTRY--AIDED IN CAPTURE OF DUEREN.  
10TH ARMORED--WIDENED BRIDGEHEAD OVER SAAR AT OCKFEN.  
29TH INFANTRY--CAPTURE STEINSTRAUS ON ROAD TO COLOGNE.  
63RD INFANTRY--CLEARED FOREST SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN.  
70TH INFANTRY--FOUGHT INTO FORBACH.  
76TH INFANTRY--REACHED TOWN SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.  
80TH INFANTRY--ADVANCED ALONGSIDE 4TH ARMORED.  
84TH INFANTRY--CAPTURED DOVEREN.  
94TH INFANTRY--FOUGHT WITH 10TH ARMORED.  
102ND INFANTRY--CAPTURED LOVENICH AND KATZEM.  
104TH INFANTRY--FOUGHT FORWARD EAST OF DUEREN.

FEB 27 1945

QQ924AEW

WASHINGTON, FEB. 25-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN REPORTED LIBERATED BY THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET ARMIES: (INCLUDES NEXT OF KIN)  
ANDERSON, BERNARD L., MAJOR--MRS. DELIA FOX, SISTER, REEDSBURG, WISC.

BAKER, EDWARD A., 2D LT.- MRS. ELEANOR L. BAKER, WIFE, 549 HELLERMAN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
CROCKER, DAVID E., 2D LT.- MRS. GEORGIA PARKS, MOTHER, SHELDON, IOWA.  
KRALL, ROBERT W., 1ST LT. - MRS. ELISE KRALL, MOTHER, BOX 177, EVANSTON, WYO.  
PATTERSON, EDWIN H., 1ST LT. - MRS. LILA J. PATTERSON, MOTHER, VANCE HOTEL, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.  
WATT, ROBERT M., JR., 2D LT. - R.M. WATT, SR., FATHER, GATES CREEK PIKE, LEXINGTON, KY.

AB533PEW

(ARMY APPROVED) (300)

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 26-(AP)-TWENTY-SEVEN FILIPINO FIGHTER PILOTS, WHO FOUGHT AFoot WITH GUERRILLA BANDS DURING THE THREE YEARS OF TOTAL JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE U.S. FOR REFRESHER COURSES AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS.

THE WAR-DEVELOPED PLANES OF LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY'S FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE WERE TOO "HOT" FOR THEM TO HANDLE WITH SAFETY, FOR THEY LAST STEPPED INTO A PLANE'S COCKPIT IN OUTDATED PRE-PEARL HARBOR SHIPS.  
INSTEAD OF FLYIN

THEY ACTED AS INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, TRANSMITTING VITAL WAR INFORMATION TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD OR ROVING WITH GUERRILLAS IN ATTACKS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS.

THEIR GUERRILLA LEADERS WERE INSTRUCTED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO RELEASE THEM FOR FLIGHT RETRAINING.

THEIR COMMANDER IS CAPT. NAPOLEON DE LEON, 30-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH.

"I WAS IMPRISONED FOR THREE MONTHS, THEN RELEASED," SAID DE LEON. "NO, I AM SORRY I CANNOT TELL YOU THE DETAILS OF MY RELEASE."

DE LEON JOINED A BAND IN THE HILLS. THEY ENTERED JAPANESE AREAS DISGUISED AS CIVILIANS, GATHERED INFORMATION AND BROADCAST IT TO MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ON A TRANSMITTER SMUGGLED IN BY SUBMARINE.

"THAT WAS ONLY PART OF THE JOB. THE REST WAS TO BLOW UP JAP COMMUNICATIONS."

"ONE OF OUR MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS," HE DISCLOSED "WAS AN EXPLOSIVE COCOANUT MADE BY THE NATIVES. THE HOLLOW OF THE COCOANUT WAS KILLED WITH A HOMEMADE SUBSTITUTE FOR TNT. IT WORKED VERY WELL."

FIRST LT. URBANO CALDOZA, WHO SERVED IN THE SAME BAND, SMILINGLY NODDED IN AGREEMENT.

REGULAR ARMY MEN AND A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS JOINED THEM IN THEIR HARASSING WORK. THEY WERE INDUCTED INTO THE GUERRILLAS.

THE WOMEN WHO JOINED THE FORCES WERE CALLED THE WAS, (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE), A MORE DANGEROUS COUNTERPART OF AMERICAN WACS.

"THEY DID NOT WEAR UNIFORMS," CAPT. DE LEON EXPLAINED. "THERE IS NO NEW CLOTHING IN THE PHILIPPINES."

THE GUERRILLAS MANY TIMES WERE FEVER WRACKED WITH MALARIA AND HAD LITTLE GUININE OR ATABRINE. THEY PRODUCED A SUBSTITUTE BY GRINDING THE BARK OF THE DITA TREE, EXTRACTING A BITTER BREW WHICH EFFECTIVELY COUNTERACTED MALARIA.

CIVILIAN FARMERS SUPPLIED THE GUERRILLAS WITH FOOD.

CAPT. DE LEON PRODUCED A PIECE OF JAP PAPER MONEY BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF SIX NAVY PILOTS WHO CRASHED NEAR HIS GUERRILLA CAMP.

"FOR ONE MONTH MONTH THEY LIVED WITH US. WITH THEIR HELP WE KILLED 12 JAPS AND SANK TWO ENEMY LAUNCHES."

PM139APW NM

FEB 27 1945

UNDATED PRAVDA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Nazis are preparing for a third world war by setting up an "underground terrorists' organization" and Heinrich Himmler has been placed in charge of shifting the Nazi Party to "underground status," an article in the Moscow Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, said yesterday (Mon.).

The article, broadcast in English and recorded by the FCC, predicted that the "azi plans for prolonging the struggle would fail.

It said the Nazis already had gathered large sums to finance underground work and that preparations were being made both inside Germany and abroad.



30.24 - 23409

Asserting that operations of the underground army would be centered in East Prussia, southern Germany, and Austria, Pravda continued:

"To direct these operations, a special headquarters has been set up in Munich under Wilhelm Schepmann, one of the organizers for the anti-Allied sabotage of the Ruhr in 1923. XXX The Terroristic detachments will consist of picked Fascist outthroats from SS (Elite Guard) units. XXX

"Along with the preparation of terroristic bands, an underground apparatus is being set up to conduct various underground work and Fascist propaganda--the so called Sixth Column. XXX

FEB 27 1945  
"This clandestine organization will serve to build up cadres for the future German army."

In resorting to every device to preserve the cadres they now have in the German Army, Pravda said, the Nazis even have placed some of them in concentration camps and prisons as "anti-Nazis."

It said that leadership of underground Nazi activities in Germany would be handled from abroad by a "special secret general staff" which would ~~xxx~~ reside in one of the countries now neutral.

"But the United Nations, which have found enough strength to smash the German war machine, will be able to bring this cause to an end-- the last trump card of the doomed enemy be beaten."

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# U. S. 9th Army Breaks Through to the Erft, 1st 8½ Miles From Cologne, Nazis in Flight; 240 Tokyo Blocks Burned Out by B-29 Raid

FEB 28 1945

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## Big Offensive Now 8½ Mi. of Cologne

**Prisoners Scooped Up By Hundreds—Many Towns Fall—Resistance Feeble, Apparently Demoralized—Refugees Flood Highways—Troops at Erft River—Eisenhower's Eye on Ruhr.**

By Austin Bealmear

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—American infantry and armor smashed across the flatlands of western Germany today in advances of ten miles or more, plunging all the way to the Erft river and within 8½ miles of Cologne in a great drive that threatened the whole industrial Ruhr.

German prisoners were scooped up by the hundreds and town after town fell to the waves of troops racing forward by truck and afoot.

The spearhead of Gen. Eisenhower's mighty four-army offensive was the U. S. Ninth Army, which by-passed the steel center of Muenchen-Gladbach on the west and drove to the Erft river at the village of Morken, 13 miles from Duesseldorf.

### Resistance Feeble, Demoralized

German resistance was so feeble and apparently demoralized that complete news blackout tonight was clamped on all operations of Ninth Army divisions which have broken through in this area. It was thought the Germans themselves might not know the full extent of the American breakthrough.

With the Ninth Army already at the Erft, last natural barrier before the Rhine river, 13 miles away, the U. S. First Army surged toward Cologne, capturing the cross-roads village of Sinzdorf, 8 1-2 miles southwest.

### Canadians Intensify Attack

At the same time the Canadian First Army lashed out in an intensified attack against the Germans' northern flank, rolling back the weakened Nazi defenses two to four miles between the Maas and the Rhine, and driving within 20 miles of a wing of the Ninth Army probing northward beyond Muenchen-Gladbach.

U. S. Third Army troops to the south fought into the important road hub of Bitburg and streamed across the Bitburg-Trier highway in several places in a general two-mile advance all along their sector of the sprawling battle front.

### Threaten Entire Sector

It was on the exploding Roer river bridgehead, however, that attention was focused. There the

Americans racing recklessly eastward and northward in conjunction with the renewed drive of the Canadian First Army threatened to outflank the entire sector of the Siegfried Line between its crumbling north flank and the big American breach at Aachen.

What Germans were left on the Siegfried defenses in the salient extending west as far as the Maas river at Roermond—probably not many of them now—were faced with the problem of hastily scrambling back or of being cut off entirely.

The Ninth army's 84th division crossed the highway between Muenchen-Gladbach and Roermond in its northward thrust and captured the town of Waldniel in an advance of more than ten miles.

### Less Than Three Miles of Muenchen-Gladbach

Armored forces, driving beyond captured Erkelenz and through the big highway center of Rheindahlen, were less than three miles from Muenchen-Gladbach, whose population approximated 200,000.

While this wing of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army was ploughing northward toward a junction with the Canadian First army, the 29th, 30th and 35th divisions continued driving almost due east between Duesseldorf and Cologne.

It was the 30th division which reached the Erft at Morken with a three mile advance. The 29th gained five miles east of Erkelenz and the 35th reached Germdersath. Other towns fell rapidly throughout the day and the Ninth army

captured, 1,500 prisoners with many more still to be counted.

First army tanks preceded Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' doughboys into Sindorf, which is less than a mile west of the Erft.

### Tanks Cross Neffel River

South of the Duren-Cologne highway the Eighth Division crossed the Neffel river and fought into Ollesheim. Other infantrymen entered Vettweiss, four miles northwest of Zulpich and still others pushed southward on the east bank of the Roer and captured Thum and Nideggen, eight miles south of Dueren.

Action also flared anew south of the Roer river dam sector when Hodges' troops crossed the Prether river and cleared Busheim and Dickersheim in a mile advance. They also fought into Griescheid, five miles south of Schleiden.

At the northern flank of these two American armies the Canadians, supported by hundreds of

tanks, cracked the Hochwald defenses of the Nazis, the last prepared positions in the inner zone of the northern Siegfried system. They seized the road junction of Udem, captured most of Calgar and cleared a four mile stretch on the south bank of the Rhine river around Grieth.

### Canadians Take Prisoners

Hundreds of prisoners also were captured by Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's Canadians during the day, which saw resistance on the narrow front reportedly defended by 11 German divisions begin to fall apart for the first time.

On Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army front, the Fifth Division besides entering Bitburg sliced across the Bitburg-Trier highway in at least two places, capturing Eshlingen and Oberstedem.

The 76th Division cleared the east bank of the Pruem all the way south to Irrel, also cut the Bitburg-Trier highway and captured Niederwis, Gilzen and Kassehenbach.

A few miles to the north on the Kyll river the Fourth Armored Division occupied Fliessem, Nattenheim and Matzen.

### Irresistible Drive Toward Rhine

Gen. Eisenhower's whole mighty offensive swept irresistibly toward the Rhine through German forces officially described as being in "extreme confusion." Several German divisions were counted as completely destroyed since the First and Ninth U. S. divisions slammed across the Roer river last Friday.

At the center of the assault the 30th Division powered up to the Erft river midway between Duesseldorf and Cologne, capturing the river village of Morken on that last natural barrier before the Rhine. East of Dueren armored spearheads of the First Army blasted to within nine miles of blackened Cologne and almost to the banks of the Erft, beating down desperate Nazi counter-attacks on the way.

The Germans brought tanks across the Erft and met the onrushing American Shermans in tank-to-tank slugging matches, but failed

to check Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' powerful drive across the Cologne plain.

### Civilian Refugees Flood Highways

For the first time in the war thousands of German civilian refugees flooded the highways before and behind the Americans. A front dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher described it as the greatest rout of German forces since the flight across France from Normandy.

"The fight appeared to have gone completely out of German soldiers guarding the Ruhr approaches," reported Gallagher. "They gave up in bunches, including officers, and were talking freely of Germany's defeat."

Gallagher declared some German troops encountered in the capture of Erkelenz were 12-year old boys who never had been taught to fire a rifle. They hid in cellars and rushed out with their hands up when Doughboys approached.

### Aimed At Ruhr

Today's flanking drive past Muenchen-Gladbach revealed what previously had been a military secret, Gallagher asserted—"that Gen. Eisenhower's winter drive is aimed at bigger stakes than just reaching the Rhine. It is part of a blow at the heart of the Nazis—the Ruhr."

To the south Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army troops stormed into Bitburg, the German "Bastogne," after throwing armored claws about the town. The town was lightly held, but its Nazi garrison put up determined resistance as Patton's foot soldiers



and tanks moved in for the final assault.

The suddenness of Patton's breakthrough in this area yesterday forced the Germans to withdraw most of their forces from Bitburg, despite its great strategic importance as a main highway center between the Third Army and the Rhine at Coblenz.

#### Montgomery Clears Forest

With three great American armies ripping through the vitals of the enemy's Rhineland defenses, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadian forces on the north pierced the Nazis' last defenses in the Hochwald Forest and smashed on through crumbling enemy resistance.

Field dispatches said hundreds of tanks had broken the backbone of the Germans in that sector and that the Allied advance was assuming the proportions of a breakthrough. Two main German strongholds, Calcar and Udem, were captured, though at last reports there still was some house-to-house fighting in the former. So many German prisoners were rounded up today that they clogged traffic and were hard to handle. Sizeable advances were made southwest of captured Goch.

"It is costing us to advance—but we are advancing," declared a British officer. "We've broken their backs in this attack." Sixteen German towns fell to the First Army on its 25-mile attack front across the Roer river west of Cologne, and tonight doughboys and armor were fighting in Sindorf, just over a mile from the Erft river, which at that point consists of a number of creeks winding through marshy land rather than a single stream.

**Plains Jammed With U. S. Armor**  
The plains west of the Erft are jammed with American armor, guns and vehicles, and roads are heavy with traffic of an army on the move. There is crushing power evident all along the front, and the strength which the Germans have thrown in to stop the push scarcely has slowed the forward surge.

Once across the series of Erft waterways the hard-driving armor and doughboys of the 104th and Eighth Infantry divisions, which are spearheading the smash at Cologne, will find only flat plains between them and the Rhine, said Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead. Heavy American artillery already is throwing shells into Cologne, adding to the great destruction done to the cathedral city by Allied bombers.

For the second day dripping skies held tactical air support of the Allied armies to a minimum, but the extent of the advances scored indicated it was not greatly needed. The Eighth Airforce sent more than 1,100 Flying Fortresses

and Liberators smashing against rail centers at Leipzig and Halle in the ninth straight day of heavy bomber operations.

#### "Railsplitter" Division at Work

In their spectacular dash northward to flank Muenchen-Gladbach, infantry of the 84th "Railsplitter" Division lashed their machineguns to the tops of big Army trucks and roared away before dawn today, preceded by a tank battalion with other doughboys clinging to the armored sides.

As opposition was encountered the speedy column skidded to a stop and the infantry piled out to belt the Nazis around until they surrendered. Then the trucks rolled on again, sometimes sending as many as 100 Germans toward the rear guarded by two Americans. More than 700 prisoners were taken by noon.

Fast-walking infantrymen followed the motorized spearhead through the day and were expected to catch up with the trucks tonight. Tomorrow they will take their turn riding as the smash toward the Ruhr continues. The men of the task force are traveling light, but supply trucks are rolling along with them, loaded with food, gasoline and ammunition by the carload.

Also accompanying the doughboys is a battalion of field artillery, tank destroyers and sufficient fire power to take care of itself anywhere. Engineers also are along to repair quickly bridges blown by the retreating Nazis.

#### Entire Artillery Battalion Taken

So swift was the thrust today that an entire battalion of German field artillery was overrun just outside Wegberg and all its 88 mm. guns captured intact, along with a German major and his staff.

While "task force Church" sped northward past Muenchen-Gladbach in its flanking maneuver, another American Ninth Army force drove five miles up the main road from Erkelenz and captured Rheindahlen, only some three miles from Muenchen-Gladbach. This apparently was to be a direct assault on the important industrial center, which had a peacetime population of 114,800. A small tank battle swirled briefly around Rheindahlen before the town was sentered.

For the first time since the American drive began he Germans challenged the First Army's drive west of Cologne with important armored strength. Eleven Tiger tanks and five smaller Mark 5s came out and engaged two American columns converging on Sindorf, but they were smashed back after a roaring battle. Another enemy tank force was driven off near Elsdorf.

This was taken as an unmistakable sign that the enemy hoped to slow the American advance at the Erft river long enough to give disorganized German units time to recover from the beating they had

taken the past five days.

Gen. Patton's Third army forces cleared 10 towns of enemy troops and entered three others in the Bitburg breakthrough area. General advances up to two miles were scored along the entire front between Pruem and the Saarburg bridgehead, and the Bitburg-Trier highway was cut in three places.

The Tenth armored division, which led the breakthrough, captured three villages beyond Bitburg in a drive which carried three miles east and northeast of that town. The 10th armored, thrusting out from the Saarburg bridgehead, captured 500 prisoners from the disorganized enemy.

## 9TH BREAKS LOOSE; RACES TEN MILES

Enemy Line Gives Way on 200-mile Front—  
Confusion Grips Foe West of Rhine—  
Cologne Defenses Pierced.

FEB 28 1945

JAMES LONG

Paris, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The American Ninth Army broke clear through German defenses before the Rhine today in a wide open advance of more than ten miles which carried to the banks of the Erft River and almost to the edge of the Ruhr industrial basin.

American First Army tanks blasted their way to within nine miles of Cologne and almost reached the Erft in their sector where the River forms the last water barrier before the great but ruined metropolis.

Ninth Army troops captured Morken on the Erft, fifteen miles southwest of Duesseldorf, and nearby Konigshoven. The coup badly outflanked Muenchen Gladbach on the south. Rheindahlen, two and a half miles from Muenchen Gladbach, was taken after a tank encounter.

The whole Ninth Army front rolled forward toward the Ruhr, greatest arsenal region in Europe, in advances so swift and impetuous that the Germans were described officially as in "extreme confusion."

The Germans strove desperately to arrest the headlong drive of the First Army toward Cologne. They rushed tanks across the Erft and engaged American armor in tank to tank battles, but they failed to halt the powerful drive.

#### Prisoners Clog the Roads.

Canadian and British troops to the north broke the

Hochwald line where the Germans have their last defenses before the northwest corner of the Ruhr.

"The offensive in the northern Rhineland is assuming the proportions of a breakthrough tonight," Associated Press Correspondent Ned Nordness reported from Canadian headquarters. "So many prisoners surrendered that roads back were clogged. Hundreds of tanks are operating under Canadian command to break the backbone of Von Rundstedt's resistance. They have cracked his last defense in the Hochwald and resistance tonight apparently is fast crumbling."

Another great victory was shaping up in the center of the western front. The American Third Army stormed into the fortress town of Bitburg, junction of ten military highways in the Moselle Valley. Bitburg was thinly held, resistance was slight.

The Ninth Army charge to Konigshoven passed through town after town and outflanked the Ruhr Basin industrial and communications center of Muenchen Gladbach.

Other Ninth Army men moved within two and a half miles of Muenchen Gladbach and captured many villages on the southern and western approaches to the city of 127,000.

American First Army troops fought closer than ten

miles from the outskirts of Cologne after advancing more than a mile down the main road from Dueren beyond Berghausen.

Gen. Eisenhower's offensive was riding roughshod over confused German units, and carried to the banks of the Erft Canal at a point about midway between Cologne and Duesseldorf. The canal flows close to the river, along which the Germans are expected to stand.

The Ninth Army, constantly turning on more power, swept through more than fourteen towns and entered half a dozen others.

The Eighty-fourth (Rail Splitter) Division made the longest advance, a northward spurt of ten miles, starting from Mazarath at 7 A. M. and roaring through Waldneil, northwest of Muenchen Gladbach, behind a battalion of tanks. Muenchen Gladbach thus was by-passed on the northwest. Waldneil, Wegberg and Merbeck were passed in the general area six to seven miles west and northwest of Muenchen Gladbach.

#### 700 Prisoners Taken.

In all, the Ninth Army swept up more than fifteen towns and entered half a dozen others. The outfit took more than 700 prisoners by noon.

The Thirtieth (Old Hickory) Division, outflanking Muenchen Gladbach to the south, captured

Keiskorb before entering Konigshoven. The Twenty-ninth Division captured Holseweiler, Keyenberg, Jackerath and Annie and approached Immerath. All are south of Muenchen Gladbach.

The swift pace of Gen. Eisenhower's drive indicated that the Americans would be standing watch on the Rhine well within a fortnight. Half the distance from the Roer River line to the Rhine has been covered in the first five days of the onslaught.

As the Ninth Army veered north in the acute new threat to the Ruhr, First Army tanks and infantry smashed through Blatzheim into Bergerhausen. They drove on beyond and still were unchecked at last reports.

A ridge guarding the Erft River now was less than three

miles ahead of the assault spearheads of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges. Unless the staggered Wehrmacht was able to hold the ridge, a breakthrough to the Rhine could be expected quickly. Cologne lies almost entirely on the west bank, and its ruins could be seen from positions ten or so miles away.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt threw parts of his Ninth and Eleventh Tank divisions into the outer ring of defenses guarding both Cologne and Duesseldorf. Although some of these Panzer units have been engaged, there was no reported attempt to deliver a counterblow, if, indeed, they were strong enough.

The Ninth Panzer Division faced the First Army and the Eleventh opposed the Ninth.

First Army officers spoke of "a rapid deterioration in the enemy's situation." Third Army dispatches envisaged a breakthrough toward the middle Rhine and Coblenz. Ninth Army field officers likened the battle situation to that which prevailed in Normandy just before the breach was opened and the Americans raced across France.

Canadians thirty-five miles north of the Cologne plain battle advanced five miles overnight, captured Udem and broke into Calcar. They reached within 1,000 yards of the Hochwald where the Third and last fixed line of defense guards the northwest corner of the Ruhr.

The Third Army fighting in

the center by-passed Bitburg and advanced three miles to high ground overlooking the Kyll River, stout barrier before the middle Rhine. The Seventh Army fought doggedly in sight of Saarbruecken.

Cologne itself was brought under artillery fire. American cannon fired twenty rounds last night into the devastated city, which is the greatest transit center in the whole Rhineland.

Blank



All along the 200-mile assault front from Emmerich on the lower Rhine to the now solid bridgehead across the Saar River 6 miles east of Saarburg, the thinly spread German defenses were splitting at the seams. Spokesmen for both the 9th and 3d armies expressed the belief that clean-cut breakthroughs had been achieved.

#### 80,000 Nazis Captured In Month

Prisoners captured in February passed 80,000; the total since D-day approached 930,000.

And yet only a fraction of General Eisenhower's 79 known divisions had been named as participating in the battle of annihilation to clear all Germany west of the Rhine.

The 9th Army captured six towns, including Venrath, 5 miles from Muenchen Gladbach.

The Canadians' advance put them within 22 miles of Duisburg, world's greatest inland port and chief outlet for the Ruhr, which in 1942 held three fourths of all Germany's war factories.

The Canadians and the American 3d and 9th armies captured twenty German towns overnight. The largest was Erkelenz, a critically important road center and the last large city before Muenchen Gladbach.

At places on the waterlogged Cologne Plain, the Americans were 33 miles inside Germany and about 300 miles from Berlin.

Great cities were within grasp. These included Cologne, 768,000, greater Germany's fifth largest; Duesseldorf, 540,000 and 11th in size; Duisburg, 431,000 and 15th; Muenchen Gladbach, 127,000, and the Rhine center of Bonn, 101,000, which the Americans could see from heights 18 miles away. Outflanked Trier, 88,000, was only 4 miles ahead of the 3d Army.

#### Allies Advancing Near Top Speed

The Germans were still fighting. The battle on the Cologne Plain was not a rout but the advance was being made virtually as fast as the Americans could walk and wade across the rolling country that Rundstedt had tried to convert into a field fortress.

The demands of their hard-pressed Eastern front were known to have drawn many Nazi troops from the west.

Runstedt appeared to have been placed in a position where, against an offensive in major force, he had to retreat; he lacked troops to sacrifice in suicide stands.

The German front was weaker than it had ever been, perhaps was manned by no more than 60 divisions, many of them far below strength. That force guarded the 450-mile stretch from the North Sea to the Alps. Rundstedt was believed to have the 5th Panzer Army east of the Rhine for a supreme effort to save the Ruhr, but that army had been severely mauled in the abortive Ardennes offensive.

Gen. William H. Simpson's 102d Infantry swept through Erkelenz,

in gains of 3½ miles that put advance elements well beyond the town. There 9th Army tanks, which previously had been supporting the 102d and 29th divisions, took over the assault. By night they had smashed into Venrath and were fighting the first German armored forces sent into the battle 15 miles from Neuss.

The 30th (Old Hickory) Division on the right took Grottenherthen and Kircherten, only 14 miles from Neuss. Mennekraht and Putz also fell.

Ninth Army prisoners since Friday passed 6,000. The Canadians took 2,000 overnight. The 3d Army captured 2,070 prisoners.

#### 905 Nazi Howitzers Taken

The 80th (Blue Ridge) Division of the 3d Army, teaming with the 4th Armored, cleared Biersdorf, Hamm, Eichtershausen and Russdorf—all 6 miles northwest of Bitburg.

At Russdorf, the doughboys hit the jackpot by capturing 905 howitzers in good shape.

The 5th Division cleared Neidersteden, 3 miles southwest of Bitburg.

Below the Moselle and at the top of the Saar district, two bridgeheads along the east bank of the Saar River were linked solidly and extended from ½ mile to 6 miles into the Siegfried Line. The 10th Armored Division cleared Beuring, 1 mile southeast of Saarburg and Zorf 6½ miles east.

## 240 BLOCKS IN TOKYO BURN

#### B-29 Raid Damage Reported By Bomber Command

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP)—Two hundred and forty city blocks in the heart of Tokyo were burned out by the bombs of more than 200 raiding Superfortresses, the 21st Bomber Command disclosed today.

Photo reconnaissance bore out the extent of the damage wrought Sunday by the largest force of B-29's ever sent against the Japanese capital.

#### Added To Carrier Blows

This devastation added to the blows delivered Sunday and Monday by carrier-based planes of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's task force.

Earlier Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, reporting on the accomplishments of the carrier raids, said Mitscher's planes smashed vital Japanese aircraft plants and chased the enemy air force to cover while pounding at Tokyo and Hachijo Island, 175 miles south of the capital.

In their second attack on Tokyo and vicinity in ten days, the Yank flyers from warcraft skirting Japan's coast battled wind-driven snow and sleet, and pierced heavy anti-aircraft fire. Incomplete reports indicated they destroyed or damaged 233 enemy planes and sank or damaged 31 small vessels, Nimitz said.

#### Plant A Smoldering Ruin

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the task force, said aboard his flagship his flyers left the Ota aircraft assembly plant, 47 miles northwest of Tokyo, a smoldering ruin.

The Keisumi plant, where a substantial portion of Japanese combat planes were assembled, was virtually in ruins, Mitscher told Robert Geiger, Associated Press correspondent with the fleet.

The Ota plant, only 3 miles from the Keisumi factory and 12 from the Japanese Emperor's palace, was blasted further Sunday when Superfortresses from Marianas bases pounded the Tokyo area in the biggest B-29 attack of the war.

The number of American carrier planes making the attacks was not mentioned by either Nimitz or Mitscher, but Tokyo radio during the raid days made frantic estimates of from 600 to 1,200.

#### Nine Planes, Four Pilots Lost

Nimitz said nine navy fighter planes were lost in combat, with five pilots saved. Task force ships received no enemy-dealt damage while the American flyers were blasting their targets, but two fleet units suffered minor damage during retirement, the communiqué said.

"I'm convinced we completely knocked out the Ota assembly plant and severely damaged Keisumi," said Mitscher after hearing pilots' reports and studying photographs of the strike.

"I don't believe the Japs will get them back into production for this war. It will be easier to build new factories."

Carrier pilots reported there were many Japanese fighter planes in the Tokyo area, but they declined to fight unless they greatly outnumbered the Americans. Nimitz commented the enemy was "unaggressive."

#### Tried To Withdraw

The pilots also said the Nipponese made frantic efforts to withdraw their planes from the Tokyo district, as they did in the previous carrier-plane strike February 16 and 17.

The attack on Hachijo Jima, 575 miles north of Iwo Jima, was a blow at an island ideally located for a lookout post to warn the Japanese homeland of Superfortress air strikes approaching from bases at Saipan and Tinian.

Nimitz, in his preliminary report of the raid damage, said the Yank flyers destroyed 158 Japanese planes, including 47 shot down, and damaged about 75 on the ground. The enemy's shipping losses included five small vessels sunk, five coastal vessels and seven small craft probably sunk and nine coastal sips and five small craft destroyed.

#### Radar Installations Hit

Radar installations and airfield hangars also were destroyed, the communiqué said.

The shattered Ota and Keisumi plants constituted an important part of Japan's aircraft building industry. If they are put out of service, Nippon's plane shortage

will become more critical.

[A navy spokesman in Washington said carrier planes of the United States 3d and 5th fleets have destroyed 1,610 Japanese aircraft and damaged 1,078 more since last December 1. The enemy's plane production capacity has been estimated at 1,500 monthly.]

## Berlin Raided Twice; Railways Hit Again

#### Other Bombers Over Reich During Night— Huge Freight Yards at Leipzig, Halle Struck for First Time.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP)—Berlin was attacked from the air twice during the night after more than 3,000 Allied bombers had hammered Germany's disintegrating rail network during the day in carrying the obliteration blitz against the Reich into its third straight week.

For Eighth Night  
Early in the night RAF Mosquitos dropped two-ton blockbuster bombs on the capital, under attack for the eighth successive night, and shortly before 3 a.m. this morning the German radio said Berlin again was being bombed.

Other bomber formations were reported over the Reich and single planes roamed wide areas of Germany, creating confusion for the enemy's "Achtung" warning service throughout the night.

The huge rail freight yards at

Leipzig and Halle felt the full force of a U. S. Eighth Airforce attack for the first time. More than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators dumped thousands of tons of bombs into the crowded freight yards and repair shops in the major action of the day's operations.

Thirteen bombers and seven fighters were missing.

The Luftwaffe offered no interference with the Eighth Air Force's daylight operation and the Fortresses encountered only meager to moderate anti-aircraft fire over Leipzig. The Liberators were less fortunate at Halle, however, where flak ranged from moderate to intense.

"It was a better than average mission," said Lt. Col. Thurman D. Brown of Plant City, Fla., who commanded a combat wing in the Halle raid. "Although flak was more intense than I've seen it in months, we were able to get away from it with only light damage."

Carry Offensive  
Bombers of the 15th Air Force carried the offensive from Italian bases into its fifteenth successive day with further smashes at Ger-

man communications, striking heavily at railyards at Augsburg, junction of the main lines to Munich, Nuernberg, Stuttgart and Switzerland. Rocket-firing Thunderbolts from Italy ranged over southern Austria in strafing attacks.

lin, Breslau, Dresden, Munich, Frankfurt-on-Main and the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Halle, on the mainline between Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main, has marshalling yards capable of handling more than 4,500 cars every 24 hours. Large repair shops also are located there.

Neither Halle nor Leipzig had previously been hit by the Eighth Airforce heaviest in a concentrated attack, although they suffered incidental damage in the course of previous attacks on aircraft factories and other industries.

## Nazi Rail Targets Pounded Again

London, Feb. 27 (AP)—A fleet of 1,100 American bombers feinted another attack on Berlin, where fires still burned from yesterday's record blow, then swerved south today and pounded the big railroad centers of Leipzig and Halle.

The giant bomber train, protected by 700 long-range fighters, stretched for 150 miles as it roared to the targets 90 to 100 miles southwest of Berlin.

Two fleets of probably 750 RAF heavy bombers struck the railway center of Mainz, on the Rhine's left bank, and a benzol plant near Gelsenkirchen late this afternoon.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force, flying through intense flak, smashed railroad yards at Augsburg, 30 miles northwest of Munich. Augsburg is a junction of main lines to Munich, Nuernberg, Stuttgart and Switzerland. Rocket-firing Thunderbolts from Italy strafed rail lines in southern Austria.

It was the fifteenth consecutive day of ruinous aerial blows on the Reich.

The methodical destruction of Berlin from the air was continued through the night by RAF Mosquitos which bombed the German capital by the light of fires started twelve hours earlier by a record force of 1,200 American bombers.

#### Weak Ack-Ack

Hitting Berlin for the seventh night running, the Mosquito crews said they observed scores of fires burning over a wide area. The British flyers encountered only weak and erratic anti-aircraft fire.

The night-flying Mosquitos also made a moonlight attack on the Nuernberg railroad center in southeastern Germany. Both the Berlin and Nuernberg attacks were carried out without loss, as was an RAF daylight blow yesterday at a Dortmund oil plant.

"So Little Trouble"



The United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators cruised over Berlin yesterday without seeing a single enemy fighter. The flak also was the highest ever met there. The Americans lost sixteen bombers and seven fighters.

"I never thought I would see the day when one could attack Berlin with so little trouble," said Capt. Joy Smith, of Weeping Water, Neb., a Liberator skipper.

Yesterday's load of more than 3,000 tons of explosives was unloaded in the very heart of the German capital. Three downtown railway stations were the primary objectives.

# 100 Nazi Places Captured

Last Enemy Escape Route From Baltic Sea Trap Threatened.

BITTER FIGHTING IN GREAT MOVE

2,000 Germans Killed—Breakthrough Against Pomeranian Strongholds Achieved.

By W. W. Hercher  
LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP)—Smashing 44 miles northward through permanent German fortifications in Pomerania, the Russians yesterday drove within 22 miles of cutting the last enemy escape route from Danzig, the north Polish Corridor and northeast Pomerania.

Entrapment Threatened  
This continuing offensive by the Second White Russian Army group threatened quick entrapment of the German forces remaining in that great 5,000-square-mile sac along the Baltic Sea.

The breakthrough, which began four days ago in forested lake country, was disclosed by Premier Stalin in an order of the day.

The subsequent regular Soviet communiqué broadcast from Moscow credited Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's troops with capturing more than 100 German communities in their swift northward sweep toward the sea.

A later Soviet bulletin stressed the sanguinary nature of the fighting in a region favorable to the defense, stating that at the town of Schlochau alone 2,000 Germans were killed and 22 tanks and 46 guns knocked out.

## Twelve Blocks Taken

Except for the capture of 12 additional blocks inside besieged Breslau in Silesia and the seizure of seven villages in Czechoslovakia, the brief Russian communiqué dealt entirely with Marshal Rokossovsky's significant offensive.

The German High Command acknowledged the gains, and German broadcasters said the Russians already were fighting on the approaches to Koeslin, through which run the last highway and railroad along which the Nazis in the northeast could retreat.

By both German and Russian official accounts, however, the farthest point of Rokossovsky's advance came with the capture of Bublit, 22 miles southeast of Koeslin and 28 miles from the Baltic Sea.

The Germans stated that the drive was aimed as slicing off the Danzig and Gdynia territories. Their defense forces confronted imminent entrapment identical to that in which the Nazis in southwest Latvia and East Prussia long have writhed.

## Offensive Aimed

German commentator Ernst von Hammer said the great Soviet offensive was aimed at taking Koeslin, Kolberg, Stolp and Neustettin and that the Russians carried orders to cut all communications between Danzig and the great Baltic port of Stettin.

Kolberg is situated on the Baltic

10 miles west of Koeslin, while Stolp is 39 miles northeast of Bublit.

Neustettin, a German defense center, was in danger of being surrounded, with the Russians already holding a great arc

around it from Gross Born, 11 miles southwest, to Bublit, 15 miles northwest.

The nearest approach to Neustettin came with the capture of Gross Kuedde, four miles northeast.

Besides Bublit, Stalin's order announced capture of the strong points of Baldenburg, Schlochau, Stegers and Hammerstein. All on the routes leading northwest toward the Baltic.

## Move Rapidly

Marshal Rokossovsky's forces thus were moving rapidly up close

on the right flank of Marshal G. K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army which has been prosecuting the most direct drive on Berlin.

Moscow news dispatches said that Zhukov's right flank also was on the move toward the Baltic and that the Germans were hurling in their reserves in desperate attempts to keep open the route to Danzig. The Germans said Zhukov was fighting toward Stettin to secure his flank for an ultimate frontal drive on Berlin.

German broadcasters said that the Second White Russians, besides the advance in Pomerania, had broken into the fortress of Grudziadz, behind the lines in the Polish Corridor and 56 miles south of Danzig, and that street fighting was in progress.

Stubborn fighting continued for Breslau, another surrounded German fortress, on the First Ukraine Army front in Silesia.

That Army, under Marshal Ivan S. Konev, also had crossed the Neisse river barrier at several points, the Germans said, but claimed the defense later had repulsed the Russians.

A German military spokesman said, however, that "no fighting worth mentioning took place" anywhere on the Pomeranian front.

# Russians Start Triple Drive For Baltic

London, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Russian breakthrough in eastern Pomerania has swept forward 42 miles and captured numerous Nazi strongpoints, Marshal Stalin announced tonight. Bublit, 28 miles from the Baltic, was one of the strongholds seized, he said.

London, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Red Army, breaking through for 30 miles in Pomerania in a bid to slice Danzig and Gdynia from the Reich, has thrust to Bublit and Rummelsburg, 28 and 36 miles from the Baltic, the German high command said today.

A Berlin broadcast said the Soviets had forged even beyond Rummelsburg on the military highway running 31 miles north to Stolp, a communications junction, 62 miles east of Danzig.

The German communiqué said the Russians had thrown bridgeheads over the Neisse River, 50 to

60 miles southeast of Berlin, but that these had been knocked back.

## New Berlin Drive Suggested

Nazi reports of tank battles raging along the Oder-Neisse river line suggested the 1st White Russian and 1st Ukrainian armies might have opened an offensive to topple Berlin.

The Germans located the Neisse bridgeheads between Guben and Forst, 51 and 57 miles southeast of the capital, and southeast of Forst. This might indicate Soviet attempts to outflank the river bastions of Guben and Forst.

Moscow remained silent on activities at this gate to Berlin.

## 30-Mile Gain Indicated

German accounts placed Russian motorized infantry in Pomerania 30 miles beyond their last positions in the Baltic push.

One Berlin broadcaster said the Red Army was pounding a triple drive toward Stettin; Kolberg on the Baltic, 65 miles farther northeast, and Stolp, and reported Soviet gains toward all three. Another said the Russians were 23 miles from Stettin.

## 100-Mile Line Reported

By German account, large Russian and German infantry and armored forces were fighting on a 100-mile line extending from Kues-trin, on the Oder, 39 miles northeast of Berlin, southward to the approaches to Goerlitz, Silesia's second city, 48 miles east of Dresden.

A broadcast by the Nazi Transportation agency said Marshal Konev's army had reached the Neisse "everywhere" for 60 miles south

of its confluence with the Oder, southeast of Berlin. The agency said the opposing forces were locked in a "merry-go-round of death."

## 2,000 Reported Killed

One-mile gains in East Prussia and capture of five localities there were announced in the Soviet communiqué, which said that heavy fighting on both sides of Koenigsberg brought death during the day to more than 2,000 Germans.

The Germans declared yesterday that the besieged garrison had opened rail, water and road connections again from the East Prussian capital to Pillau, escape port 20 miles to the west. The Russians completed encirclement of Koenigsberg on January 31 through capture of Gross Heydekrug, 10 miles west on the northern shore of Koenigsberg Bay.

Moscow announced capture of fifteen more blocks of buildings in Breslau. Berlin said Red Army shock troops were within 2 miles of the heart of the city.

# Polish Settlement Upheld By Churchill

Good Faith of Russians Defended Vigorously As Prime Minister Opens Commons' Debate On Crimea Conference—Declares Pacific War at Peak.

By Alex Singleton

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill upheld the Crimea conference Polish settlement today as embodying "just and right" Soviet territorial claims, disclosed the Big Three had agreed to give Poland Danzig and Upper Silesia along with other territory at German expense and defended vigorously the good faith of Marshal Stalin and the Soviet regime.

## Opens Debate

Opening in the House of Commons a three-day debate in which he is asking Britain to commit herself to the broad principles of the Crimea conference, Churchill declared that the American onslaught against Japan had brought the war in the Pacific to its peak period.

The conflicts in Europe and Asia taken together have now reached an "overall or double-peak period," he said, the war against Germany having "been prolonged for a good many months beyond what was hoped for last Autumn."

Churchill said that the Big Three had agreed to give Poland "the great city of Danzig and the greater part of East Prussia west of Koenigsberg" as well as "a long wide sea front on the Baltic," the industrial province of Upper Silesia and such other territory east of the

Oder river as the peace conference might care to take away from Germany.

## Russian Claim

"The Russian claim, first advanced at Tehran in November, 1943, has always been unchanged for the Curzon line in the east," Churchill said, "and the Russian offer has always been that ample compensation should be gained for Poland at the expense of Germany in the north and in the west."

"I think the Russian claim to it is just and right. If I champion this frontier for Russia it is not because I bow to force. It is because I believe it is the fairest division of territory that can, in all circumstances, be made between the two countries."

Churchill, formerly a leading critic of the Soviet Union and Communism, made one of his few departures from a conversational

tone to speak with emphasis when he touched on the matter of the Soviet Union's good faith.

"The impression I brought back from the Crimea and from all my other contacts is that Marshal Stalin and the other Soviet leaders wish to live in honorable friendship and equality with the western democracies," he said. "I feel also that their word is their bond."

## Stands on Obligations

"I know of no other government which stands on its obligations more solidly than the Russian Soviet government. I decline absolutely to embark here upon a discussion about Russian good faith."

"It is quite evident that these matters touch the whole future of the world. Sombre indeed would be the fortunes of mankind if some awful schism arose between the western democracies and the Russian people—if all future world organization were rent asunder."

Again and again Churchill, appearing fit and in fine fettle, emphasized existence of complete Allied harmony in the prosecution of the war and in plans for controlling Germany after its collapse. But he simultaneously stressed the need for unity in forming an organization which will give all nations, "great and small, victor or vanquished," security against an aggressor.

Without qualification, the prime minister told Commons that the new Security League would be patterned after the old League of Nations but that it would be "a far stronger body in which the United States will play a vitally important part."

## New Body Different

"The new body," Churchill said, "will differ from it in the essential point that it will not shrink from establishing its will against the evil-doer or the evil-planner in good time and by force of arms."

For the little countries concerned about their future role in international affairs, the prime minister offered this assurance: "The world organization cannot be based upon the dictatorship of the great powers. It is their duty to serve the world, not to rule it."

Churchill's words on Poland carried a mixture of blessing and reproof. He chided the Polish government in exile in London for failing to accept Britain's advice to return to its homeland earlier with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as their prime minister.

But for the Poles who have fought side by side with British Tommies—and who are under the London Polish government—Churchill had these words:

## Citizenship, Freedom

"I earnestly hope that it will be possible for them to have the citizenship and freedom of the British Empire if they so desire. Britain x x x would think it an honor to have such faithful and valiant warriors dwelling among us."

In dealing with Germany Churchill made it clear that the major powers are firmly resolved that "Germany shall be totally disarmed, Nazism and militarism in

Germany destroyed and war criminals justly and swiftly punished."

But at the same time his words were tempered with a message obviously designed to counteract Nazi propaganda that the German people themselves have nothing to look forward to but a future of slavery.

"It is not the purpose of the Allies to destroy the people of Germany or leave them without the necessary means of subsistence," he said. "Our policy is not revenge, but to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the future peace and safety of the world. There will be a place one day for Germany in the comity of nations."

## Notes Criticism

Taking note of criticism stirred up by French absence from the Crimea conference, the Prime Minister asserted flatly that "the first principle of British policy in western Europe is a strong France and a strong French army." Commons cheered this.

Then, saying that France could "find many reasons for contentment" over the Crimean decisions, he pointed out again that the French will be invited to take over a zone of occupation in Germany, sit on the Allied control commission in Germany and serve as a sponsor nation for the San Francisco conference.

One by one, Churchill took up British relations with countries in the Mediterranean and the Middle East whose representatives he met during his latest journey as Britain's "wandering minstrel" of diplomacy. He had this to say:

Italy—"I am not prepared to accept suggestions from any quarter that Great Britain has fallen be-

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hind the other victorious powers in taking a generous view toward Italy or that we nourish any design of power politics which involves Italy. We look forward to Italy's return under a truly democratic regime to a community of industrious and peace-loving people."

#### Gives Support

Egypt — "The Egyptian prime ministers and governments have given us support in the manner which we deemed to be the most effective."

Turkey—"Turkey declared herself firmly on our side by a treaty of alliance in 1939 at a time when the gathering dangers were only too apparent. x x x We have never had the slightest doubt where their hearts lay."

Ethiopia—"No serious difficulty." Syria and Lebanon—"His Majesty's government have made it clear that they would never seek to supplant French influence by British influence in the Levant states."

Greece—"Peace without vengeance has been achieved."

Concluding his address, the prime minister said:

#### Self-Questioning Arises

"Now we enter into a world of imponderables and at every stage self-questioning arises. It is a mistake to look too far ahead. Only one link in the chain of destiny can be handled at a time. I trust that the House will feel that hope has been powerfully strengthened by our meeting in the Crimea."

"The ties that bind the three great powers together and their mutual comprehension of each other have grown. The United States has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe. We all three set our hands to far-reaching engagements at once practical and solemn."

"United, we have the unchallengeable power to lead the world to lead the world to prosperity, freedom and happiness. The great powers must seek to serve and not to rule. Joined with other states, both large and small, we may found a large world organization which, armed with ample power, will guard the rights of all states, great or small, from aggression or from gathering the means of aggression."

"I am sure that a fairer choice is open to mankind than they have known in recorded ages. The lights burn brighter and shine more broadly than before. Let us walk forward together."

## Churchill Assures Russ Good Faith

London, Feb. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill declared today the great powers were completely prepared for the collapse of Germany, asserted the proposed Polish frontier would "not sow the seeds of future wars," and gave his personal assurance of Russia's good faith in plans for the peace.

The British leader demanded a vote of confidence from Commons on the Crimea plans for a peaceful world, challenging particularly those who have criticized the Polish decisions.

#### U.S. To Play Big Part

He promised drastic and effective steps "to render offensive action by Germany utterly impossible for generations to come," and called on Germany again to surrender.

Churchill said the United States would play "a vitally important part" in a new, far-stronger World Security League "which will not shrink from establishing its will against the evildoer" by force of arms.

Giving the first public account by one of the principals at the momentous Crimea conference, he termed the proposed Polish boundary "the fairest division which can be made between the two countries."

Marshal Stalin has given "the most solemn declarations" that Poland's sovereignty and independence would be maintained, he said, and "this decision has now been joined in both by Great Britain and by the United States."

#### Russ Want To Be Friends

Then Churchill added: "The impression I brought back from Crimea and from all my other contacts is that Marshal Stalin and the Soviet leaders wish to live in honorable friendship and equality with the western democracies. I feel also that their word is their bond. I know of no government which stands on its obligations more solidly than the Russian Soviet Government."

He declared the objective of the great powers was "to save the world—not to rule it," and that "the world organization cannot be based upon the dictatorship of the

great powers."

#### Hints At Russ War On Japs

At one point the Prime Minister delivered a passage which indicated that the question of Russian participation in the war with Japan may have been at least raised at the Yalta conference.

He said the San Francisco World Security Conference opening April 25 would bring together "all those representatives of the United Nations who have declared war upon Germany and Japan by the first of March, 1945, and who have signed the United Nations conference declaration."

Among diplomatic and parliamentary observers the question was immediately raised of whether Churchill meant that Russia might declare war on Japan by March 1—the day after tomorrow—or whether he merely was referring to the tickets of admission to San Francisco for several smaller powers.

#### Change Phrase

The British Press Association, semi-official reporter of the Commons proceedings, first gave the Prime Minister's words as "Germany and Japan."

In a later version of the text itself, the words were "Germany or Japan."

Then, in response to a query, the press association corrected the text to the original version, leaving it stand at "Germany and Japan."

#### Greenwood Replies

First to rise when Churchill finished, Arthur Greenwood, minority Labor party leader, termed the Prime Minister's speech "one of the most masterly" he has made, and, while pledging his support, expressed some objections to the way the Polish question was handled.

"It is foreign to the principles of British justice for the fate of a nation to be decided in its absence and behind its back," Greenwood said.

Churchill replied: "It was not possible to invite a Polish government to Yalta because one great power has recognized that one government and the others recognized another, and it was absolutely necessary for us to adjust our view... before any invitation could be sent."

"What is happening now is that a government recognized by all the powers should be brought into be-

ing representative of the broad elements of Polish national life and that government is going to settle... the future course of affairs in Poland."

#### No Prediction On War's End

The Prime Minister gave no hint as to when he believed the collapse of Germany would come, although he did say that the war in Europe had been prolonged a "good many months" beyond the hopes of last autumn while the eventual collapse of Japan was nearer than previously anticipated.

Churchill gave definite assurance that the great powers had taken into consideration the role of the little nations in the future World Security League to be established at the San Francisco parley.

The Prime Minister said his Government had "a right to know" where it stood in parliamentary opinion on the Yalta conference.

"A strong expression of support by the House will strengthen our position among our Allies," he said.

#### Opens Three-Day Debate

Churchill plunged right into a showdown with his critics in opening a three-day foreign policy debate in which members of a small block have indicated they would sharpshoot at the Big Three's plans for Poland.

The debate, heralded as one of the most important ever held in shaping Britain's future policy, drew the biggest crowd to the House in years.

Among early arrivals in the gallery was the Russian Ambassador, Fedor Gusev.

#### Jap War Discussed At Malta

At the outset Churchill gave notice that he had a "good deal of ground to cover."

He said the war against Japan was discussed by him and President Roosevelt and the joint British-American staffs at Malta before they proceeded to Yalta to meet Premier Marshal Stalin.

As for the Crimea conference, he said the Big Three "faced realities and difficulties in so exceptional a manner that the results constitute an act of state on which Parliament should formally express its opinion."

#### Comments On France

Taking note of criticisms from both sides of the Atlantic on the failure to invite France to the Crimean parley, Churchill said the three great powers felt they had been bearing the "main brunt and burden" of the war, and could not allow any restriction to be placed upon their rights to meet together.

He added, however, that during the last few days French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has been "fully informed" of the Crimean

Charter, and had been given an opportunity "to express in the most effective manner the views and wishes of France upon it."

"France may find many reasons for contentment with the Crimean decisions," Churchill said.

#### Eden, Attlee To Be Delegates

Churchill announced for the first time that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, would represent Britain at San Francisco.

"The Crimea conference," the Prime Minister declared, "finds the Allies more closely united than ever before, both in the military and political spheres."

Once more warning the German people that they had better surrender now, Churchill asserted:

"Let Germany recognize that it is futile to hope for a division among the Allies and that nothing can avert her utter defeat."

"Further resistance will only be the cause of endless suffering. The Allies are resolved Germany shall be totally disarmed, Nazism and militarism in Germany destroyed and war criminals justly and swiftly punished."

Then he gave a more detailed account of what was in store for Germany, saying:

"It is not the purpose of the Allies to destroy the people of Germany or leave them without the necessary means of subsistence. Our policy is not revenge but to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the future peace and safety of the world."

#### Reich To Have A Place

"There will be a place one day for Germany in the comity of nations, but only when all traces of Nazism and militarism have been effectively and finally extirpated."

He warned, however, that "German industry capable of military production shall be eliminated or controlled, and Germany shall make compensation in kind to the utmost of her ability for damage done to the Allied nations."

He did not specifically mention the demand of Russia—and some other European nations—that German labor be forced into repair work. This demand has been denounced by the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it could lead to a system of "slave labor."

Both the United States and Britain have clearly stated they would make no claim for such labor.

#### Defends Russ Polish Stand

Churchill carried the fight directly to critics of his Government's Polish policy and asserted he be-

lieved the Russian claim to land east of the Curzon Line was just and right.

"If I demand this frontier for Russia," he declared sternly, "it is not because I bow to force. I cannot conceive that we should not regard it as a well informed and fair proposal."

"Russia," he explained, "is accepting a frontier which over immense distances is 200 or 300 miles further to the east than what was Russian territory for many generations under the czarist regime."

#### Two Main Issues

He said the Polish problem was divided into two main issues—the frontier problem and the freedom of Poland—and asserted:

"The freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland have always seemed to the British Government more important than the actual frontier."

But for the "prodigious efforts and sacrifices of Russia," he maintained, "the Poles as a nation and as a race were doomed by Hitler to be destroyed or reduced to a servile state."

#### Not Yielding To Force

"I repudiate and repulse any suggestion that we are making a questionable compromise or yielding to force and fear. I assert with the utmost conviction the broad justice of the policy upon which, for the first time, all the three great allies have now taken their stand."

The Poles, he said, would have their future in their own hands "with the single limitation that they must honestly follow in harmony with their allies a policy friendly to Russia."

#### Pole Exiles Still Recognized

Churchill said the Yalta agreement did not "so far" alter Britain's continued recognition of the Polish Exiled Government in London and explained this recognition would be maintained "until such time as the British Government considers that a new provisional government has been properly formed in Poland."

The Yalta agreement, he added, did not "involve the previous or immediate 'recognition by Britain of the present Soviet-sponsored Provisional Government now operating in Warsaw."

"There would have been no Lublin committee if the Polish Government had accepted our faithful counsel," he contended. "They would have entered Poland as the liberating government and (Stanislaw) Mikolajczyk (former Premier of the London Government) could have gone from Moscow as the friend of Marshal Stalin to become Prime Minister of a wider govern-

ment in Poland."

#### Shipping Shortages

Attempting to take the sting from criticism about Allied failure to feed France and other liberated countries, Churchill said, "We are... more hard-pressed by shipping shortages than ever before in the war."

"The reason why shipping is so tight at present," he explained, "is because the peak period of the war in Europe has been prolonged for a good many months beyond what was hoped for last autumn, and meanwhile the peak period against Japan has been brought forward by the American victories in the Pacific."

Despite the "dire needs" of the liberated territories, Churchill served frank notice he was "not prepared to have this land cut below its immediate safety reserves of food and oil except in cases where sure and speedy replacement can be made." Subject to that provision, he promised to do "everything in our power" to help the newly freed countries.

#### Welcomes Egypt, Turkey

After an hour out for lunch, Churchill moved from his report on the Crimea conference to the Middle East and welcomed declarations of war by both Egypt and Turkey — explaining Egypt was never pressed at any time to come into the war, and as for Turkey "we have never had the slightest doubt where their heart lies."

Churchill reported receipt of "perfect assurance" that the United States has no objection to any steps taken by Britain in Italy. He said he had raised the question because of "misunderstanding in large sections of the American press."

He expressed hopes that when the war was over "good arrangements" could be made for securing the peace of the Arab world and the Middle East generally.

The United States, he said, was "taking an increasing interest in these regions."

#### Ethiopia Relations Okay

Discussions with Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, raised no serious difficulty," he said, "because an agreement for the next two years had already been reached as a result of the mission of Earl de la Warr."

Britain's position in respect to Syria and the Lebanon, he said, was governed by her 1941 statement whereby the independence of the Levant states was "definitely declared" by Great Britain and France.

Churchill said, however, that it was "not for Britain alone to defend by force of arms the independence of either Syria or Lebanon or French privilege in those countries."

#### Not Incompatible

"We seek both and we do not be-



lieve they are incompatible," he added.

In Greece, he said, "peace without vengeance has been achieved," adding that UNRRA was about to resume its functions.

"The really rapturous welcome of vast crowds of delighted citizens in Athens," he said, "was one of the most vivid, impressive and agreeable experiences of my career."

#### Speaks Almost Two Hours

His address—1 hour and 50 minutes long—was brought to an end with these words:

"I trust the House will feel that hope has been partly strengthened by our meeting in the Crimea. The ties that bind the three great powers together and their mutual comprehension of each other have grown. The United States has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe."

## Churchill's Report to Commons on Crimea

### Parley

FEB 28 1945  
LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—A partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today follows:

At Malta, the Ministry of War Transport and the American authorities concerned labored on a vessel all to themselves at the problems of shipping which govern our efforts at the present time and which affect the employment and reserves of oil, food, munitions and troops.

On all these matters complete agreement was reached—very difficult, complicated matters like making an international Bradshaw in which the times of all the trains have to be varied if half a dozen unforeseen contingencies arise. No hard and fast agreements were made on any of the political issues. Those naturally were to form the subject of the triple conference and they were carefully kept open

for the full meeting.

The reason why shipping is so tight at present is because the peak period of the war in Europe has been prolonged for a good many months beyond what was hoped for last autumn and meanwhile the peak period against Japan had been brought forward by the American victories in the Pacific.

#### Double-Peak Period

But instead of one peak period fading out or dovetailing into another, there is an over-all or double-peak period in the two wars which we are waging together on the opposite sides of the globe. Although for a couple of years our joint losses by U-boats have ceased to be an appreciable factor in our main business and although the ship-building output of the United States flows on gigantically and although the Allies have today far more shipping than they ever had at any time previously during the war, we are in fact more hard-pressed by shipping shortages than ever before in the war. The same double-peak of war effort of course affects all our preparations for the turnover to peace, including housing and the much needed supplies for civilians. These facts call for the most stringent and searching economies on the military side, where indulgence or miscalculation or extravagance of any kind is a grave injury to the common cause.

They also lamentably hamper our power to provide for the dire needs of liberated territories. I am not prepared to have this island cut below its immediate safety reserves of food and oil except in cases where sure and speedy replacements can be made. Subject to this, we should do everything in our power to help the liberated countries. . . . We may be satisfied today with the fair and friendly distribution of burden and hardship which has been agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States over the whole field of the inter-Allied shipping pool. . . .

I have seen criticisms in this country that France was not invited to participate in the conference at Yalta. The first principle of British policy in western Europe is a strong France and a strong French Army.

It was, however, felt by all the three great powers assembled in the Crimea that while they were responsible for bearing to an overwhelming degree the main brunt and burden of the conduct of the war and policy in-

timately connected with operations, they could not allow any restriction to be placed on their right to meet together as they deemed necessary in order that they might effectively discharge their duties to the common cause. This view does not, of course, exclude meetings on the highest level to which other powers will be invited.

France may, therefore, find many reasons for contentment with the Crimea decisions. Under these decisions France is to be invited to take over a zone of occupation in Germany which we will immediately proceed to delimit with her and to sit on the Allied Control Commission in Germany which will regulate the whole affairs of that country after the unconditional surrender has been obtained.

France is to be invited to join the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Republics and China in sponsoring the invitations to the San Francisco conference which has been arranged for April 25 of this year. She is invited to join the United States, the

United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in operating the procedure laid down in the declaration of liberated Europe.

She is also a member of the European Advisory Commission to which most important tasks have been relegated, including advice to the governments upon the most important matters connected with treatment of Germany of which, with French assistance, has already completed in great detail all the terms upon which unconditional surrender will be received and accepted.

Everything is provided for in that sphere. If we were confronted tomorrow with a collapse of the German power there is nothing which has not been foreseen and arranged beforehand by this important European Advisory Commission, consisting of Mr. Winant, Ambassador Gusev and Sir William Strang of the Foreign Office, which is also to advise us on various matters connected with Germany apart from the actual taking over by our military authorities.

All these arrangements show clearly the importance of the role which France is called upon to play in the settlement of Europe and how fully it is realized that she must be intimately associated with other great powers in this task. . . . Of world organization there is little I can say beyond what is con-

tained in the report of the conference and, of course, in the earlier reports which emanated from Dumbarton Oaks. At the Crimea the three great powers agreed on a solution of the difficult question of voting procedure, to which no answer had been found at Dumbarton Oaks.

On this question of the voting procedure . . . we thought it right, however, that we should consult both France and China, and should endeavor to secure their acceptance before the formula was published. . . .

The conference at San Francisco will bring together upon the invitation of the United States, of Great Britain, of the British Commonwealth, of the Union of Soviet Republics, of the provisional government of the French Republic and of the Republic of China all those representatives of the United Nations who have declared war upon Germany or Japan by the first of March, 1945, and who have signed the United Nations Conference Declaration.

#### Many Declaring War

Many are declaring war or have done so since Yalta, and their act should be treated with respect and satisfaction by those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Our future will be consolidated and enriched by the participation of these powers. Together as founder members we should all take the opening steps to form the world organization to which it is hoped ultimately and in course all states will belong.

It is to this strongly armed body that we look to prevent wars of aggression or the preparation of such wars and to enable disputes between states, both great and small, to be adjusted by peaceful and lawful means, by persuasion, by the pressure of public opinion, by legal methods and eventually by another category of methods which constitute the principles of this new organization.

The former League of Nations, so hardly used and found to be inadequate for the tasks it attempted, will be replaced by a far stronger body in which the United States will play a vitally important part. It will embody much of the structure and characteristics of its predecessors. All the work that was done in the past, all the experience that has been gathered by the working of the League of Nations will not be cast away, but the new body will differ from it in the essential point that it will not shrink from establishing its

will against the evil doer or the evil planner in good time and by force of arms.

This new world structure will, from the outset and in all parts of its work, be aided to the utmost by the ordinary channels of friendly diplomatic relations which it in no way supersedes.

Let Germany recognize that it is futile to hope for divisions among the Allies and that nothing can avert her utter defeat.

Further resistance will only be the cause of needless suffering.

The Allies are resolved that Germany shall be totally disarmed, that Nazism and militarism in Germany shall be destroyed, that war criminals shall be justly and quickly punished, and that all German industries capable of military production shall be eliminated or controlled, and that Germany shall make compensation in kind, to the utmost of her ability, for damage done to the Allied nations.

On the other hand, it is not the purpose of the Allies to destroy the people of Germany or to leave them without the necessary means of subsistence. Our policy is not revenge, but to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the future peace and safety of the world. . . .

On the general plan there is complete agreement. As to the measures to give effect to it, there is much which still remains to be done. The plans for the Allied Control Commission will come into operation immediately on the defeat of Germany.

For more than a year past, and since the tide of war has turned so strongly against Germany, the Polish problem has been divided into two main issues, the frontiers of Poland and the freedom of Poland. The House is well aware . . . that the freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland have always seemed to His Majesty's Government more important than the actual frontiers. . . .

To establish a free Polish nation with a good home to live in has always far outweighed in my mind the actual tracing of the frontier line or whether those boundaries should be shifted on both sides of Poland further to the west. The Russian claim, first advanced at Tehran in November, 1943, has always been unchanged for the Curzon Line in the east, and the Russian offer has always been that ample compensation should be gained for Poland at the expense of Germany in the north and in the

west.

#### Thinks Russian Claim Is Just

. . . I think the Russian claim to it is just and right. If I champion this frontier for Russia it is not because I bow to force. It is because I believe it is the fairest division of territory that can, in all circumstances, be made between the two countries.

There are two things to be remembered in justice to our great Allies. First, I can look back to August, 1914, when Germany first declared war against Russia under the Czar. In those days Russia's frontiers on the west were far more spacious than those Soviet Russia is now asking, after all her sufferings and after all her victories.

But for the prodigious exertions and sacrifices of Russia, Poland was doomed to utter destruction at the hands of the Germans. Not only Poland as a state and nation, but the Poles as a race were doomed by Hitler to be destroyed or reduced to a servile state. FEB 28 1945

Moreover, the three powers have now agreed that Poland shall receive a substantial accession of territory both in the north and west. . . .

In the north she will certainly receive in the place of the precarious corridor the great city of Danzig and the greater part of East Prussia west of Koenigsberg and south along a wide sea front on the Baltic.

In the west she will receive the important industrial province of Upper Silesia and, in addition, such other territories to the east of the Oder as may be decided at the peace settlement to detach from Germany after the views of a broadly based Polish government have been ascertained.

We need not fear that the task of holding these new lands will be too heavy for Poland or that it will bring about another German revenge, or that it will—to use a conventional phrase—lay the seed of future wars.

We intend to take steps far more drastic and effective than those which followed the last war, because we know much more about this business, so as to render all offensive action by Germany utterly impossible for generations to come. . . .

The fulfillment of the plan will depend upon the willingness of

all sections of democratic Polish opinion in Poland or abroad to work together to give it effect. . . .

The home of the Poles is settled. Are they to be masters in their own house? . . .

#### Up to Poles Themselves

It will be for the Poles themselves, with such assistance as the Allies are able to give them, to agree upon the composition and constitution of the new Polish government of national unity. Thereafter His Majesty's government, through their representative in Poland, will use all their influence to insure that the free election to which the new Polish government will be pledged shall be fairly carried out under all proper democratic safeguards. . . .

While the war is on we give help to any one who can kill a Hun. When the war is over we look to the solution of free, unfettered democratic elections. . . .

The agreement does not so far affect the continued recognition by His Majesty's Government of the Polish government in London. This will be maintained until such time as His Majesty's Government consider that a new provisional government has been properly formed in Poland in accordance with the agreed provisions. Nor does it involve the previous or immediate recognition of His Majesty's Government of the present provisional government which is now functioning in Poland.

But there would have been no Lublin committee or Lublin provisional government if the Polish government in London had accepted our faithful counsel of a year ago.

They would have entered into Poland as its actual government. They would have entered with the liberating armies of Russia. Even in October, when the Foreign Secretary and I toiled night and day in Moscow, M. Mikolajczyk could have entered Poland with Marshal Stalin's friendship and become Prime Minister of a more broadly constructed government which could now be set up at Warsaw or wherever, in view of the ruins of Warsaw, the center of the government is placed. But these opportunities were cast aside and, meanwhile, the complete expulsion of the Germans from Poland had taken place.

Of course the Lublin government advanced with the victor-

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ious Russian armies, who were received with great joy in large areas of Poland. Many of the great cities changed hands without a shot being fired. None of that terrible business of underground armies being shot by both sides which we feared so much has actually, in fact, taken place during the great forward advance.

But these opportunities were cast aside. The Russians, who are executing and preparing military operations on the largest scale against the heart of Germany, have the right to have their communications, the communications of their armies, protected by an orderly countryside under a government acting in accordance with their needs. It was not, therefore, possible, so far as recognition was concerned, to procure the dissolution of the Lublin government as well as of the London Polish government simultaneously and to start from a swept table.

To do that would have been to endanger success of the Russian offensive and consequently to prolong the war with increased loss of Russian, British and American blood.

The House should read carefully—again and again, those members who have doubts—the terms of the declaration, every word of which was the subject of the most profound and searching attention by the heads of the three states and by their foreign secretaries and their experts.

How will this declaration be carried out? How will phrases like "free and unfettered elections" on the basis of universal suffrage and the secret ballot be interpreted? What are democratic parties? Obviously that is capable of being settled.

Will the elections be what we should say was free and fair in this country, making some allowance for the great disorder and confusion which prevail? We cannot entirely avoid some nucleus of party inspiration being formed even in this country. And no doubt sometimes very able members find themselves a little out of joint with party arrangements.

#### Role for All Parties

But there are a great number of parties in Poland and we have agreed that all those which are democratic parties—not Nazi or Fascist parties or collaborators with the enemy—will be able to take their part.

These are questions upon which we have the clearest views in accordance with the principles of the declaration on liberated Europe to which all three governments have subscribed. It is on that basis that the Moscow commission of three was intended to work and it is on that basis that it has already begun to work.

The impression I brought back from the Crimea and from all my other contacts is that Marshal Stalin and the other Soviet leaders wish to live in honorable friendship and equality with the Western democracies. I feel also that their word is their bond. I know of no government which stands on its obligations more solidly than the Russian Soviet government. I decline absolutely to embark here upon a discussion about Russian good faith. It is quite evident that these matters touch the whole

future of the world. Somber indeed would be the fortunes of mankind if some awful schism arose between the Western democracies and the Russian people—if all future world organization were rent asunder. . . .

His Majesty's Government recognize that the large forces of Polish troops, sailors and airmen now fighting gallantly, as they have fought during the whole of the war, under British command, owe allegiance to the Polish government in London. . . .

#### Return of Polish Troops

Above all, his majesty's government are resolved that as many as possible of the Polish troops shall be enabled to return in due course to Poland of their own free will and under every safeguard to play their part in the future life of their country. In any event his majesty's government will never forget the debt they owe to the Polish troops who fought so valiantly and for all those . . . under our command I earnestly hope it will be possible for them to have the citizenship and freedom of the British Empire if they so desire.

I am not able to make a declaration on that subject today because all matters respecting citizenship are required to be discussed between this country and the Dominions, and that takes time.

I myself took leave of the President on the 15th of this month in Alexandria Harbor after long and most agreeable talks about the state of our affairs in the light of the Crimea

conference and also a talk about our special business in the Far East in which, as the Japanese are aware, we both take some interest.

We also spoke of our joint occupation of Italy and of our policy there. Upon this, as the House is aware, there was a great deal of misunderstanding in large sections of the American press some weeks ago. During our recent talks I have repeatedly asked both the President and Mr. Stettinius to state whether there are any and if so what complaints by the United States government against us for any steps we have taken in Italy or have not taken in Italy and I have received categorical assurances that there are none.

Last Saturday Mr. MacMillan, acting president of the Allied Commission, and Admiral Stone of the United States Navy, who is its chief commissioner, were received by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of Italy and announced to them the new measures decided upon in favor of the Italian government in fulfillment of this September declaration.

As I myself had taken the lead in bringing these proposals forward and eventually securing their adoption, I am not prepared to accept suggestions from any quarter that, although we had suffered so much injury and ill usage at Italy's hands in the days of Mussolini's power, Great Britain has fallen behind other victorious powers in taking a generous view toward Italy or that we nourish any design of power politics which involves Italy.

I would like to refer to a sentence which I used in a recent speech saying that we had no need of Italy. These words were wrested from their context. As a matter of fact it was a mere reply which I was bound to make to suggestions in some quarters of the United States press that we were embarking upon some power politics. . . . I am glad to say that these facts I am now setting forth have been explicitly accepted by the United States, or at any rate in all responsible quarters.

Our two nations can, therefore, proceed on their joint task in Italy, which in the future will be burdened with many new complications and difficulties. But at any rate we can proceed in the closest confidence and unity.

We look forward to Italy's return under a truly demo-

cratic regime to a community of industrious and peace-loving people. In her efforts to help herself, Italy can count on British good will and Allied good will. She can count also upon such material aid as is at our disposal and she will continually receive her fair share.

I said some time ago that Italy would have to work her passage home. She has some way to go yet.

It would be less than just if I did not pay tribute to the invaluable services, the full tale of which cannot yet be told, of Italian men and women in the armed forces, on the seas, in the countryside and behind the enemy lines in the north which are being rendered steadfastly to the common cause.

It was our duty also to pay our respects to King Farouk of Egypt and we thought it right to seek a talk with the President of Syria in order to calm things down as much as possible in the Levant. It should not be supposed that anything in the nature of a general conference on Middle East affairs took place. . . .

I must at once express our grief and horror at the assassination of the Egyptian Prime Minister, with whom the Foreign Minister had a long, cordial interview only a few days, almost hours, before he fell the victim of a foul blow. . . .

We did not press the Egyptian government at any time to come into the war, and indeed on more than one occasion in the past our advice has been to the contrary. There were evident advantages of sparing the populous and famous city of Cairo from wholesale bombardment.

We have every facility from the Egyptians under our treaty of alliance and successive Egyptian prime ministers and governments have given us support in the manner which we deemed to be most effective. Egypt is an associated power and she should take her rightful place as a future member of the world organization and as one of its founders when the occasion is reached at San Francisco at the end of April.

We are also glad to welcome Turkey into the ranks of the United Nations. Turkey declared herself firmly on our side by a treaty of alliance in 1939 at a

time when the gathering dangers were only too apparent.

As I explained to the House on a former occasion, Turkey became conscious of unexpected military weakness after the war had started in earnest on account of the decisive influence of new weapons with which she was quite unprovided and which we were not in a position to supply. As these weapons exercised a dominating effect upon the modern battlefield, the Turks felt that they could no longer confide their safety to their renowned infantry and artillery of the last war.

We did not, therefore, for a long time press for a Turkish declaration of war. It was not until after the Tehran conference that we felt the moment had come when Turkey could enter the struggle without grave imprudence.

The Turkish government did not feel able to do so at that time. But they have aided us in various ways which it would not be profitable to recount and we have never had the slightest doubt where their hearts lay. They also will be welcomed by Great Britain into the ranks of the United Nations and I do not consider that the tie renewed between our two countries after the disaster of the last war has been in any way impaired. . . .

Although we did not reach a solution of the problems of the Arab world and of the Jewish people in Palestine, I have hopes that when the war is over good arrangements can be made for securing the peace and progress of the Arab world and generally of the Middle East and that Great Britain and the United States, which is taking an increasing interest in those regions, will be able to play a valuable part in proving the well known maxim of the old free trader: "All legitimate interests are in harmony."

My discussions with the Emperor of Ethiopia raised no serious difficulty because an agreement for the next two years had already been reached as a result of the mission to Ethiopia which Lord de la Warr had just completed with much patience and address. . . .

We had the pleasure of a long discussion with President Shukri of Syria in which we did our utmost to enjoin a friendly attitude toward the French and to encourage the negotiation of a suitable settlement with the

French affecting not only Syria but also the Lebanon.

I must make clear the position of His Majesty's government in respect of Syria and Lebanon by the settlement made in 1941 in which the independence of these Levant states was definitely declared by Great Britain and France. At that time and ever since His Majesty's government have made it clear they would never seek to supplant French influence by British influence in the Levant states.

We are determined also to respect the independence of these states and to use our best endeavors to preserve the special position in view of the many cultural and historic connections France has so long established with Syria. We hope it may be possible for the French to preserve that special position. We trust that these states will be firmly established by the authority of the world organization and that French privilege will also be recognized.

However, I must make it clear that it is not for us alone to defend by force either Syrian and Lebanon independence or French privilege. We seek both and we do not believe they are incompatible. Too much must not be placed, however, on the shoulders of Great Britain alone and we have to take note of the fact that Russia and the United States have recognized and favor Syrian and Lebanon independence, but do not favor any special position for any other foreign countries.

All these and many other matters affecting the Middle East are necessary subjects for the peace conference. . . .

#### Finds Vindication in Greece

On the way back from the Crimea to say good by to the President at Alexandria, the Foreign Secretary and I stopped at Athens. I must say from my point of view this was the high spot of the whole journey. . . .

There is no subject in my recollection in which the policy of His Majesty's government has received more complete vindication (than on actions in Greece). Nor has there been any on which greater prejudice and misrepresentation has been poured out against them in the United States, and with some assistance from this side.

All this was done with a wanton disregard of the ill effects produced on the spot and the encouragement given to the

resistance of the terrorists in Greece.

I am sure we rescued Athens from a horrible fate and I believe the Greek people will long acclaim our actions. Both militarily and politically, peace—without vengeance has been achieved. A great mass of arms has been surrendered. Most of the prisoners and hostages have been restored. The great work of bringing in food and supplies has resumed its former activity. Public order and security are so established that U. N. R. R. A. is about to resume its functions.

. . . Here I must remark that the future of Greece is in their own hands. The Greeks must not expect that the whole process of their restoration can be accomplished by British labors or American assistance.

I particularly welcome the wish of the Greek government that Russian, British and American observers shall be free on the spot to make sure that the will of the people finds complete and sincere expression in an election. . . .

. . . It was the custom of the conference at Yalta to hold its meetings of the three heads of governments and Foreign Secretaries late in the afternoon and to sit for several hours each day then. Here the important issues were deployed and the measures both of agreement and difference were clearly revealed.

#### Conferees Fell Silent

I remember particularly one moment when a prolonged silence fell upon our small body, and maintained for two or three minutes, but it was immediately found very convenient to remit measures of agreement or of difference, wherever our discussions had carried them, to the morning meetings of the Foreign Secretaries.

Each Foreign Secretary presided over the meetings in rotation. So excellent was the combined work of the Foreign Secretaries that our problems were returned nearly every day for the combined meeting in a form in which final agreement could be reached and lasting decisions taken.

There was a proposal on the agenda for the institution during the present anxious period of regular meetings of the Foreign Secretaries. The improvement of combined and collective work has been often asked for here in order to prevent avoidable diver-



gences of view, and to concert the actions of the three great powers. . . . The work of the three Foreign Secretaries showed itself to be so valuable, efficient and indispensable that its continuing collective activity was acclaimed by all.

It is, of course, only a temporary arrangement appropriate to these times of special stress when so heavy a burden—a military burden—is resting on the three great powers, and we may expect it eventually to merge in the larger and permanent organization which will be set up at San Francisco, once that organization is in full working order and the peace conference has finished its labors.

In the intervening period these meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries, to whom from time to time Foreign Secretaries of other countries will be added, will prove of undoubted advantage.

Here is the moment when the House should pay tribute to the work of the Foreign Secretary. . . . It is not only my own personal debt, but that of the House to him which I now acknowledge.

His unequalled experience as minister at the Foreign Office, his knowledge of foreign affairs and its past history, his experience of conferences of all kinds, his breadth of view, his power of exposition, his moral courage have gained for him a position second to none among the Foreign Secretaries of the grand alliance.

I must admit in this war I never felt so grave a sense of responsibility as I did at Yalta. In 1940 and 1941, when we in this island were all alone and invasion was so near, the actual steps we ought to take and our attitude toward them seemed plain and simple. If a man is coming across the sea to kill you, you do everything in your power to make sure he dies before he finishes his journey. That may be difficult and it may be painful, but at least it is simple.

Now we enter into a world of imponderables and at every stage self-questioning arises. It is a mistake to look too far ahead. Only one link in the chain of destiny can be handled at a time. I trust that the House will feel that hope has been powerfully strengthened by our meeting in the Crimea. The ties that bind the three great powers together and their mutual

comprehension of each other have grown. The United States has entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe. We all three set our hands to far-reaching engagements at once practical and solemn.

United, we have the unchallengeable power to lead the world to prosperity, freedom and happiness. The great powers must seek to serve and not to rule. Joined with other states both large and small, we may found a large world organization which, armed with ample power, will guard the rights of all states, great or small, from aggression or from the gathering of the means of aggression.

I am sure that a fairer choice is open to mankind than they have known in recorded ages. The lights burn brighter and shine more broadly than before. Let us walk forward together.

## General Watson Dies on Cruiser Bringing Roosevelt From Yalta

Death Last Tuesday of President's Aide Announced, Roosevelt Message From Ship Pays Tribute to White House Appointment Secretary 1945

By Douglas B. Cornell

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL CRUISER IN THE ATLANTIC. Feb. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—Major General Edwin M. Watson, the man who made President Roosevelt's official appointments, died at sea today of a cerebral hemorrhage on the way home from the Crimea Conference.

General Watson, Presidential secretary and military aide, was sixty-one years old.

Expressing his great personal sorrow at the loss of a "close friend and associate," Mr. Roosevelt said it was General Watson's "sense of duty and determination to see the war through that made him insist on taking this trip with me."

The President had no immediate plans for naming a successor, but it is expected he will divide the job and appoint both a new aide and a new secretary.

For the President's security his cruiser maintained radio silence. But an escorting destroyer was dispatched to a safe distance to send word of General Watson's death to his wife and convey Mr.

Roosevelt's condolences. She was informed General Watson would be brought home for burial, expected to be in Arlington National Cemetery. A concert pianist, Mrs. Watson played under her maiden name, Frances Nash.

General Watson became ill on Feb. 11, the day the "Big Three" conference ended. But he flew to Egypt with the Presidential party and was placed aboard the cruiser for the return to America.

Although he had expert care from Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the White House physician, and Commander Howard Bruen, his condition soon became critical.

Fourteen months ago, at the Tehran conference, General Watson suffered a heart attack. He had another at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Quebec last fall.

helped me greatly.

"He deserves every tribute that can be given, both as a close friend and as an officer of the United States Army."

### Appointment Secretary

The husky, genial Army officer, almost invariably by the side of President Roosevelt during the last twelve years, was the man who said "yes" or "no" to the many callers at the White House office of the President, where he officiated as appointment secretary.

"Pa" Watson, who spoke with a Southern drawl, was perhaps the closest personal friend of President Roosevelt. When the President's eldest son, James, left a White House secretaryship in 1939 Mr. Roosevelt named General Watson to replace him.

Beloved by the Presidential family and the White House staff, General Watson was intimately known by official Washington and by the political leaders of the world with whom he came in close contact through President Roosevelt and with President Wilson after the last war.

President Roosevelt knew "Pa" Watson as military aide to President Wilson from 1915 to 1917 when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The return of Watson to the White House as a military aide in 1933 was welcomed by Mr. Roosevelt and his staff, who regarded him almost as one of the family. Throughout his service in the White House Mr. Roosevelt has been accompanied on almost all of his travels and in most of his public appearances by the buoyant General Watson.

### Was 'Pa' of Army Team

He got the nickname "Pa" when he was a member of the Army football team at West Point Military Academy. There were two Watsons on the squad. Their colleagues nicknamed him "Pa" and the other "Ma."

General Watson had a unique military, diplomatic and public career. He was decorated for action in France in the last war. He was junior aide to President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference. He was at the side of President Roosevelt in the talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Marshal Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Close as he was to the political and official life of the nation and the world, General Watson rarely intervened to offer his own views on the business confronting the President. But after the serious business was out of the way at the

White House or at the world parleys, he was just as likely as not to have the center of the stage in the social hour. He was both a good story teller and good listener. His booming laugh would ring out just as strong as the President's.

In May, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt visited General and Mrs. Watson at their home near Charlottesville, Va. He remained overnight, using the guest house.

General Watson was the third full-fledged secretary to President Roosevelt to die. The others were Louis M. Howe and Marvin H. McIntyre. The President also lost

his personal secretary, Miss Marguerite LeHand, and his first bodyguard, Gus Generich. The latter also died on a Presidential trip, at Buenos Aires in 1936.

Edwin Martin Watson was born Dec. 10, 1883, at Eufaula, Ala. He was reared in Virginia and was appointed from there to the United States Military Academy. He was graduated from West Point in 1908. His early military service included three years in the Philippines.

He went overseas in January, 1918, as a major with the 12th Field Artillery. He participated in the Toulon-Troyon, Aisne, Aisne-Marne and St. Mihiel campaigns. As a lieutenant colonel, he served with the 15th Field Artillery, 77th Division, in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was decorated with the Silver Star and also received the Chevalier of Legion Honor and the Croix de Guerre from France, and decorations from Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Ecuador and Montenegro.

General Watson was military attaché at the American Embassy in Brussels from 1927 to 1931. After the last war he made the arrangements for all the visits by President Wilson in European countries. He served in New York at the 2d Corps headquarters both from 1924 to 1926 and from 1931 to 1933 in the command of the Field Artillery Group of Organized Reserves with headquarters at 39 Whitehall Street.

He attended the French artillery schools from 1920 to 1922 and the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., from 1923 to 1924. He was at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1926 and 1927.

## Nazis Deduce Churchill Has Bad Conscience

Call His Speech 'Purely Defensive' on Poland, Say Britain Is Waning

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Germans called Prime Minister Churchill's speech today "purely defensive" and asserted that it revealed "his guilty conscience regarding the solution of the Polish question."

D. N. B., the German official news agency, said in a broadcast dispatch, "Churchill's guilty conscience regarding the Polish solution is seen clearly in his promise that Poles like General Anders (General Wladyslaw Anders, Polish corps commander in Italy), who don't acknowledge the results of the Yalta conference, will not be forced to return to Poland in order to be handed over to Soviet hangmen, but that attempts will be made to give them British citizenship."

Churchill's assurances that the Big Three planned no world dictatorship indicated, Berlin said, that Britain couldn't play such a role anyway because "it dawns on Churchill's own circles that England's position as a great power is more than shaken."

D. N. B. added, "Churchill admitted that the United States intends to play a special part in the Near and Middle East—previously Britain's zone of influence—and he limited France's role to western Europe, leaving the rest of the continent to Bolshevism."

"Churchill's assertion that not the German people, but only national socialism and militarism, are to be wiped out in Germany is contradicted," the broadcast said, "by the plan to cut off all eastern Germany from the Reich and by the announced drastic measures to eliminate Germany forever as an active factor."

### More Aid To Prisoners

London, Feb. 27 (AP).—War Secretary Sir James Grigg told the House of Commons today that the British military mission in Russia is being heavily strengthened to assist Soviet officers in taking care of Allied war prisoners liberated from German camps.

### Tie-Up of Reich Rail Lines Seen

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Observers here believed it not unlikely that complete paralysis of Germany's east-west rail communications will result from today's Allied bombing attacks, which marked fourteen days of systematic destruction of junctions, marshaling yards, bridges and tracks throughout the Reich and followed upon yesterday's concentrated assault by the Eighth Air Force on Berlin.

A staff officer of the Eighth Air Force said our bombers "have pretty well covered all the main railway points in central and eastern Germany in the past ten or twelve days," beginning with the attacks on Dresden, Cottbus and Chemnitz. The subsequent widespread bombings through central Germany and yesterday's Berlin blow were parts of a carefully planned campaign leading up to today's American mission against Leipzig and Halle, he said.

With Berlin knocked out, traffic in any volume from western and central Germany for the Eastern Front must move through Leipzig and Halle. Leipzig's main passenger station is at the center of an area of yards, shops and warehouses covering 430 acres in the heart of the city.

Leipzig is on some of the most important rail routes in the Reich, including the main lines to Berlin, Breslau, Dresden, Munich, Frankfurt on the Main and the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Halle, on the main line between Berlin and Frankfurt on the Main, has marshaling yards capable of handling more than 4,500 cars every twenty-four hours. Large repair shops also are located there.

## Germans Claim 86 Ships Sunk During February

London, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Germans declared today that increased U-boat warfare and torpedo-plane attacks in February sank 57 Allied merchantmen, 27 destroyers and other escorts and two light cruisers. DNB said February sinkings doubled those of January, with merchant tonnage totaling 333,400. There was no Allied confirmation of the enemy claims.

### Palestine Issue Postponed

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill in his Commons speech today said the Jewish-Arab question in Palestine had been eliminated from the agenda of the San Francisco security conference in April, and that it would be put off until hostilities ceased.



## CHURCHILL POINTS TO EDEN'S ABILITY

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill praised Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today in language which seemed virtually to nominate him as a successor to the premiership.

Announcing for the first time that Major Eden and Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee would represent Great Britain at the San Francisco World Security Conference opening on April 25, Mr. Churchill said this of his Foreign Secretary:

"His unequalled experience at the Foreign Office, his knowledge of foreign affairs and its past history, his experience of conferences of all kinds, his breadth of view, his power of exposition, his moral courage have gained for him a position second to none among the foreign secretaries of the Grand Alliance."

## Party Purge Laid To Himmler

London, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, charged with holding together the German home front, was reported tonight to be purging the Nazi party of cowards and quitters and streamlining Berlin's defense garrison to an army of fanatics.

Himmler's weekly magazine, *Das Schwarze Korps*, threatened death to every party leader who fled his post or otherwise failed to give an example of "courageous resistance in the face of the enemy."

To implement this, a Moscow radio broadcast said, purge commissions have been established in all German provinces under the direction of Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, "who has been given charge of a widespread purge of cowards and panic-mongers."

All this was in addition to military courts set up February 16 with power to impose the death sentence on all persons convicted of "cowardice or selfishness" in invasion-threatened zones.

Inside Berlin and its defense ring, another Moscow broadcast said, Himmler personally is conducting a shakeup of the capital's defenders.

## Russians Battle On Japs Hinted

LONDON, Feb. 27. (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill appeared to hint in his Commons address today that Russia might line up with the western Allies in the Pacific war but his office said tonight that his notes showed that he intended to leave the question open.

A semi-official text of the speech quoted the Prime Minister as saying that the San Francisco world security conference would bring together all United Nations who had declared war on "Germany and Japan" before March 1. Since Russia is to be at the conference, this caused speculation on Russia's probable role in the Pacific conflict. A check with Commons press gallery stenographers supported the view that Churchill had used the word "and."

Much later, however, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said examination of Churchill's notes disclosed that he "definitely" intended to say "Germany or Japan" in referring to the war declarations.

## Olson Gets Ten Years In Paris Looting Case

### Captain Must Do Hard Labor and Is Dropped by Army

PARIS, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Captain William P. Olson, of San Francisco, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor and dismissal from the service by a general court martial which convicted him today of neglect of duty and wrongful receipt of government property stolen from Army supply trains. He was found innocent of a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

The case against the forty-seven-year-old railroad man was based largely on his signed statement admitting that he received cigarettes and other items taken from the Army trains by enlisted men of his company.

Olson was the third officer of the 716th Railway Operating Battalion to be convicted. Two others, including the battalion commander, have been acquitted. Three company commanders remain to be tried.

Paris, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—French participation in the San Francisco world security conference "can be considered assured," a semi-official foreign office spokesman said last night.

The Big Three have, without doubt, already been notified of France's acceptance, he said.

## Army Paper Bows to Marines

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Wednesday) (A. P.).—The United States Army paper "Stars and Stripes" pushed all news off its front page today and devoted it to a full-page reproduction of Associated Press Photographer Joseph Rosenthal's picture of United States Marines raising the Stars and Stripes on Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

## Free Danes Recognized

### Patriots Rejoice at French Action, Seek to Aid Underground

PARIS, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Danes residing in Paris rejoiced today at the news that the French government had officially recognized their "Association of Free Denmark," headed by Consul Viggo Quistgaard-Petersen and an executive council of twenty representative Danes.

This recognition is regarded as especially helpful at a moment when reports from their German-occupied homeland indicate that sabotage of Nazi factories, communications, war supplies and troops is reaching a state of near-perfection. The association hopes to give effective aid to the Danish underground and to co-ordinate its efforts with a similar organization in London.

## 6,000 Germans Quit in 4 Days

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY entering Bitburg, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The breakthrough by General Patton's Third Army has crushed the fight out of the Germans. For the first time since the Third Army hit Normandy, German officers are surrendering their depleted units after mere "token" shows of resistance. In four days, 6,000 men and officers have bowed out of the war by surrendering.

One artillery officer, far superior to the type that formerly headed for the prisoner-of-war cages, surrendered, saying: "It is better to end this horror than to have the horror never end."

## Ninth Army Gains In News Blackout

WITH THE U. S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Effective at 6 p. m. today the Ninth Army imposed a news blackout on operations of all divisions that now have broken through defenses west of the Rhine.

The Army announced that until further notice no indication would be given of advances beyond the announcement made this evening.

The reason given was that the Germans did not know where the advanced American forces were, as some units were out of contact, and that publication would be giving information to the enemy.

There was no indication how long the blackout might last or whether place names well behind the actual American lines would be released.

## Breakthrough 10 Miles Deep

### WITH UNITED STATES 84TH DIVISION in Germany, Feb. 27

(A. P.).—Doughboys of this railsplitter division, bound for the Rhine, lashed their machine guns to the tops of big Army trucks, climbed aboard and roared straight into the German lines today in a breakthrough ten miles deep. Tanks, carrying doughboys on the outside, went ahead of the trucks, but the truck-borne infantry was close behind.

When opposition developed, the column would come to a skidding stop, the doughboys would dismount, belt the opposition around until the Germans surrendered, send the prisoners back—as many as 100 being guarded by only two Americans—and then the tanks would roll on again.

At 7 A. M. today, this outfit, known as "Task Force Church," jumped off from Matzerath. Tonight they had swung around the west side of Muenchen-Gladbach and roared through Waldniel.

## German Refugee Crowds Swept Before U.S. Tide

By J. W. Gallagher

Erkelenz, Germany, Feb. 27 (A. P.). For the first time in this war in the West, thousands of German civilian refugees crowded highways as the United States 9th Army wheeled sharply north, driving straight for the vital Ruhr Valley and breaking clear through all

Nazi defenses in the greatest rout of the Wehrmacht since the flight across France.

The fight appeared completely gone from German soldiers guarding the Ruhr's approaches and they gave up in bunches, including officers talking freely of Germany's defeat.

Veteran American officers who have fought the Germans across Europe said fighting morale appeared completely gone in some of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's forces.

### Civilians On Move

Carrying handbags and hobbling along in lots of several hundreds, German civilians trudged into this wrecked city in the opposite direction from vast columns of American troops and armor speeding north toward the entrance to the Ruhr.

It was the first time since entering Germany that the American army has encountered civilians in large numbers, and the first time that they were in the homeless, refugee state to which so many other peoples of Europe have been subjected by the German Army.

The 84th Division, racing forward in trucks to the right of Muenchen Gladbach, encountered virtually no opposition in more than 10 miles—overrunning the German 15th Army's replacement pool and capturing both officers and men in a state of great confusion. Just north of Erkelenz the American Army smashed through sporadic German tank defenses guarding Muenchen Gladbach.

### Volkssturm Defense

Himmler's highly advertised Volkssturm tried to defend this city last night, but their performance was poor.

Some were 12-year-old boys who had never been taught to fire a rifle.

They hid in cellars when the barrage was on, then came out with their hands up when the doughboys first appeared. The morale of regular German soldiers was not much better. More than 800 were taken here last night

## Oklahoman 5,000th U.S. Flyer To Be Rescued From Germans

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Nights of hiding in Polish haystacks and dank cellars, waiting for German footsteps, are over for Capt. George Gaines.

The Liberator pilot who parachuted with his crew into a German-held area of Poland last October 13 was headed for home in Sulphur, Okla., today.

He wears the Distinguished Flying Cross.

### 5,000 Airmen Rescued

Gaines is the 5,000th American airman to be brought back from behind German lines in the Balkans, in Poland and in Czechoslovakia under the auspices of a hard-working but little-mentioned "escape" section of the United States 15th Air Force.

Many of the flyers were freed in Romania by the advance of the Red Army. Many others have been snatched from the Germans in lands still Nazi-held.

Gaines—he was a lieutenant until he reached headquarters, where he received his DFC and his captain's bars at the same time—was participating in a raid on Blechhammer in Silesia October 13 when flak knocked out three engines of his Liberator, damaged the hydraulic system and put 500 holes in the surfaces.

### Polish Partisans Hid Him

Gaines kept the plane in the air for 40 minutes with the one remaining engine. Then he ordered the crew to abandon the plane. A parachute had to be put backward on a wounded gunner so that he could pull the ripcord with his left hand. It worked.

Polish Partisans saw the crewmen floating down, and hid them. Gaines fell in the barnyard of a Polish peasant's farm. The Partisans immediately whisked him away to a near-by forest.

The Partisans had only a few minutes in which to hide the pilot and his tail gunner. They hurried away, warning them that the Germans soon would be scouring the forest. A few minutes later Gaines heard the Germans beating through the undergrowth.

### Escaped By Five Yards

The flyer picked a clump of bushes five yards from his original hiding place. The Germans passed by, but they found the tailgunner, who had elected to stay where he was.

That evening the Partisans took Gaines to a near-by farm and told him to hide in the haystack. Gaines stayed there three days and three nights. Twice the Germans came

and pulled away some of the hay and each time Gaines burrowed deeper.

Eventually the Partisans took him to a village where he hid in a house for two months, largely under a pile of potatoes in the cellar. During the two months he got outside only 30 minutes. He walked around and around the house in order to get as much exercise as possible.

### Then The Russians Came

The Germans searched the house about three times a week. The Partisans said quick death was in store for any stranger found, particularly a stranger with a gun.

On the night of January 11, three months after he came down, Gaines heard an artillery barrage and knew the Russians were coming. His hiding place, a village near the Vistula, was in the Red Army path, and two nights later the Partisans led him to a Russian patrol.

"The Russians were a little pressed for time and there was considerable shooting, so they just asked us to say something in English," Gaines said.

A flare lit up the entire countryside and firing started on both banks of the Vistula. Gaines and the patrol made a scramble for the Russian side.

As soon as he reached a rear area, Gaines was sent back to Italy.

## Yanks Repulse Nazi Thrust In Italy

Rome, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The United States 10th Mountain Division has thrown back a strong German counterattack in the area of Mount D'Ella Torracia, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing a number of prisoners, the Allied command announced today.

The Germans, who have been contesting every Allied gain, moved out in the counterattack below Bologna after an intense artillery barrage. After being forced to withdraw, they continued to throw heavy fire against the American positions in the mountains.

### Brazilians Under Heavy Fire

Brazilian troops who had moved to Mount Castello when the United



States mountain troops made their push to Mount Belvedere and Mount D'ella Torracia last week likewise were subjected to heavy enemy artillery fire. The Brazilians broke up a small counterattack near La Serra.

On the central sector southeast of Bologna, a raiding party again tested German defenses and found them stubbornly held. Nevertheless, the Allied patrol cleared out three German pillboxes.

On the Eighth Army front the story again was one of frequent patrol clashes, with both sides sending small investigating parties across the lines.

#### Life Term for Roatta Urged

ROME, Feb. 27 (P)—The prosecution demanded life imprisonment today for Gen. Mario Roatta, former head of the Fascist secret service and Army Chief of Staff, whose trial on multiple charges is nearing its conclusion before the high court of justice. The death penalty was demanded for Filippo Anfuso, Fascist Ambassador to Berlin, who is being tried in absentia, and fifteen years' imprisonment for Fulvio Suvich, former Ambassador to the United States, and Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant Governor of Albania.

#### British to Help Train Greeks

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (P)—Four hundred British officers have been placed at the disposal of the Greek government to help reorganize the Greek army.

## MINISTERS WARN ROMANIA'S KING

Moscow, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Bucharest today said that Cabinet Ministers representing Romania's democratic front had advised King Michael that the Crown's position had been compromised by disorders last week end, which, they asserted, had resulted in the killing and wounding of many citizens.

The Ministers, Tass said, accused troops of machine-gunning without provocation a crowd which they declared had assembled peacefully to hear addresses by two democratic front Ministers.

## 2 Falangists Killed; 26 Leftists Executed

Madrid, Feb. 27 (P)—Two Falangist officials have been assassinated and 26 Leftists have been executed to meet what the Madrid Falange regards as a challenge by the Spanish underground of the Left.

Ten Leftists were hanged Saturday night as the result of military court sentences.

Sunday night a group of unidentified men lured Martin Mora, secretary of the Falange of the Cuatro Caminos district of Madrid, to his headquarters, where they killed him and his assistant.

At dawn Monday sixteen Communists were executed.

#### Empire Policy Conference Set

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 27 (P)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that an empire conference will be held before the United Nations world meeting April 25 in San Francisco, to ascertain the viewpoints of the dominions and to frame a common policy. Security of personnel precluded any reference to time or location. Herbert V. Evatt and Francis E. Forde are expected to represent Australia.

#### Lebanon Enters War on Axis

Fourth Middle East Nation to Join Belligerents in 4 Days

BEYROUTH, Feb. 27 (P)—The Lebanese Parliament voted unanimously tonight to declare war on the Axis. It is the fourth Middle East nation to take this step in four days, Turkey, Egypt and Syria already having assumed the status of belligerents.

The Lebanese government said the nation's resources were placed at disposal of the United Nations, but Lebanon was not expected to make a military contribution.

#### Greek Border Question

To Be Discussed Later

ABOARD THE GREEK FLAGSHIP AVEROFF, Feb. 27, (P)—Regent Archbishop Damaskinos, en route to Salonika for a state visit, told a press conference today that no decision regarding the northern frontier of Greece was made at the Big Three Crimean conference.

The regent said, "changes that will be brought about on this or that border will be discussed at the peace conference."

## Support Found For Guaranties Of a Free Press

Editors on World Tour Find Chances Even That Clause Will Be in Pact

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (P)—A three-man world-touring committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors said tonight there is about an even chance that the peace treaties at the end of the war will include guaranties of freedom of information.

The committee, made up of Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, has concluded almost half its mission, and is now preparing to visit Russia.

Since leaving the United States the committee has discussed the inclusion of formal guaranties of freedom of information with government officials and news men in Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Egypt, Turkey and Palestine. The members said news men in all these countries were unanimous in supporting the proposal.

From Moscow the committee will journey into Asia, South Africa and South and Central America before returning to the United States.

The committee said the four main objections encountered in government circles to any formal inclusion of freedom of information in peace treaties were: "Fear of 'enemy' propaganda in cases of international disputes, unwillingness of dominant political parties to permit unrestrained criticism, the accusation that some newspapers are irresponsible and their correspondents insufficiently trained, unreliable or mere sensationalists, and the belief in some countries that the reading public, because of years of a tightly censored press, is not ready for complete freedom of news."

As a result of these criticisms, the committeemen said they are aware that entirely clear sailing cannot be expected when the peace conferences actually get under way.

One idea suggested to the committee was that every member of the A. S. N. E. might employ one foreign news man for six months or a year, to enable foreign newspaper men to study American methods of gathering and writing news.

## British Closing Mandalay Pincers From Four Bridgeheads on River

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 27 (P)—British troops, closing in on the ancient north Burma city of Mandalay from four bridgeheads across the Irrawaddy River, have killed more than 300 Japanese in a swift pincers movement, field dispatches disclosed today.

While British and Indian troops were probing Japanese defenses above and below Mandalay, three major columns of the Chinese First Army converged on the old Burma Road terminus of Lashio, 135 miles northeast of Mandalay. The Chinese, moving forward from the north and west, killed more than fifty enemy soldiers in brisk skirmishes.

Sikhs, Gurkhas and Punjabis of the British Fourteenth Army, who captured the ancient Burmese city of Pagan in a drive aimed at the rich Burma oil fields from a bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy, continued their advance. A Southeast Asia Command headquarters communiqué said the "enemy reacted sharply" to the Allied offensive "and suffered severe casualties."

One Chinese column closing in on Lashio crossed the Namtu River south of Namtu and twenty-two miles west of Lashio and then moved northeast and cut the Namtu-Hsipaw road above Nansam. From Nansam an all-weather road leads to Lashio. The Chinese cut the road after repulsing nine Japanese counter-attacks. At one place fifty Japanese bodies were found. At scores of other places the enemy dead had been buried.

Planes of the Eastern Air Command, striking in support of the Allied ground forces, destroyed an enemy-held bridge near Mandalay and knock out two other north Burma bridges. Japanese wagons, motor vehicles and river craft were hit over a wide area, the communiqué said.

Eastern Air Command planes, supporting the Fourteenth Army, attacked Japanese defense bunkers in the Pagan area, knocking out numerous enemy gun positions.

The communiqué said field reports described results of the Allied air attacks on the north Burma front around Mandalay "as excellent."

## Jap Plane Factories Raided By Carriers

233 Enemy Aircraft, 31 Small Ships Hit—Two Plants Virtually Ruined—Nine U. S. Fighters Lost.

By Elmont Waite

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 27 (P)—Airmen of a mighty U. S. carrier task force smashed vital Japanese aircraft plants and chased the enemy air force to cover in Sunday and Monday raids on Tokyo and Hachijo island, 175 miles south of the capital, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

#### Pierced Heavy Fire

In their second attack on Tokyo and vicinity in 10 days, the Yankee fighters from warcraft skirting Japan's coast battled wind-driven snow and sleet, and pierced heavy anti-aircraft fire. Incomplete reports indicated they destroyed or damaged 233 enemy planes and sank or damaged 31 small vessels, Nimitz said.

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, commander of the daring task force, said aboard his flagship his fliers left the Ota aircraft assembly plant, 47 miles northwest of Tokyo, a smoldering ruin.

The Keisumi plant, where a substantial portion of Japanese combat planes were assembled, was virtually in ruins, Mitscher told Bob Geiger, Associated Press correspondent with the fleet.

The Ota plant, only three miles from the Keisumi factory and 12 miles north of Iwo Jima, was blasted further Sunday when Superfortresses from Marianas bases pounded the Tokyo area in the biggest B-29 attack of the war, staged by more than 200 of the huge aircraft.

**Bold Strikes**  
The number of American carrier

planes making the bold strikes was not mentioned by either Nimitz or Mitscher, but Tokyo radio during the raid days made frantic estimates of from 600 to 1,200.

Nimitz said nine Navy fighter planes were lost in combat, with five pilots saved. Task force ships received no enemy-dealt damage while the American fliers were blasting their targets, but two fleet units suffered minor damage during retirement, the communique said.

fliers destroyed 158 Japanese planes, including 47 shot down, and damaged about 75 on the ground. The enemy's shipping losses included five small vessels sunk, five coastal vessels and seven small craft probably sunk and nine coastal ships and five small craft destroyed.

Radar installations and airfield hangars also were destroyed, the communique said.

The shattered Ota and Keisumi plants constituted an important part of Japan's aircraft building industry. Put out of service Nippon's plane shortage will become more critical.

## Jap Plane Plants Razed By U.S. Fleet Arm

By Bob Geiger

Aboard Vice Admiral Mitscher's flagship, off Japan, Feb. 27 (P)—This greatest of all American task forces, which has roamed Japanese home waters for two weeks unchallenged by the Japanese fleet, has knocked out factories producing a large percentage of all Nipponese warplanes.

Twice within ten days it has sent its estimated 1,200 carrier aircraft droning at treetop level over the eight main centers of Tokyo itself.

#### Ota Plant In Ruins

Making one of the greatest surprise attacks of the war, this force, commanded by Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher, returned to Tokyo today. Just as it did nine days ago, it steamed close to Tokyo Bay to unleash carrier bombers and fighters against Japan's battered aircraft assembly and engine plants.

Mitscher announced today that the Ota aircraft assembly plant, 47 miles northwest of Tokyo, is a smoldering ruin. The nearby Koizumi plant, which also assembles a substantial portion of enemy combat planes, was virtually in ruins, the Admiral added.

#### Plane Engine Plants Leveled

Photographs showed that the Nakajima, Musashima and Nakajima Tama engine factories, which are the center of the entire Japanese aircraft industry, virtually were leveled, Mitscher said. They

"I'm convinced we completely knocked out the Ota assembly plant and severely damaged Keisumi," said Mitscher after hearing pilots' reports and studying photographs of the strike.

"I don't believe the Japs will get them back into production for this war. It will be easier to build new factories."

#### Carrier Pilots

Carrier pilots reported there were many Japanese fighter planes in the Tokyo area, but they declined to fight unless they greatly outnumbered the Americans. Nimitz commented the enemy was "unaggressive."

The pilots also said the Nipponese made frantic efforts to withdraw their planes from the Tokyo district, as they did in the previous carrier planes strike at the Nipponese capital Feb. 16 and 17, made in support of the U. S. Marines' landing on Iwo Jima.

The attack on Hachijo Jima, 575 miles north of Iwo Jima, was a blow at an island ideally located for a lookout post to warn the Japanese homeland of Superfortress air strikes approaching from bases at Saipan and Tinian.

#### Preliminary Report

Nimitz in his preliminary report of the raid damage said the Yank



are but 12 miles from the Emperor's palace.

Most amazing feature of the fortnight's cruise was the manner in which the huge armada steamed twice within range of Tokyo to send its planes swarming over the capital city without stirring serious air or surface opposition from the reluctant enemy.

#### Adverse Weather Conditions

The enemy's aircraft losses over Tokyo would have been multiplied several fold if his fighter planes had given battle and if the weather had been clear. The American planes attacked in snow, sleet, rain and wind, which cut visibility to a few hundred yards and reduced the ceiling to 2,000 feet.

Adverse weather prevented the carriers from releasing but a small fraction of their total power. Although they struck Tokyo on three separate days, they were over the targets only a total of a few hours.

#### Enemy Refused To Fight

Sunday's thrust at Tokyo was made long after daylight. The task force had fought violent seas, roughened by a 40-mile-an-hour wind on its approach to the mainland.

Pilots reported the enemy was frantically withdrawing planes from the Tokyo area to fields farther inland. There were many Japanese planes in the air in some districts, but they refused to fight unless they greatly outnumbered the Yanks.

Anti-aircraft fire was extremely heavy over Tokyo Bay and the aircraft plants.

## Isle Landing Clears Luzon Route

Manila, Feb. 27 (AP)—Soldiers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a new island invasion 70 miles south of Manila have pried open the shortest sea route through which to rush supplies from the United States to Luzon.

Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th Division landed Sunday on tiny Verde Island, midway in the 10-mile channel between Luzon and Mindoro islands, to secure the west end of a direct route through the heart of the archipelago. Less than a week ago, the east end was secured by invasions of Capul and Biri islands in San Bernardino Strait between Luzon and Samar.

The Verde Island invasion effected such surprise, headquarters reported, that "troops went ashore with practically no loss." The small Nipponese garrison already is cornered on the east coast at San Agapito. It was the fifteenth island invasion of the Philippines campaign.

#### Controls Main Route

"This island is the key to the control of the main navigational route through the central Philippines between Mindoro and Luzon which forms an integral part of the main shipping lane from the United States to Manila," today's communiqué emphasized.

Near the tail end of tadpole-shaped Corregidor, 503d Regiment paratroopers have reached a small prewar airstrip, leaving a little over a mile of the island's 4-mile length to be reconquered. Explosions continued to rock the island's interior as Japanese died by their own hands in tunnels rather than surrender.

More than 10 miles southeast of Manila, the 6th and 1st Cavalry Divisions bumped into stiffening enemy resistance, but easily threw back three counterattacks.

Other Yank divisions forged deeper into the Cagayan Valley across the central Luzon plain far to the north of Manila.

## YANKS CLEAR VERDE ISLAND

MacArthur Forces Also Continue Luzon Drive

Manila, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP). Twenty-fourth Division Yanks have completed the destruction of the Japanese garrison on little Verde Island, invaded Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

The island, between Luzon and Mindoro, is astride the shortest supply route from the United States to Manila.

Fourteenth Corps troops clearing the Japanese from the Manila watershed east of the liberated capital captured Mount Mataba, east of the town of San Miguel. They also secured the south and west slopes of near-by Mount Pacawuan, covering the Montalban-Wawa road.

#### Cavalry Pushes South

South of there, the 1st Cavalry Division pressed its attack on Antipolo, just north of Laguna de Bay, in the face of heavy mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire. This opposition reflected reports of gathering enemy power in the sector.

Mopping up of Japanese remnants continued in the hills flanking the central Luzon plain and on blasted Corregidor fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay.

Borneo was pounded with 100 tons of bombs concentrated on air-dromes and port facilities. Many hits on the target areas were reported, and smoke covered the area.

Fires Set In Formosa Barracks

Formosa took a 60-ton bombing. Fires were started in barracks areas. Three coastal ships were damaged in the near-by Pescadores Islands. Two American planes were lost.

Heavy damage resulted from a destructive bombing of Camranh Bay on the French Indo-China coast. Fighters escorting the attacking Liberators shot down two enemy interceptors and wiped out three on the ground.

The Melbourne radio reported, meanwhile, that Australian troops now hold a 150-mile area south of the Genga River on the west coast of Bougainville in the Solomons, and "complete occupation of Bougainville's west coast is in sight." Known Japanese casualties on Bougainville since the Americans left were reported at 1,200.

## Corregidor Foe Dying In Home-Made Inferno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 27 (AP).—Continuing their policy of self-destruction in tunnel explosions, the Japanese on Corregidor set off Monday the most devastating subterranean blast in eleven days of fighting on the island.

American headquarters reported that the Japanese touched off an ammunition dump and a powder magazine. A spokesman said 150 Japanese dead were counted near the blast scene. There were some casualties among American paratroopers over the spot.

## TWO MARINE UNITS INCH AHEAD ON IWO

Enemy Resistance Still High After 9-Day Assault

Philip S. Heisler reports two Baltimore Marines on Iwo agree fighting is tough. . . . Page 3

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (AP).—Two of the three Marine divisions battling side by side toward the high north part of Iwo made small gains Tuesday through thickly studded Japanese defenses but enemy resistance remains high and still includes tanks after nine days of ceaseless hammering.

The Nipponese grimly clung to one tip of the central airfield after a week of action concentrated on and around that two-runway fighter base.

Push Resumed

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communiqué today that the Marines resumed a push from the south half of Iwo Tuesday morning after artillery broke up a tank-led counterattack Monday night. Enemy infiltration attempts were repulsed.

The gains were registered in the center by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's 3d Division, which holds virtually all of the central airfield, and on the east shore by Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th Division.

No mention was made of any gain on the west by Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Division.

#### 2 Jap Dumps Blown Up

The fiercely resisted advance was supported by Marine artillery, carrier-based planes and warships of the 5th Fleet.

Mortar units blew up two Japanese ammunition dumps to further lessen the fighting power of a garrison which is receiving no reinforcements, no naval support and little support from the air.

The 3d Division has counted 800 enemy pillboxes in its zone of action, indicating the tough type of battle which must be waged.

Land-based army Liberators, flying from the Marianas, joined with carrier planes in bombing Nipponese Iwo positions Tuesday.

Other 7th Air Force Liberators attacked the Bonin Islands north of Iwo.

#### 3d Straight Line

Erskine's 3d straightened its line north and west of the central airfield. The enemy fingertip grasp is on the northeast corner.

Just east of those Nipponese, Cates's 4th pushed bulges into enemy lines right and left of Hill 382.

The Japanese are running short of water and probably on food and ammunition. In contrast, American supply forces are landing ammunition, water and food.

The enemy still has considerable artillery and mortar in action. Their fire was heavy throughout Tuesday, some of it directed at rear areas and the unloading beaches.

#### Won In 400-Yard Gain

The Marines controlled most of the central airfield by nightfall Monday as well as plateau positions dominating the island, Admiral Nimitz reported.

The 3d Marine Division smashed through the center of the line for a 400-yard advance Monday and won the central plateau positions.

Meanwhile, the 4th Marine Division captured Hill No. 382 on the east coast. This height, named for its elevation, provides observation of remaining enemy positions on the island. Artillery emplaced there will command the northern battlefield.

Unspecified advances were made

by the 5th Marine Division on the west flank.

Naval guns, Marine artillery and carrier planes supported the troops.

#### Describes Vicious Fighting

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué bristled with terms that left no doubt about the viciousness of the fight that has raged for more than a week on this volcanic island at the southern threshold of Japan.

The Pacific areas commander, who believes in power-house tactics, gave an idea of what the Marines are up against by such descriptive terms as—"extremely heavy enemy defenses," "very heavy" fighting, "enemy resistance mounting" and "a very heavy volume of small-arms fire."

The end was in sight—probably "in a few days," said Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Marine commander in the Pacific—but it was evident there still was much heavy fighting ahead.

#### Using Bomber Airdrome

Iwo's most important airdrome, the bomber field near the southern end of the island, already was being used by Marine observation planes. Later, this field will mount medium, heavy and Superfortress forays against Tokyo.

Mopping up continued along Mount Suribachi, now firmly in American hands. Tokyo, which only Monday claimed the peak had been recaptured, yesterday conceded loss of the whole southern area. The enemy radio, however, broadcast that its southern force had broken through the Yank lines to rejoin Japanese locked in a death struggle in the northern sector.

Enemy dead totaling 3,568 have been counted up to noon Monday, Nimitz reported. Nine Nipponese had been taken prisoner—the first report in eight days of fighting that any of them had surrendered.

## Iwo's Capture Is Seen In A Few More Days

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 27 (AP).—The capture of Iwo Jima "in a few more days" was predicted today by Lieut. Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith after his Marines had won a critically important hill in the central plateau during a 400-yard advance through probably the heaviest fire of the bitter campaign.

As American planes flew from Iwo's main airfield for the first time, Smith told newsmen that heavy fighting was ahead for the Devil dogs on northern Iwo, but "we expect to take this island in a few more days."

The General estimated that

almost half of the 5-mile-long island was in American hands at the start of the second week of the fiercest battle of the Pacific war.

Motoyama Airdrome No. 1 on southern Iwo was put to use for the first time yesterday as Marine artillery spotter planes came down on runways being put into shape for fighters and bombers. The field is 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's 3d Marines, in the center of the American battle line, captured Hill 382 just east of the central airfield

for a military triumph as significant as the earlier seizure of Mt. Suribachi at the south tip of the island.

#### Yanks Hold Most Of Field

The hill provides direct observation of the major Japanese defenses and troop dispositions on high ground to the north.

Artillery observers on Hill 382 (named after its altitude) now will be able to direct quickly and accurately the fire of mortars and cannon closely supporting the accelerated drive.

The central airfield, Motoyama No. 2, was virtually in Yank hands. Only the northeast tip of the two-strip fighter field remained in enemy control at nightfall yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates's 4th Marines, on the east coast, and Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's 5th Division, on the west, gained ground through "extremely heavy enemy defenses," in the words of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The 4th Division captured a commanding hill on the east coast. Nimitz's communiqué said: "Fighting along the entire line was very heavy, with enemy resistance mounting before our attack throughout the day."

3,568 Jap Dead

Japanese dead totaled 3,568 by noon yesterday—741 more than Sunday's count. An indication of the kind of fighting going on at Iwo was reflected in Nimitz's report that only nine Japanese prisoners had been taken in all eight days of the campaign.

Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, overall amphibious commander at Iwo, declared in an interview that soon "all types of our pilots" flying from Iwo will be hitting the Japanese homeland.

Admiral Turner suggested that Iwo Jima may remain in American hands after the war. He said he hoped the United States flag would always fly over the island "in permanent memory to the 28th Marines."

## Japs Call Iwo Garrison 'One Big Ball Of Fire'

San Francisco, Feb. 27 (AP).—Tokyo radio said yesterday in a broadcast that the Japanese fighting United States Marines on Iwo Island are going to battle with a song on their lips and have become "one big ball of fire."

## Japs Report U.S. Iwo Push

San Francisco, Feb. 27 (AP).—United States Marines opened an all-out attack against the Japanese main positions on bloody Iwo Monday, according to an unconfirmed broadcast by the Domei News Agency.

The offensive followed a terrific bombardment of the central and northern sectors of the island by warships of the American Navy. Sanguinary battles are raging," Domei said. The full force of three Marine divisions had been thrown into the drive toward the north, "with continuing naval and aerial support."

The broadcast conceded that the southern area of the island, including Mount Suribachi, had been lost, but claimed that Japanese units which had been cut off there broke through the American lines to rejoin forces holding the northern sector.

## 150 Planes Raid Hachijo, Japs Say

San Francisco, Feb. 27 (AP).—One hundred and fifty American carrier planes raided Hachijo Jima, 120 miles from the Japanese mainland, yesterday, the Domei News Agency said in an unconfirmed broadcast recorded here.

Defenders of the island, in the Izu Schichito group, claimed to have shot down or damaged 17 of the planes.

#### Griswold Saved From Cobra

MANILA, Feb. 27 (AP).—For the second time in the Luzon campaign Maj. Gen. O. W. Griswold of Elko, Nev., the United States Fourteenth Corps commander, has had a narrow escape, but not from the Japanese. Last night the general's aide, Maj. Ralph S. Gwynn of Selma, Ala., discovered a cobra crawling toward the commander's tent. He and Capt. John Carley of Sharon, Pa., killed it with an axe. The general's first accident came when a rock, flipped by a truck, hit him on the head and knocked him unconscious.



## Manila Freedom's Citadel: MacArthur

Manila, Feb. 27 (AP) — Gen. Douglas MacArthur, with a catch in his voice and tears in his eyes, today named the war-ravaged city of Manila as democracy's citadel in the East during impressive ceremonies at Malacanang Palace marking re-establishment of the Commonwealth Government.

MacArthur shook his head sharply when he described Japanese brutality. As he neared the end of his historic speech he stopped and fought for control of his quavering voice. His eyes reddened. It was a moment of tragedy in the midst of Asia's most triumphant ceremony for the re-establishment of democracy in the Orient.

### Embraced Senora Osmena

As the ceremony ended, MacArthur, a tight smile on his face, walked briskly to Senora Osmena, wife of the Commonwealth President, embraced her with wide arms and a friendly kiss on the cheek, and said: "I am glad you are back home." The wife of the Executive had been hounded unsuccessfully by the Japanese for more than three years.

In replying to MacArthur, President Sergio Osmena expressed hope today that next August 13, the forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of American forces in Manila, can become Philippine Independence Day.

Osmena, in accepting the civil responsibilities for liberated areas of the islands, urged all Filipinos to submerge political differences in quickly reviving their commonwealth.

### "Roosevelt's Word"

"We have President Roosevelt's word that when normal conditions have returned," he said, "law and order re-established and democratic processes restored, our request for the advancement of the date of independence will be granted."

"I hope this can be accomplished, on August 13, 1945, the forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the American forces in Manila. Thus occupation day will become Philippine independence day."

Osmena declared the "victory of American arms is not a victory for power, control or domination, but a victory for freedom, democracy and independence."

## Invasion Coins Stop Bullets

MANILA, Feb. 27 (AP) — Japanese suicide forces in downtown Manila finally found a good use for their worthless invasion coins. In the block-long main lobby of the wrecked general postoffice the Japanese had "sandbags" around machine guns. When some of the bags burst it was found that they had been filled with invasion coins — of a flimsy lead-aluminum alloy.

### 233 Jap Planes Hit

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 27 (AP) — Carrier aircraft of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's forces heavily damaged two Japanese aircraft factories, destroyed or damaged 233 planes and sank 5 small enemy vessels in strikes at the Japanese capital and Hachijo Jima, Sunday and Monday.

The attacking force lost nine planes and suffered slight damage to two of the fleet's lighter units while withdrawing from the action, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced. Five of the pilots of the downed American planes were saved.

In addition, 5 small enemy vessels were reported as sunk and 19 others sunk or damaged. Two trains were destroyed in the Tokyo area.

### Ideal Lookout Base

About 9 miles long and 4½ miles wide, Hachijo is an ideal lookout base for warning of impending Superfortress strikes, and the Japanese are believed to have constructed radio and weather observation stations there. It is 575 miles north of Iwo Island, which it resembles on a larger scale.

It is surrounded by forbidding sea cliffs, some 600 feet high, and is formed by two extinct volcanic craters with a lowland of volcanic ash between. The northern peak rises 2,812 feet, the southern 2,298.

Admiral Raymond O. Spruance was in over-all command of the 5th Fleet force making the attack while Admiral Mitscher headed the fast carrier force.

## 12 PEACE OFFERS SPURNED BY CHIANG

W. H. Donald, General's Adviser Freed in Luzon, Cites Bids Between 1938 and 1940

41ST UNITED STATES FIELD HOSPITAL, on Luzon, Feb. 25 (Delayed) (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek indignantly turned down at least twelve Japanese

peace offers from 1938 to 1940, W. H. Donald, the Chinese Generalissimo's Australian adviser, said here today.

Mr. Donald said in an interview that his three years of internment in the Philippines at Santo Tomas and Los Baños civilian concentration camps isolated him from Chinese affairs.

"I am convinced the Generalissimo is genuinely fighting a sincere and determined war against Japan," Mr. Donald said. "He refused to even consider any peace offer although the Japanese proposed favorable terms which he could have accepted if he was primarily interested in political power."

"The Japanese sent twelve peace feelers to the Generalissimo through neutral ambassadors and prominent individuals. The terms—Chinese recognition of Japan's conquest of Manchuria, granting certain economic and exploitation rights in north China, and political adjustment of Inner Mongolia to prevent any extension of Russian influence there from Outer Mongolia."

The Japanese made no territorial demands in these offers, Mr. Donald said.

The adviser, rescued last week from Los Baños, said General Chiang's attitude was typified by his refusal of one offer—"there will be no peace while a single Japanese soldier remains on Chinese soil."

Mr. Donald was the liaison man for many of these offers. He has participated in numerous Chinese political events during forty years as a participant in Chinese affairs, including more than ten years with General Chiang.

He said that contrary to general belief the 1936 Sian kidnapping of General Chiang was engineered not by a Communist but by General Yang Fu-cheng, who was the Kuomintang peace preservation official of that area. Mr. Donald was present throughout release negotiations.

Mr. Donald said General Yang's motive was to convince General Chiang that the former was not able to follow out the Generalissimo's orders to attack the Communists because the Communists were sending troops into the field against the real enemy—Japan.

Mr. Donald said Chou En-lai, Communist leader most prominently mentioned in current rapprochement attempts between the Communists and the Kuomintang, was actually the one man who enabled General Chiang to depart unharmed from the 1936 Sian kidnapping.

## AIRMAN FINDS WAR WORST ON GROUND

With the United States Fourth Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Capt. George (Sonny) Franck, University of Minnesota All-America halfback in 1940 and a veteran of seventeen missions as a fighter pilot, is ready to get back into a plane any time after seeing ground action on this bloody island.

Capt. Franck is assigned to the Marine infantry here as an air observer to improve air-ground co-ordination.

"This is too tough for me," said the captain, a native of Davenport, Iowa.

Capt. Franck came ashore on D-day and like the rest of the men on the beach promptly got pinned down by Japanese fire.

"I got in a foxhole," says Capt. Franck, "and it kept getting deeper and deeper. Finally I got out on D day plus two. I was never so scared in my life. This ground warfare is too rugged for me."

Capt. Franck says fighting on the ground is more dangerous than anything he ran up against

in the air. "There are moments of danger in the air," he added, "but it is only for a few seconds at a time. You get in a fight or strafe a bit, then you get the hell out of there."

"But in this ground fighting racket you are in danger twenty-four hours a day. I don't see how these boys can take it."

Last June, Capt. Franck, piloting a fighter, was shot down in the Marshalls, eight miles offshore. He drifted to within a quarter mile of the Japanese-held island of Wotje before he was picked up by a destroyer's whaleboat. He declared "I thought I was scared then but I never really

learned to be scared until I came ashore on Iwo."

Capt. Franck's parents live at Mason City, Iowa.

## China Raises Army Pay Sixfold

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 27 (AP) — A six-fold pay increase for all Chinese military forces below the rank of captain was announced today as part of a general program to improve conditions in the army. Under the new scale, a full general will receive \$20,000 Chinese a month, a colonel \$14,000, a major \$10,000, a captain \$8,000, a lieutenant \$5,000 to \$6,000 and enlisted men \$300 to \$600. [At the black market rate one American dollar is equivalent to 500 Chinese dollars.]

## Jap CHUNG

have been thrown back by heavy losses in a clash last Friday east of the Canton-Hankow railroad in the area of Tzeihing, seventy-five miles southeast of Hengyang, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. Using Tzeihing as a base, the enemy had attempted to disperse Chinese troops menacing their railway corridor through China.

## British, Indians Capture Pagan

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 27 (AP) — British and Indian troops have captured the ancient Burmese city of Pagan, 92 miles southwest of Mandalay, with a drive across the Irrawaddy River into rich oil-field territory that caught the Japanese by surprise.

A Southeast Asia Command communiqué last night announced the capture of Pagan, and censorship permitted disclosure in a front dispatch of details of the river crossing, which took place February 14.

The communiqué said the troops crossed the river for a two-pronged drive on the big oil-field towns of Chauk and Yenangyaung. A bridgehead 4 miles deep and 2 miles wide was established.

Associated Press Correspondent John Grover on the Irrawaddy front said the troops paddled across before dawn, meeting fire from some Japanese machine guns.

Air support from RAF and American planes, plus fire from across the river by British tanks, paved the way. Later the tanks were ferried across.

# Mexico Meet Takes Up Defense Policy

U. S. Manages to Postpone Move to Commit All American Nations to Guarantee Frontiers, Political Independence.

By Flora Lewis

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27 (AP) — The United States managed to postpone for 24 hours today a surprise move to commit all the American nations to guarantee the frontiers and political independence of the countries in this hemisphere with their armed might.

### Austin Intervenes

Senator Warren Austin (R-Vt.), member of the foreign relations committee, intervened just as a commission of the Inter-American conference here was about to pass the plan by acclamation.

Entitled "The Declaration of Chapultepec," the resolution combines proposals put forth by Uruguay, Colombia and Brazil.

The surprise came in the determination of the other countries here to forge links of steel among the American republics immediately, without waiting for establishment of a world security organization at San Francisco.

The "Declaration of Chapultepec" goes beyond the Dumbarton Oaks plan in one important point:

The signatory nations would be obliged to use force when aggression or a "sure threat" of aggression developed on this continent.

Austin managed to get the vote put off until tomorrow on two grounds. The resolution was in Spanish, and he said he did not have an English copy. Also, since he said it would commit the armed forces of the United States, he wanted to wait to consult Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the foreign relations committee, due later today.

### To Steering Committee

If approved by the commission, the declaration would go to the steering committee and then to a plenary session of all the delegates, probably at the end of the week.

It seems clear that full adherence by the United States would require congressional approval, probably a two-thirds Senate ratification as for any other treaty.

The United States position thus far has been not to make commitments, which would necessitate Senate action, before the United Nations conference in San Francisco set for April 25.

The intention of the committee, on which delegates of all the 19

countries here were represented to pass the declaration unanimously was clear.

They had already acclaimed the resolution which was about to set down as passed when Austin jumped up with his split-second request for postponement of a vote.

It is obvious that the United States delegates will get to work quickly to determine how far Washington is now willing to go. There has been a difference of opinion in the delegation which apparently was heading towards a compromise of accepting a resolution to consult when aggression threatened.

### Would Fall Short

This would fall considerably short of the "Declaration of Chapultepec" with its compulsory sanctions whenever the territory of an American state has been invaded.

On this point, it goes beyond the Dumbarton Oaks plan which provides for a vote of the world security council in all cases of threatened rupture of the peace.

Dumbarton Oaks also omits the boundary guarantee included in the inter-American declaration.

It can be seen from the alacrity with which the commission was ready to approve the declaration that it has wide support among the Latin-American representatives here.

Many feel that such a pact now would go far towards solving the Argentine problem, since it would make it clear that the countries of this hemisphere are ready to

act immediately should they be attacked.

### Military Group

In a related move, the commission on the war effort approved a Mexican proposal to set up a permanent inter-American military organization with representatives of each nation's general staff. It

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would provide for constant exchange of information on the defense of the Americas.

The commission also passed a Mexican resolution asking for governmental control and regulation of armament production in the hemisphere. Proposals reported favorably out of commission have a good chance of being adopted by the entire conference.

The Declaration of Chapultepec broke while many of the United States and chief Latin delegates were listening to U. S. Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton lay down specific details of United States economic policy which were well received by the Latins. He assured them of the United States' intention to see that they get their share of North America's industrial output and to take measures to relieve immediate postwar raw material surpluses, probably by stock-piling.

#### Speaks Bluntly

Speaking bluntly, Clayton made it clear that the United States would not help build any industries in Latin-America which could not stand on their own feet without governmental subsidies or trade controls after a reasonable period. However, he promised help for sound developments.

Clayton put forward three principles of United States policy which greatly pleased the other American countries:

1. "The promotion of equal and reciprocal opportunity for the Nationals and goods of all the Americas in all markets."
2. "Freedom, through adherence to principles of fair trade, from discrimination against smaller nations by stronger nations in hemispheric or world organization."
3. Promotion, through new hemispheric practices and agencies, of "the development of competitive enterprise, expansion of economic activity and promotion of economic peace."

#### Some Limitations.

Mr. Clayton assured the Latin American delegates that the

United States would give them "appropriate notice" of the curtailment of procurement contracts. However, he warned those who have been asking for continued American purchases of Latin American raw materials after the war that there is some doubt whether the United States can legally stockpile materials that are not related to the war.

American delegates are pointing out to the Latin Americans that there are bound to be some hardships in the readjustment after the war, but that the United States, which has made the greatest shift from peace to war economy, will suffer the most in its reconversion program.

The

United States has said that no relief on shipping is in sight until after the war, when conditions are expected to be much improved. To Latin-American demands for higher coffee ceiling prices, the United States has stated a preference for maintenance of present ceilings in order to avoid inflationary effect.

The Latin-American countries say they cannot reduce trade controls entirely, because their infant industries require some sort of protection.

The United States has recognized this argument, and has attempted to arrange commitments by the War Department of any or moral understandings in spe-

cific instances that such protection, principally tariffs, will be reduced gradually.

### Brazil to Declare War on Japan

Mexico City, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Brazil will declare war against Japan, a Brazilian delegate to the Inter-American Conference said today in an interview with the Associated Press. This delegate said the announcement would be made within a few hours. Brazil already actually is at war with Germany and has troops fighting in Europe.

### Argentine Problem Still Unsettled

Mexico City, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Argentine problem projected itself into the Inter-American Conference again today, but despite apparently encouraging statements from Buenos Aires, the conference continued to leave the situation up to the Farrell regime.

The latest move was an interview statement by Argentine Vice President Juan Peron yesterday, declaring Argentina's desire to re-establish cordial relations with the United States.

He also indicated his support of holding elections in Argentina in which the former political parties would be allowed to participate.

#### Apparent Tentative Reply

The two statements appeared to be Argentina's tentative answer to certain solutions advanced by some of the delegates here for settling the issue.

Conference leaders, however, tended to regard Peron's newly expressed attitude as sounding and not connected with any resolutions that have been officially approved by the steering committee.

Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller said today he had no comment, indicating that he is maintaining his policy of considering only concrete acts by Buenos Aires.

### ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today 2,365 casualties in the European and Southwest Pacific areas.

In all of these cases next of kin have been notified previously and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

## Walsh Condemns Use Of Novices For Combat

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) joined Senator Taft (R., Ohio) today in criticizing the War Department for sending 18-year-old draftees into combat without at least eight months training.

When Taft raised the issue in the Senate, Walsh told his colleagues it was his opinion that "nothing will satisfy the parents of these boys but a statement that no other troops were available, and I don't believe that situation prevails."

Taft said he had heard of "numerous cases of boys sent into active combat after seven months in the Army and without the vestige of any training except the basic thirteen weeks."

#### Cites Cincinnati Casualty

He cited the case of Pfc. Robert R. Pogue, of Cincinnati, killed in action in France on February 3, a little more than seven months after his induction. Taft said it was his understanding that a War Department policy declaration of last December 7 called for an average of eight months of training before combat.

"As far as I can find out," he said, "the practice now is to give these boys thirteen weeks of basic training and then ship them directly to the front. It seems to me that this practice is not only a violation of the Army's own principles, but is grossly unfair to the boys involved."

#### Doubts Their Value

"They apparently have had no

training with any unit until that unit is under fire. They are not able to take care of themselves as they should. It is inconceivable that they can be of any great value to the unit which they join."

He demanded immediate revision of the policy, so that no boy less than 19 and with less than eight months training could be placed in combat.

#### Army Policy Stated

Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Military Committee, said the Army's aim always is to give its men "all the training it can give."

He offered for the record a January 17 letter by Brig. Gen. W. W. Irving, acting chief of staff, to Representative Wadsworth (R., N.Y.) asserting the War Department has "made every effort to hold to a minimum the number of 18-year-olds entering combat."

The use of some, he said, was required to meet an urgent need for infantry replacements.

## No Reds Commissioned in Army

But ex-Communists Can Become Officers, McCloy and Bissell Tell Congress.

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Former communists can become Army officers, but none have done so, Congress was told today.

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and Major-Gen. Clayton Bissell, head of Army Intelligence, told a House Military Sub-committee investigating reports that communists had been made eligible for Army commissions, that the matter is "largely an academic question."

Both acknowledged under questioning the possibility of ex-communists becoming officers, but Gen. Bissell added: "I know of no case of any man who was ever a member (of the Communist party) who has been commissioned."

He said the Army had checked 2,500 suspected communists in its ranks, and of this number only two had been found disloyal and been discharged.

Both witnesses emphasized that loyalty was the primary consideration in determining an officer's fitness. They assured the sub-committee that no man who advocated overthrow of the Government would be granted a commission.

"Any one who even talks Communism in the Army today gets in trouble," Gen. Bissell declared.

"There are too many red-blooded Americans who don't like that sort of thing."

Mr. McCloy emphasized that "the basic consideration (is) . . . The individual's loyalty to the United States, a loyalty to be measured not in terms of allegiance to any one alien belief, such as Communism, but in terms of all beliefs that might supersede his devotion to America."

"This policy has the broadest possible base," he said. "It is not limited to any one class of subversive or disloyal persons, but applies to all persons who advocate, or fellow travelers with those who advocate, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government."

"The Army has not knowingly appointed as officers any individuals who seek overthrow of the Government, or whose dis-

loyalty has been otherwise established, and it does not propose to do so. . . . The War Department has not issued any instructions under which any such appointment or assignment could be properly made, and does not propose to do so."

Mr. McCloy said these policies were outlined in directives to department heads on February 5 and December 30 last year, but they were kept confidential because the Army believed that publicizing them would "make even more difficult the determination of the loyalty of Army personnel."

Regarding the possibility of communists gaining commissions, he declared that "experience has demonstrated the virtual impossibility of developing actual legal proof of such membership on the part of persons desiring to conceal their membership."

## SENATORS PROPOSE GOLD PRICE RISE

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Legislation to increase the price of gold from \$35 to \$56 an ounce was introduced today after the Federal Reserve Board proposed to reduce the gold reserve ratio to 25 per cent. The legislation was sponsored by Senators McFarland (D.-Ariz.) and Scrugham (D.-Nev.).

"This is the answer to the attempt on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the gold reserve ratio to 25 per cent," Mr. Scrugham said in a statement.

"If the price of gold is advanced to \$56 per ounce it will permit the same expansion of Federal Reserve notes as decreasing the reserve ratio to 25 per cent, and, to my mind, in a much more healthy fashion."

The bill would continue existing gold ratios required to be maintained against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation and Federal Reserve Bank deposits by increasing the monetary value of gold already held by the Treasury or to be bought or sold by it.

It would require an adjustment of the gold content of the United States dollar to correspond with a gold value of \$56 an ounce.

Mr. Scrugham said the Reserve Board's move "looks to me like a deliberate attempt to start the United States toward an experiment in a 100 per cent managed

currency." He added: "If the metallic backing for money is to be altered at all it should be revised upward, rather than downward."

"I believe we have enough gold and silver to support the amount of money required for doing business, but if the Federal Reserve experts think we need more money, let's increase the price of both gold and silver before we think of starting toward the perilous path of reducing our money to mere paper."

## MILITARY PERSONNEL FREED IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—These additional names of Americans liberated from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines were announced today by the War and Navy departments:

#### MILITARY

##### New York

BAUMGARDNER, Lieut. EARL GEARHART, Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Ethel May Baumgardner, 34 Cowles Ave., Yonkers.  
BORN, Amm2c HAROLD MERRITT; father, Merritt Born, Waterford.  
HAUSMAN, Emic EDWIN JOHN; Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Henry Hausman, 10 W. 13th Road, Broad Channel, Far Rockaway.  
KENTER, Emic ROBERT WILLIAM; father, Edward Kenter, Buffalo.  
McCARTHY, Chief Yeoman JAMES BENJAMIN; wife, Mrs. Georgiana McCarthy, 108 W. 103d St., New York City.  
SOROCCO, Chief Signajman JOHN; mother, Mrs. Margaret Sorocco, 3214 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn.  
TIRK, Ensign RICHARD ENOCH, Naval Reserve; parents, Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Tirk, 285 Riverside Dr., New York City.  
WALTZ, Cbm JOHN, Naval Reserve; sister, Helen Waltz, Ridgeons.  
ZANGORILLO, Pvt. ALFRED P.; Mrs. Margie Zangorillo, sister-in-law, 1625 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

##### New Jersey

KELSEY, B2c PAUL VAN; father, Elias I. Kelsey, Mahwah.  
LAZAR, Cem ANTHONY JOHN, Naval Reserve; cousin, Mrs. Charles Hall, Red Bank.  
MIZE, Sgt. KENNETH W., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Kenneth W. Mize, Collingswood Heights.  
SCHUSTER, Cmm. ADOLPH, Naval Reserve; sister, Miss Louise Schuster, Trenton.  
Connecticut  
BOWEN, Emc ROBERT OWEN; mother, Mrs. Charles Augustus Bowen, Bridgeport.  
SZALKEVICZ, G/Sgt. FELIX, Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. J. Wisniewski, Sterling.  
THOMAS, Cpl. EARL A.; Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Finn, New London.

## Insurance Moratorium Sent To White House

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—The Senate passed today and sent to the White House a compromise bill granting the insurance business a three-year moratorium from Federal anti-trust regulation.

The measure, a substitute for legislation originally designed to give insurance a flat exemption from the Sherman and other anti-trust acts, was approved by a roll call vote of 67 to 8 over protests from Senator Pepper (D., Fla.).

Under its terms, the application of the Federal laws—except as to acts of "boycott, coercion and intimidation" of competition—will not apply before January 1, 1948.

After that date, the Federal law will apply only in those states which fail to enact satisfactory anti-trust laws of their own.



## OPA Rent Control Urged On Business Properties

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chester Bowles, price administrator, told Congress today that rents for business properties and offices should be brought under OPA control.

He expressed this opinion at hearings by the Senate Banking Committee after Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.) remarked that he had read in a newspaper of an instance where the rent on a business establishment was raised from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year with the landlord also demanding a share in the business.

Bowles did not elaborate. He said he would present to the committee on Thursday a memorandum suggesting changes in the basic Price Control Act.

## House Group Paves Way For Nurses' Draft

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The House Rules Committee today paved the way for prompt House action on a nurse-draft bill.

Advised that more than half a million service men now are in hospitals, with the number mounting at the rate of 1,600 daily, the committee approved for House consideration probably Friday a bill written by the Military Committee in response to the President's request.

The legislation would make liable to induction all unmarried and qualified nurses not under 20 nor over 44 years of age, with emphasis on inductions being placed on graduates of the student nurse corps.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military Committee told the rules group there was an immediate need for 18,000 additional service nurses.

## Merrell Confirmed for India

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of George R. Merrell, of Missouri, to act as commissioner to India with the rank of minister. The nomination of Jewell W. Swofford, of Missouri, for a new six-year term as a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission also was confirmed.

## Named To New Air Force Post

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The War Department today announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon as assistant chief of air staff in charge of personnel.

## 6 P.C. Cut In Clothing Cost Sought, Bowles Says

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles told Congress today he hoped to bring down prices of clothing 6 to 7 per cent by next August.

"They are at the top of our order of business," he told the Senate Banking Committee. "It is here that we have had our most dangerous increase in living costs since the hold-the-line order became effective."

"While the average prices of all items going into the cost of living have increased only 1.5 per cent, clothing prices have increased 11.6 per cent in addition to marked quality deterioration."

### Extension Sought

"Because clothing accounts for about 13 per cent of all living costs, this increase in clothing costs has contributed nearly all of the in-

crease found in total living costs of low and middle income families."

Bowles appeared in support of legislation to extend the Price Control and Stabilization Act until December 31, 1946. It is now due to expire next June 30.

Bowles said he saw scant chance for any reduction in food prices, adding that they now are "pretty well tailored to cost conditions."

Although prices of fresh fruits and vegetables were reduced in the summers of the last two years, Bowles said "we cannot count on" similar reductions this year.

### Charts Shown

He presented charts showing the index of wholesale prices has risen 38.7 per cent since August, 1939. During World War I, he said, the increase was 148.4 per cent from July, 1914, to May, 1920.

Programs designed to check a rise in household furnishings are in preparation, Bowles testified.

Expressing belief that the wartime price ceilings have been fair to industry, he displayed a chart to show comparative corporation profits after taxes. These, he said, were \$4,000,000,000 in 1939 and \$10,000,000,000 in 1944.

### Black Markets Curbed

He told the committee: "The gasoline black market, although still troublesome, has diminished considerably."

"Black markets in fruits and vegetables have been checked. An enforcement program is now in operation in the meat and restaurant fields. We have taken steps to check violations of our rent regulations, particularly in war-crowded

areas."

### Price Evasions Hit

Earlier, Bowles told another committee that ceiling price evasions on groceries alone have cost American housewives almost a billion dollars.

This estimate came in House

Appropriations Committee testimony made public today.

"We figured a year ago the overcharges in grocery stores above ceiling prices . . . probably amounted to close to a billion dollars," Bowles testified.

### Violations Reduced, He Says

"That is money that the consumer paid, the housewife paid, over and beyond what she should legally pay."

He estimated, however, that an intensified enforcement program—carried on largely by volunteers—has reduced price violations in recent months to a point where shoppers have been saved \$200,000,000.

Nevertheless, OPA's best current information is that thirteen per cent of retail food is still being sold at above ceiling prices.

## 55-CENT HOUR MINIMUM SET

## WLB Rules Wage Rate Must Not Cause Price Rise

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The War Labor Board today opened the way for the establishment of a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour in all American industries, provided it won't push prices up.

Thousands of workers would be affected by the new ruling, which increases from 50 to 55 cents the dividing line between what the board now considers substandard pay and that providing a decent standard in wartime.

The increase does not go into effect automatically. But the board

authorized its regional boards to approve hourly wage rates up to 55 cents where employers voluntarily seek the increase or the union and employer join in the request.

In dispute cases, however, the board authorized its ten regional units to "take into consideration appropriate prevailing rates in making their determinations."

Today's action makes possible a wide extension of the 55-cent minimum voted for the textile industry last week.

In other words, if the wage increase may furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings, or may increase production costs to the Government under Government contracts, it is subject to approval by Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson.

## NEW UNIT SET UP BY N

## Air Transport Service Will Be a Separate Command

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Naval Air Transport Service will become a separate command operating directly under Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, the Navy announced today. The service has previously been operated as a division under Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations for air. The new set-up is due to the fact that its activities have expanded greatly.

Rear Admiral J. W. Reeves Jr. will head the new command with headquarters in the San Francisco area. Capt. John P. Whitney will be deputy commander.

The new organization will operate in three major wings. The Atlantic Wing, commanded by Capt. James E. Dyer of Rumford, Me., will have headquarters in the Chesapeake Bay area. The headquarters of the Pacific Wing, commanded by Capt. Daniel W. Tomlinson of North Kansas City, Mo., will be somewhere in the Pacific theatre.

The Ferry Wing, commanded by Capt. Donald E. Wilcox of Amsterdam, N. Y., will handle all ferry operations of new naval aircraft within the United States. Its headquarters will be in the New York area.

## 5 Tire Plants to Open in Italy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Five Italian tire and rubber factories, reconstructed by the Allied Commission, will begin operations about March 1, the War Department said today. The plants, under supervision of Captain Richard B. Bullock, of Rockport, Ind., will produce civilian

tires, automobile parts and medical supplies. Materials will come from civilian and Army salvage. Each plant will employ more than 600 workers.

## Seabee Captures Jap With Pile of Rocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The quickest available weapon a Navy Seabee had for capturing Japanese, the Navy reported today, was a pile of rocks—and it worked.

Seabee Raymond L. Armstrong, machinist's mate 3-c of Skellytown, Texas, was operating a crane unloading bombs on a western Pacific island when a Japanese ran out from under a tarpaulin covering equipment.

The Texan grabbed a handful of rocks and started in pursuit. After he shied a fast one past the fleeing man's ear, the Japanese pulled up short and surrendered.

## Admiral Blandy Gets Gold Star

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Award of the Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, native of New York City, was announced today by the Navy. The latest award was for services as commander of an amphibious task group during the Palau Islands action last summer. Admiral Blandy previously received the DSM for his services as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from February, 1941, to December, 1943. He commanded a task group at Iwo Jima.

## Urges Sterilization Of Japanese Aliens

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—Representative Johnson (D-Okla.) has proposed that Congress authorize the sterilization of Japanese aliens held in United States segregation camps. His suggestion—in emphatic words—became public today in testimony released by the House Appropriations Committee considering the resettlement of enemy aliens.

"I will say for the record—and I want to be sure that it stays on the record—that we should make an appropriation to sterilize the whole outfit," Mr. Johnson told his fellow committee members. He criticized what he termed the "pampering" of Japanese war prisoners and said that "our citizens generally are getting fed up" over the treatment of prisoners and "so-called loyal aliens."

## Hitler's End Will Release Many Yanks

## Gen. Hines Expects to Care For Up to 250,000 Monthly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—American families can expect a lot of their servicemen to start pouring home—200,000 to 250,000 a month—once Hitler is out of the way.

About half of them are likely to be disabled, to small or large extent.

This was the big news today in a \$2,453,177,125 supply bill turned over to the House by its appropriations committee. The money is to round out various agencies' expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30.

### Hines As Authority

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Administration, is authority for the army-returnees estimates. He quoted the war department.

Hines also told the committee the present rate of discharges is around 90,000 monthly. (That's 10,000 a month.)

The Veterans Administration is down for \$246,775,000 in the bill. Most of this item is for increasing pension costs. There is also \$5,567,400 for the War Manpower Commission, the bulk of it to finance work of finding jobs for veterans.

Last September the war department set up a point system to decide which men will get home first when there is no one left to fight but Japan.

This allows credit for length of Army service, overseas duty, combat awards and parenthood. The value of the various point credits is to be announced only after the war in Europe is over.

### Money for Navy

More than two-thirds of the money in the catch-all bill is for the still building Navy. It is allotted \$1,914,120,488, which, with contractual authority for \$114,300,000, raises Navy funds for the current fiscal year to approximately \$30,000,000,000.

Testimony on the measure was released today. Among the items covered:

prediction by Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) that the end of the war will "drop on the American farmer the greatest surplus of food and fibers ever known."

A proposal (not acted upon) by Rep. Johnson (D-Okla.) that Japanese aliens in U. S. segregation camps should be sterilized and thus made unable to breed.

An estimate by Price Administrator Bowles that 13 per cent of food sold at retail is sold above ceiling prices. Bowles said ceiling price evasions on groceries alone have cost American housewives almost a billion dollars.

A State Department request, which was endorsed by the committee, for a \$25,000 fund to maintain U. S. representation on the commission which is compiling data on Axis war criminals.

## Constitution Changes Banned for Duration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AP)—Congress isn't likely to propose any constitutional amendments for a long time.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided informally that none would be submitted to the states "until the boys come home," Chairman McCarran (D-Nev.) said.

Suggested amendments left hanging included one to give the House a part in voting on treaties, and one to limit the number of terms of a president. Another would have abolished the electoral college in favor of a direct vote.

## FUNDS FOR PELL'S POST SUPPORT

Washington, Feb. 27 (A. P.).—A State Department request for \$25,000 to provide full American participation in the United Nations War Crimes Commission was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The money would allow the United Nations to return a civilian to the commission. Late last year the committee rejected a \$30,000 request for salary and expenses for Herbert C. Pell, American member of the commission, and his staff over a six-month period.

Acting Secretary of State Grew announced January 29 that Mr. Pell would not return to London where the commission meets but

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that the United States would be represented by an Army colonel. Mr. Grew blamed the department's failure to get the appropriation.

Later Mr. Pell said some one was dissatisfied with his work. He added that there were indications of a policy split between him and the department on legal issues raised by his insistence that the Nazis be tried for atrocities against their own Jewish citizens as well as for crimes against citizens of other countries.

Green Hackworth, legal adviser to the State Department, testified before the appropriations committee that the \$25,000 is needed "to enable us to be represented on the War Crimes Commission in the same way that we were during the last year."

Chairman Cannon (D.-Mo.) of the committee told Mr. Hackworth he is in complete accord that the United States "should be fully and amply represented."

## Over-2-Billion Fund Bill Approved

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—A \$2,453,177,125 deficiency supply bill, more than two-thirds of it for the Navy, was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

It makes up deficiencies in funds previously supplied miscellaneous agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30. In addition, it finances a stepped-up veterans' placement program contemplating an army discharge rate of from 200,000 to 250,000 men a month after Germany's defeat.

In a report transmitting the measure to the House floor, the committee went out of its way to compliment the once roundly criticized Office of Price Administration for "performing a most difficult and herculean task in a very praiseworthy manner." The committee offered its comment in approving an additional \$6,235,000 for the agency, to bring its appropriation for the year to more than \$185,000,000.

### Philippine Office

Stricken from the bill on the grounds it had not been requested by the War Department was a \$40,000 request for reestablishment of the office of High Commissioner of the Philippines. The office has been vacant since shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The committee also turned down a request of \$256,764,881 to restore the impairment of capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The committee said it is awaiting the outcome of its own investigation of CCC.

The \$1,914,120,488 allotted to the Navy in the measure, in addition to contractual authority for \$114,300,000, boosted that agency's funds for the current fiscal year to approximately \$30,000,000,000.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a national drive against tuberculosis by the Public Health Service was approved.

### Funds To WMC

Other items approved included: War Manpower Commission, \$5,567,400, largely for additional work connected with finding jobs for veterans. (Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administration head, testified that army discharges would range from 200,000 to 250,000 monthly after V-E day.)

Federal Works Agency, \$20,000,000 for construction of new community facilities.

Public Roads Administration, \$23,000,000 access roads and strategic highways.

### More War Housing

National Housing Agency, \$84,373,000 for additional war housing. Veterans Administration, \$246,775,000, largely for increased pensions to veterans.

State Department, \$25,000 to finance American participation in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

Federal Crop Insurance, \$30,000,000 to insure spring wheat, cotton and flax and corn and tobacco crops on a trial basis.

## Carrier Score Up At 9 to 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Naval aviation, with a better than five-to-one record against the Japanese since the start of the war, stepped-up its margin to nine-to-one in operations since December 1.

In a recapitulation of operations of carrier forces for the past three months, a naval spokesman reported today that 1,610 Japanese planes had been destroyed against 178 American planes lost in combat. In addition, the carrier-borne craft damaged 1,078 planes, sank 187 enemy vessels of all types, and damaged 402 others.

Japanese pilots are becoming "more and more unaggressive," the official said.

## Record Food Glut Foreseen In U.S. After War

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—A prediction that the war's end will drop upon American farmers the greatest glut of surplus food in history came today from the House Appropriations Committee.

The principal reason: The demand for free food in liberated Europe has been far short of expectations. Liberated areas beat American guesses on how long it would take them to restore farm production.

In committee testimony made public today, Ralph W. Olmstead, vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said:

"The areas of Europe liberated so far—France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Rumania and such places—did not require any such quantities of food as had been previously estimated. . . . In fact, the effective requirements were much below the initial estimates."

### Cannon Sums It Up

Committee Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) observed that with "the American troops returning home and the Army's demand for supplies slackening to a corresponding degree, and the lack of a European market which has been counted upon to support American production for a couple of years, the decline of the demand on account of the release of domestic labor in war plants and the vast surplus on hand in army warehouses and pipelines and in the Commodity Credit Corporation is going to drop on the American farmer the greatest surplus of food and fibers ever known in the history of the world. Would you concur in that statement?"

"Entirely," replied Olmstead.

### Early Freedom Is Doubtful

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Osmena's expressed hope for independence next August was characterized by officials here tonight as unlikely of accomplishment. Students of the independence question expressed the belief that freedom would be still a thing of the future on July 4, 1946, the date set under the Philippines Independence Act of 1934 for the final severing of United States-Philippines ties.

The difficulty, these sources explained, is that there is far too much to be done to make possible a swift independence for the commonwealth whose industry, peoples, Government and properties have been laid low by the Japanese.

## RESTRICTIONS LAID TO OWI

### Taber's Charge Brings Quick Reply From Agency, However

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Representative Taber (R., N.Y.) declared today the Office of War Information is "apparently attempting to destroy the freedom of the press" by preventing newspapers "from getting information about the Government."

### Called "Good Runner"

Taber's assertion, made on the House floor, was quickly countered by a statement from the OWI denying that the agency is engaged in censorship.

A January 6 letter by Elmer Davis, OWI director, Taber's statement said, "indicates" that OWI has been set up as "a clearing house for all information that is to be given out by any department or agency of the Government."

### 'Must Clear The OWI'

"This means that if a newspaper reporter goes to any bureau or department and asks for any information or any interview, it must clear the OWI," he said.

"Perhaps the OWI is not the most incompetent setup in the Government but it is a good runner-up and among the most incompetent," he added. "They might do a good job of smothering but refuse to give out any information. That departments or agencies must submit things of this kind to an agency of this type before they give any information to the press means that no information will be given out except if it is doctored up to suit the Administration."

OWI's reply, denying any censorship activity, was made by Neil Dalton, director of the OWI domestic branch.

## Mine Operators Eye Contract To Run For Duration Of War

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Bituminous operators set their sights today on a "duration contract" to minimize labor problems as the hour for wage negotiations with the miners drew nearer.

Both the operators and officers of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers held meetings today in advance of the start of negotiations Thursday. The situation already was beclouded by Lewis's technical notice of a possible strike and reports of prospective further decreases in the nation's dwindling coal pile.

The operators' chief objective is the duration contract which would take them through both the European and Japanese wars without disruption or interruption of work. The present contract, which expires March 31, was for two years.

### Operators' Associations

About twenty of the 478 operators who deal with the UMWA were here today. Many of the operators will be represented in the wage parley by their associations.

No early announcement came out of today's meeting of the UMWA scale committee, made up of Lewis, Vice President John O'Leary and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy.

Lewis filed the strike notice yesterday in accord, he said, with the Smith-Connally Act which requires 30 days of notice in advance of a strike vote. He asserted the miners are "earnestly desirous of avoiding" a strike.

Gloomy reports of the country's coal-production prospects and supply came from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and the Bituminous Coal Institute.

In his capacity as Solid Fuels Administrator, Ickes told the War Production Board that a 50,000,000-ton deficit is inescapable this year if the European war continues through the year. While requirements continue at peak levels, he said, production has hit the downgrade, mainly because of the manpower shortage. An additional 30,000 men will be taken this year from the bituminous industry, whose work force is down to a low of 395,000 men, the Secretary said.

Saying even this discouraging estimate was based on the assumption that there will be no interruption in work, Ickes suggested bolstering of coastwise shipping and railroads to aid the movement.

The Bituminous Coal Institute reported in New York that coal supplies in January amounted to around 57,000,000 tons, slightly more than a year ago.

### 1,610 Jap Planes Bagged

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—Carrier-based planes of the 3d and 5th fleets have destroyed 1,610 Japanese planes and sunk 187 enemy vessels of all types in operations since December 1.

A navy compilation announced today included the two recent strikes against Tokyo.

In addition, a naval spokesman said, 1,078 enemy planes and 402 enemy ships were damaged at a cost of 178 American planes lost. There were no naval vessel combat losses in the operations covered.

Planes of Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet carrier forces destroyed or damaged 1,796 enemy planes during December and January, including 314 shot down, 629 destroyed on the ground and 853 probably destroyed or damaged.

### 168 Ships Sunk

During the same two months, Halsey's carrier forces sank 168 ships, including all types, and damaged another 354, while losing 120 planes in combat.

In the first Tokyo strike February 16 and 17, 509 enemy planes were destroyed and 150 damaged, while sinking 14 ships and damaging an additional 22 at a cost of 49 American planes.

One hundred and fifty-eight planes were destroyed and 75 damaged in the February 25 strike against Tokyo, which cost only 9 fighter planes.

Asserting that Japanese pilots are becoming "more and more unaggressive," the naval spokesman said the figures re-emphasized how the Navy is "tightening the throttling process" on the Japanese lifeline to its southern empire.

### Silent On Possibility

Newsmen, recalling that the first Tokyo strike was subsequently disclosed to have been a "cover" operation for the landings on Iwo Jima, asked if the newest Tokyo raid pointed to the possibility of other similar operations.

"I can only say," the navy spokesman replied, "that time will tell the purpose of the second Tokyo strike, just as it did of the first."

## \$2,453,177,125 Deficiency Bill Voted in House

### Makes Up Agencies' Funds and Finances Program to Find Veterans Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—A \$2,453,177,125 deficiency supply bill, more than two-thirds of it for the Navy, was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

It makes up deficiencies in funds previously supplied to miscellaneous agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30. In addition it finances a stepped-up veterans' placement program contemplating an Army discharge rate of from 200,000 to 250,000 men a month after Germany's defeat.

In a report transmitting the measure to the House floor, the committee went out of its way to compliment the once roundly-criticized Office of Price Administration for "performing a most difficult and herculean task in a very praiseworthy manner." The committee offered its comment in approving an additional \$6,235,000 for the agency, to bring its appropriation for the year to more than \$185,000,000.

Stricken from the bill on the grounds it had not been requested by the War Department was a \$400,000 request for reestablishment of the office of High Commissioner of the Philippines. The office has been vacant since soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The committee also turned down a request of \$256,764,881 to restore the impairment of capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The committee said it is waiting the outcome of its own investigation of the C. C. C.

The \$1,914,120,488 allotted to the Navy in the measure, in addition to contractual authority for \$114,300,000, boosted that agency's funds for the current fiscal year to approximately \$30,000,000,000.

Other items approved included: War Man-Power Commission, \$5,567,400, largely for additional work connected with finding jobs for veterans. (Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, veterans administration head, testified that Army



discharges would range from 200,000 to 250,000 monthly after V-E Day.)

Federal Works Agency, \$20,000,000 for construction of new community facilities.

Public Roads Administration, \$23,000,000 access roads and strategic highways.

National Housing Agency, \$84,373,000 for additional war housing.

Veterans Administration, \$246,775,000, largely for increased pensions to veterans.

State Department, \$25,000 to finance American participation in the United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes.

Federal Crop Insurance, \$30,000,000 to insure spring wheat, cotton and flax and corn and tobacco crops on a trial basis.

### House to Begin Hearings On Bretton Woods Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) announced today the House banking committee will start public hearings March 7 on legislation growing out of the Bretton Woods monetary conference last July.

Congressional approval of the international agreements made at the conference must be obtained before they become effective. President Roosevelt asked for their approval in a recent message to Congress.

### Surplus Planes Allocated

1 Transports Go to Domestic Lines, 2 to Foreign Ones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Surplus Property Board today allocated four transport planes to domestic air lines and two to foreign air lines. The planes have been declared surplus by the Army. This brought to 137 the transports allocated, domestic applicants receiving eighty-four.

Western Air Lines and Pan American Airways each received one Douglas DC-3 plane, and National Airlines two Lockheed Lodestars. Taca Airways, S. D. and Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia each drew one DC-3 plane. These air lines

operate in Latin America. In addition, two smaller Lockheed planes were allocated to Expreso Aereo Inter-Americano, S. A. of Cuba.

## House Votes To Strengthen Limitation Of Farm Drafting

Washington, Feb. 27 (AP)—The House reasserted in emphatic terms today a congressional prohibition against the drafting of "necessary" young farmers into military service.

It passed by voice vote a resolution declaring that if a man is "necessary" to and regularly engaged in agriculture and is "irreplaceable," he shall not be inducted—regardless of the manpower needs of the armed forces.

The legislation now goes to the Senate for action. It particularly affects approximately 360,000 farmers in the 18-25-inclusive age group.

### 4-F Provision Taken Out

The House struck from the measure, written by Representative Flannagan (D., Va.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, a stipulation that no farmer classified as 4-F should give up his farm occupation for work elsewhere, under maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine.

Effect of the resolution was to redeclare and strengthen the existing Tydings amendment to the selective service law, which supporters of the Flannagan resolution asserted had been utterly disregarded by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service chief.

Opposing the legislation, Representative Russell (D., Texas) declared: "There were a lot of drug-store cowboys who discovered they were farmers when the Tydings amendment was passed."

Called "Class Legislation" Opponents called the resolution "class legislation." Backers said it is needed to assure adequate food production.

An amendment by Representative Robertson (D., Va.) to put miners on the same basis as farmers in draft deferments was ruled out on a point of order.

Flannagan told the House that selective service, disregarding the

mandate of the Tydings amendment, had set up a system of "relativity," whereby farm youths, although necessary to food production, would be drafted if they were deemed to be more essential in the Army than on the farm.

He said the draft boards were resigning "because they are being forced to override the laws of the land."

### Explicit Prohibition

Strengthening the barrier against the draft of farmers, the new resolution says that in deferring farmers under the Tydings amendment:

"The local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained without reference to the relative essentiality of the registrant to an agricultural occupation or endeavor as compared with any other occupation, service, or endeavor."

Representative Granger (D., Utah), opposing the Flannagan resolution, said there was danger of "placing the farm boys in this country in a very unfavorable light."

## Amendment Protects Newspaper Workers

Sen. Taft Would Forbid Reduction of Employees Below Last Year's Levels—Burton, McKellar Tangle on Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio) introduced an amendment to the Manpower Control Bill today to prevent any sharp slash in the number of workers employed by newspapers.

### To Modify Authority

Taft proposed to modify the authority of the War Manpower Commission chairman to set employment ceilings by forbidding him to establish any which would reduce the number of employees of any regular daily, weekly or monthly publication or newsgathering organization below the level prevailing in such establishments in any month of last year.

The employment ceiling clause, together with a parallel provision giving the WMC chairman power to forbid employers to hire new workers, is the key section of the bill worked out by the Senate Military Affairs Committee as a substitute for the work-or-jail measure approved by the House Feb. 1.

To back up the grant of power, the Senate bill provides stiff jail and fine penalties for employers who disregard the ceiling and hir-

ing restrictions, and for deferred farm workers who leave the farm without their draft board's permission.

### Resumes Discussion

Senator Burton (R-Ohio) had hardly resumed discussion of the manpower bill after a three-hour delay occasioned by an insurance measure when Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) took issue with his prediction that the nation will face a war crisis in the next three, four or five months.

"I disagree with the Senator's statement that we are approaching a crisis in the war," the Tennesseean said. "In my mind we have passed the crisis. The rest of it is just mopping up."

McKellar explained that was merely his own conclusion based on the trend of the fighting, and he conceded he might be in error.

However, he added, citing America's war production record:

### Discard System

"I can't see why we should discard our own system which has operated so marvelously, and take over another system which hasn't

### Stassen Will See Gov. Dewey Tonight

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—From a conference between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Commander Harold E. Stassen tonight may come a statement with respect to the role these Republican leaders believe the United States should play in organizing and maintaining world peace.

Stassen, one of the three Republicans chosen by President Roosevelt as United States delegates to the United Nations World Security Conference opening April 25 at San Francisco, arrives at 5.16 P.M. for an overnight visit with Dewey, 1944 GOP presidential nominee and titular leader of his party.

The naval officer and former Republican Governor of Minnesota is en route to the Pacific Coast after a series of conferences in Washington.

## FARLEY LEADS FOR LANDIS JOB

Owners Reported Shifting To Him As Commissioner Choice

New York, Feb. 27 (AP)—James Farley moved out front in the baseball commissioner race today as a bloc of club owners was reported shifting support from President Ford Frick of the National League to the former Postmaster General.

Although Farley never has said he is a candidate for the job it was believed he would be receptive.

Owners were sticking to a "no-comment" reply and a four-man committee, named to flush out candidates, had postponed its first formal meeting. However, this group was supposed to make a preliminary report in 30 days which would make Monday, March 5, the deadline.

### Several Objec. To Frick

If the owners, originally "sold" on an inside man for the job have shifted to Farley as reported, they probably will insist on setting up a promotional department within the office to be headed by a baseball man.

Frick was reliably reported to have commanded nine votes at the February 3 meetings, but opposition was strong enough to block him. Despite his visits to Washington with President Will Harridge of the American League, resulting

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in solution of the travel problem, several clubs still object to a candidate within the game.

### Training Starts Soon

While the executives invited speculation by continuing to cloak their movements in secrecy, debate on the manpower legislation in Washington served to complicate further the diamond situation.

Until there is final action on the service legislation the actual fate of the game remains in doubt. With spring training scheduled to start within ten days and player contracts slow in returning, the owners can do little but mark time.

### Minors May Get Support

The majors have taken no official notice of the minor-league committee's Chicago actions asking for a vote in naming the new commissioner, but it was indicated there may be some support for their plan.

"They may have something there," said Larry MacPhail, taking over as president and general manager of the New York Yankees for the first full day. "I don't know why a commissioner should be named only by the two major leagues. After all, he represents all baseball. Why couldn't the minors and majors sit down and talk this thing over?"

Frick had no comment to make on the minors' plans.

## Strikes Face Short Handed Factories in New Bedford

Union Seeks Walkout Orders at Fisk and Firestone

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—This industrial city's acute war man-power controversy—testing the government's ability to draft textile workers into war plants—took a new turn today with a threat of strikes in the two factories seeking relief from a labor shortage.

While a special panel of the War Man-Power Commission was hearing worker after worker voice reasons, centering largely on loss in wages, for not wanting to change jobs so that Fisk and Firestone tire cord mills might be fully staffed, a spokesman for Local 59 of the American Federation of Labor's International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers, asked the National War Labor Board and Department of Labor to sanction strike calls for both plants.

S. P. Jason, secretary-treasurer of the union, said he was acting

under provisions of the Smith-Connally act.

For various reason, about seventy-five workers failed to comply with a W. M. C. order shifting 117 of them from nine fine goods mills or from other concerns, and the order has been opposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Textile Workers of America.

Meanwhile, as Mayor Arthur M. Harriman scheduled a conference with the tire mill officials to ask them to petition the W. L. B. to pay a third-shift premium and insurance, Governor Maurice J. Tobin announced in Boston that a 7-cents-an-hour differential had been authorized by the New England W. L. B. for third-shift workers at the Fisk mills, but no Firestone case was before the board.

## Refugee To Be Returned To Objectors' Camp

Philadelphia, Feb. 27 (AP)—Corbett Bishop, 38-year-old fugitive from a conscientious objectors' camp in Germfask, Mich., will be returned "as soon as reservations can be made for Grand Rapids," United States Attorney Edward A. Kallick said today.

Bishop has refused to eat or walk since he was taken into custody a week ago and is being fed through tubes at Moyamensing Prison. He maintained a "passive resistance" attitude through two arraignments. Twice he was wheeled to and carried from the Federal building.

Asked by United States District Judge George A. Welsh whether he opposed removal to the camp, he opened his eyes temporarily to reply: "What you do with me is your own responsibility."

### 1,500 Return at Shipyard

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Feb. 27 (AP)—Approximately 1,500 men reported for work today during the strike at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation but could not resume their activities because the plant power was off. A similar number sought to return yesterday in the strike, which started Saturday when nearly 10,000 workers left their jobs in a controversy over a union shop and other grievances. The plant electricians, whose organization is affiliated with the striking Pascagoula American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Council, said they had "refused to cross the picket line." Meantime, Selective Service officials in Mississippi coast counties were reclassifying Ingalls workers, who had left their jobs, in 1-A for military service.



## PRAISES MACARTHUR

Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 27 (A.P.).—Admiral William Halsey, Jr., four-star commander of the Third Fleet, is vacationing at the 4,000-acre estate of Col. John Hay Whitney near here.

The 62-year-old admiral told the Atlanta Constitution in a copyrighted interview that "the Philippine campaign is going better than we ever dared to hope. Gen. MacArthur is one of the most brilliant leaders ever produced by any country."

Major Louis D. Beard, a West Pointer and world war I veteran, is Admiral Halsey's vacation host at the Whitney estate. Major Beard said that Col. Whitney, an old friend of the admiral and himself, is now in action in Italy and the invitation to the Halsey party came from Col. Whitney's sister, Mrs. Charles Payson of New York.

## Freed Philippine Nurses Get \$6,500 in Back Pay

That Is Average Figure for Each; Highest Is \$12,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (A.P.).—Accumulated pay checks for the sixty-eight Army nurses held prisoner three years in the Philippines averaged \$6,500 apiece, before allotments to families were subtracted, records showed today. The highest ranking officer's check was for \$12,000. But many of the nurses, besides contributing to families at home, also ordered subscriptions for War Bonds, which have piled up also.

A first group of eleven of the nurses, after a health check at Letterman Hospital here, left by Army plane today for Washington and their homes in Eastern and Mid-Western states. Among them was First Lieutenant Phyllis Arnold, of Minneapolis and Corning, N. Y.

## Rickenbacher Declares Plenty Aviation Jobs Wait Wounded Vets

ATLANTA, Feb. 27, (A.P.).—One thousand jobs for veterans with amputations are available immediately in the Eastern Air Lines, Inc., Captain Eddie Rickenbacher, president and general manager, told patients of Lawson General hospital here.

The loss of a hand, arm or leg,

even two legs or arms, will be no bar to a job for wounded men interested in aviation, Rickenbacher explained to the hospitalized men yesterday as he forecast a tremendous expansion of the air industry. "There will be thousands of more aviation jobs when the war is over," said Rickenbacher.

"We are keenly interested in helping wounded men get back in the groove of civilian life in the most human, natural way. As an employer I want those men who desire jobs at a reasonable salary in a business they like x x x a business that has the greatest potentialities of any industry. x x x "There are countless jobs in the company—even my job is open—for you men. Jobs as reservation clerks, ticket sellers, weather experts, mechanics, instrument men, accountants and bookkeepers and even flight engineers," he said.

In response to a question asked by a legless man, Captain Rickenbacher said regulations of the CAA prohibited any pilot who has an amputation from flying a commercial plane.

## Halsey's Baseball Cap 'Looks Awful' to Wife

But Admiral Finds It Just the Thing for Pacific's Sun

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 27 (A.P.).—That old baseball cap with oversized visor that Admiral William Halsey wears in the Far Pacific suits the skipper, but his wife says: "It just looks awful."

Lee Fuhrman, city editor, of "The Atlanta Constitution," told about it today in a copyrighted interview with Admiral Halsey, vacationing at Colonel John Hay Whitney's estate near here.

"I'm out in the sun a lot and I needed something with a big visor on it," the admiral said, "so I had that old baseball cap fixed up just the way to suit me. I like it."

Mrs. Halsey watched the admiral grin, punched him in the ribs and commented: "It's terrible, Bill, you know it. It just looks awful."

## Hundreds More Idle as Result Of Dodge Strike

Truck Factory Is Virtually Closed, Over 100,000 May Soon Be Affected

DETROIT, Feb. 27 (A.P.).—The strike of 13,500 Chrysler workers that for four days has paralyzed war production at the Dodge main plant here, brought idleness to additional hundreds today as the strikers continued to ignore back-to-work directives by the National War Labor Board and their own international union and voted against resuming work at a mass meeting tonight.

Besides closing down the big Dodge main plant, which has been producing parts for Superfortress engines, anti-aircraft cannon, rockets and other materiel, the strike also had virtually closed the Dodge truck factory. At the latter plant, 3,000 workers were sent home because supplies made at the main plant were running low. Chrysler spokesmen said 67,000 others in Detroit and 24,000 in Chicago might soon be affected.

The strikers, members of Local 3 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, were summoned to the mass meeting to hear recommendations of their executive board, which previously had supported the strike but which voted this afternoon to recommend ending the stoppage if eight workers discharged for loafing on the job were reinstated and a dispute over production rates were brought before an impartial umpire within a week.

## Md. Seaman's Word Backed

Portland, Ore., Feb. 27 (A.P.).—The charge of a Maryland seaman that British escort vessels abandoned a Murmansk convoy in July, 1942, just before 34 of the ships were sunk, today had the support of Capt. Julius Richter, of Hillsboro, Oregon.

Richter, who commanded one of the 34 vessels and survived eight days in a lifeboat, said "at the time we were pretty sore about it, and we who survived still don't feel right about it."

### Famous Order

He said the convoy was north of Norway on July 4, 1942, when information was received that the battleship Tirpitz and other German warships were believed headed for the convoy.

"Then came that famous order from the convoy commander, ordering all ships to disperse and proceed to their port of destination," Richter said.

"We wondered why they didn't take us with them if they figured

we could not get through."

### Fired By Planes

German plane attacks set his ship afire two days later and the vessel had to be abandoned, he said. The men rowed eight days to Nova Zembla, two of his men dying of exposure, Richter declared.

The British denied they abandoned the convoy but admitted it to disperse. The story was first told by Walter Sankiewicz, of Baltimore, and later by Richter's gunnery officer, Lieut. (j.g.) Charles M. Ulrich.

## Navy Lists Personnel Freed in Philippines

Names of United States Navy personnel liberated from prison camps in the Philippines were announced yesterday by the Navy Department through The Associated Press as follows:

New York State  
BAUMGARDNER, EARL GEARHART, Lt., Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Ethel May Baumgardner, 34 Cowles Avenue, Yonkers.  
BORN, HAROLD MERRITT, Aviation Machinist's Mate Second Class; father, Merritt Born, Waterford.  
HAUSMAN, EDWIN JOHN, Boatswain's Mate First Class, Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Henry Hausman, 10 West Thirtieth Road, Broad Channel, Far Rockaway, Queens.  
KENT, ROBERT WILLIAM, Pharmacist's Mate First Class; father, Edward Kent, 136 Parkridge Avenue, Buffalo.  
MCARTHUR, JAMES BENJAMIN, Chief Yeoman; wife, Mrs. Georgiana McCarthy, 108 West 103rd Street, New York.  
SOROCCO, JOHN J., Chief Signaller; mother, Mrs. Margaret Sorocco, 3214 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn.  
WALTZ, JOHN, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Naval Reserve; sister, Miss Helen Waltz, Ringoes.  
TIRK, RICHARD ENOCH, Ensign, Naval Reserve; parents, Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Tirk, 285 Riverside Drive, New York.

New Jersey  
KELSEY, PAUL VAN, Baker Second Class; father, Elias I. Kelsey, Olney Road, Mahwah.  
LAZAR, ANTHONY JOHN, Chief Electrician's Mate, Naval Reserve; cousin, Mrs. Charles Hall, 73 Broad Street, Red Bank.

SCHUSTER, ADOLPH, Chief Machinist's Mate, Naval Reserve; sister, Miss Louise Schuster, 204 East Washington Street, Trenton.

MIZE, KENNETH W., Sgt., Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. Kenneth W. Mize, 103 Marshall Avenue, Collingswood Heights.

Connecticut  
BOWEN, ROBERT OWEN, Fireman Second Class; mother, Mrs. Charles Augustus Bowen, 533 Ezra Street, Bridgeport.  
SZALKEVICZ, FELIX, Gunner Sgt., Marine Corps; sister, Mrs. J. Wisniewski, Sterling.  
THOMAS, EARL A., Cpl., Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Dorothy Finn, 19 Wall Street, New London.

Additional names of American soldiers liberated in the Philippines, announced yesterday by the War Department, include:

ZANGRILLO, ALFRED J., Pvt.; sister-in-law, Mrs. Margie Zangrillo, 1625 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

## LISBON SEES NO NEED TO JOIN WAR ON AXIS

The Government-controlled Lisbon radio broadcast yesterday a statement asserting that a declaration of war on the Axis would run counter to Portuguese national honor.

"Mere participation in a conference is not worth the sacrifice of national dignity," the statement said.

The broadcast, as beamed to the Portuguese empire and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, was in the form of quotations from what was described as "an important article" appearing in the authoritative Lisbon newspaper Diario da Manhã.

The article said Portuguese neutrality had been of great value to the United Nations earlier in the war and that "it still continues to be convenient." It cited the ceding of military facilities in the Azores to Britain, as announced on Oct. 12, 1943, under the terms of Portugal's ancient alliance with Britain.

Despite Portugal's unwillingness to declare war—as Turkey, Egypt and other neutral states have done in recent days—no question of the integrity of Portugal's colonial empire can be raised, the statement said, because "formal guarantee of its integrity already exists."

## 27,000 Workers Out; Coal Strike Notice On File

[By the Associated Press]

War plant and transportation walkouts left nearly 27,000 workers idle in various parts of the country today, and 30-day notice of a possible bituminous coal strike was on file in Washington.

More than 15,000 Chrysler Corporation workers were out in Detroit, cutting production of Superfortresses engine parts and other war essential items. The dispute, stemming from the dismissal of eight men from Chrysler's Dodge main plant, threatened to involve a dozen other Chrysler plants. The War Labor Board and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) ordered the employees back to work, and the strikers were summoned

by their union executive board to attend a mass meeting tonight.

Ingalls Strikers Put In 1-A  
At Pascagoula, Miss., 10,000 workers were idle at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Company yards, where Government ships are built. Draft boards were reclassifying strikers 1-A. The Metal Trades Council (AFL), of Pascagoula, called the walkout in protest against what was termed undue WLB delay in acting on grievances.

About 1,500 men reported for work at the Ingalls shipyard today but could not resume their activities because the plant power was off. The plant electricians, whose organization is affiliated with the Pascagoula Metal Trades Council (AFL) said they had "refused to cross the picket line."

Reading (Pa.) Street Railway Company employees remained away from their jobs for a third day, paralyzing transportation in the war-busy Reading-Lebanon area. The 300 employees walked out before the regional WLB ruled in a dispute between the company and Local 1345, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL).

John L. Lewis's notice, under the Smith-Connally Act, that his United Mine Workers might walk out in 30 days was a prelude to today's meeting of bituminous operators in Washington to formulate a policy toward Lewis's expected wage demands. Bituminous contracts expire March 31.

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)—INTERMENT UNDER HUMANE CONDITIONS

OF THE 40,000 GERMAN NATIONALS NOW LIVING IN BRITAIN WAS URGED IN

THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY LORD ALVALEY LORD VANSITTART DEMANDED

THAT THE GOVERNMENT DEVISE BETTER MEANS OF PROTECTING THE COUNTRY

FEB 28 1945

FEB 28 1945



FROM INFILTRATION OF ENEMY AGENTS AND PROPAGANDA.

AIRLWYN DECLARED THAT THE 40,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO "LIVE AMONG US, SET US BUSINESS IN THIS COUNTRY, ACTUALLY TO WORK IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND, GENERALLY SPEAKING, ENJOY EVERY FACILITY THE STATE HAS TO OFFER." X X X WE ARE A SIR

"WE ARE A STRANGE AND QUIXOTIC PEOPLE," HE ADDED, "AND I AM FRANKLY APPALLED AT THE POTENTIAL DANGERS OF THE SITUATION."

VANSITTART SUGGESTED A DRASTIC REVISION OF THE NATURALIZATION PROCEDURE AND SAID THAT IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH POSTWAR UNDESIRABLES IT WOULD BE ~~NEE~~ NECESSARY TO RESTRICT OR PARTLY CLOSE AS MANY FRONTIERS AS POSSIBLE, INCLUDING ~~BRITAIN~~ THAT OF BRITAIN. HE SAID A MAJORITY OF REFUGEES IN BRITAIN BEHAVED WELL DURING THE WAR AND HAD TAKEN NO PART IN POLITICS BUT THERE WAS A MINORITY WHO "FOUGHT EVERY YARD OF THE ROAD THAT LED TO YALTA," ADDING "IF THESE THINGS WERE DONE IN WARTIME, WE MAY EXPECT AGGRAVATION OF THEM IN PEACETIME. WE OUGHT TO BE PREPARED."

APR/2ND 1720/MP-210PEW

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)--THE BIG THREE AGREED TO GIVE POLAND DANZIG, THE GREATER PART OF EAST PRUSSIA WEST OF KOENIGSBERG, A "LONG AND WIDE SEA FRONT ON THE BALTIC," THE INDUSTRIAL PROVINCE OF UPPER SILESIA, AND SUCH OTHER TERRITORY EAST OF THE ODER RIVER AS THE PEACE CONFERENCE MIGHT TAKE FROM GERMANY, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID TODAY.

THIS ADDED A LONG FRONT ON THE BALTIC AND ~~THE~~ THE PROVINCE OF SILESIA TO THE TERRITORIES WHICH CHURCHILL IN HIS SPEECH OF DEC. 15 HAD DECLARED POLAND WOULD RECEIVE IN COMPENSATION FOR AREAS TO BE YIELDED TO RUSSIA.

IN THAT SPEECH, HE SAID THE POLES HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT

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TO MEET RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR A WESTERN FRONTIER ALONG THE CURZON LINE,  
BUT STIPULATED THAT GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR A WESTERN FRONTIER ALONG THE CURZON LINE WOULD  
BE MADE AT GERMANY'S EXPENSE.

ALB/ FOURTEEN 1401 LAP 250PEW

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)- FLIGHT OFFICER ANTON SCHOEPJE OF

W.P. 5, TURTLE CREEK, PA., WENT BACK TO HIS BIRTHPLACE TODAY, BUT

HE ~~WENT BACK~~ DIDN'T STAY, BEING UNCERTAIN OF WHAT KIND OF WELCOME

HE WOULD RECEIVE IF HE HUNG AROUND.

SCHOEPJE, A MUSTANG PILOT, WAS OUT STAFFING IN THE

VICINITY OF DRESDEN ON HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION WHEN HE FLIPPED OVER

HIS OLD HOME AT MALTHERPEN IN AUSTRIA. HE ALSO FLEW OVER HIS

PARENTS' FORMER HOME, JUST ACROSS THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

THE YOUNG PILOT LEFT AUSTRIA WHEN HE WAS ONLY THREE

MONTHS OLD AND HAS BECOME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN. HE WAS A CIVILIAN

PILOT BEFORE HE ENLISTED IN 1942.

APR/02119/UP-540PEW

A76 (200)

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)-A METHODICAL DESTRUCTION OF BERLIN FROM THE  
AIR WAS CONTINUED THROUGH THE NIGHT BY RAF MOSQUITOS WHICH BOMBED  
THE GERMAN CAPITAL BY THE LIGHT OF FIRES STARTED 12 HOURS EARLIER BY A  
RECORD FORCE OF 1,200 AMERICAN BOMBERS.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID U.S. BOMBERS HAD RETURNED TO THEO

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID U.S. BOMBERS HAD RETURNED TO THE REICH  
AGAIN TODAY.

HITTING BERLIN FOR THE SEVENTH NIGHT RUNNING

(MORE) DN713AEW

A210

LONDON, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE BIG THREE AGREED TO GIVE POLAND DANZIG,  
THE GREATER PART OF EAST PRUSSIA WEST OF KOENIGSBERG, A "LONG AND  
WIDE SEA FRONT ON THE BALTIC," THE INDUSTRIAL PROVINCE OF UPPER  
SILESIA, AND SUCH OTHER TERRITORY EAST OF THE ODER RIVER AS THE  
PEACE CONFERENCE MIGHT TAKE FROM GERMANY, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL  
SAID TODAY.

THIS ADDED SILESIA TO THE TERRITORIES WHICH CHURCHILL HAD DECLARED  
IN HIS SPEECH OF DEC. 15 THAT POLAND WOULD RECEIVE IN COMPENSATION  
FOR AREAS TO BE YIELDED TO RUSSIA.

IN THAT SPEECH, HE SAID THE POLES HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO  
MEET RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR A WESTERN FRONTIER ALONG THE CURZON LINE,  
BUT STIPULATED COMPENSATION WOULD BE MADE AT GERMANY'S EXPENSE.

WM317PEW

A211CO

AEW J11 AE



A90 (120)

PARIS, FEB. 27-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT RETURNED FROM LONDON TONIGHT AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHICH SERVED TO "REAFFIRM THE DETERMINATION OF FRANCE TO WORK TOGETHER IN WAR AS IN PEACE," THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS RETURN, BIDAULT CONFERRED WITH GEN. DE GAULLE WHO WAS GETTING A REPORT ON THE BIG THREE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE FROM HIS FOREIGN MINISTER IN LIEU OF A PERSONAL TALK WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE MINISTRY SAID BIDAULT WOULD ADDRESS THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TOMORROW AND INDICATED HE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT FRANCE PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO ON APRIL 25.

THE SECOND CAVALRY ENTERED WASSELBELIG, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MOSELLE AND SAAR, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIER.

THE 76TH INFANTRY, NEW ENGLAND RESERVES, ADVANCED TWO MILES EASTWARD AGAINST SCATTERED OPPOSITION AND CLEARED WOLSFELD, AND ALSDORF, FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.

THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, THREE-FOURTHS OF WHICH ARE BRITISH TROOPS, CAPTURED KEPPELN, HOLLEN AND TODTENHUIGEL AND BADLY MAULED THE FINE GERMAN SIXTH PARACHUTE DIVISION, FROM WHICH MOST OF THE 2,000 CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN.

THE TROOPS CRACKED INTO CALCAR AND UNMOORED RUNDSTEDT'S "CAEN HINGE" ON THE NORTHERN FRONT. THE CANADIANS TOOK AND FIRMLY CONSOLIDATED ALL HIGH GROUND DOMINATING THE HOCHWALD AND MOVED INTO THE FOREST'S OUTER DEFENSES, IN WHICH A SWITCH LINE OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS AWAITS THEM. A FEW ODD ELEMENTS STILL WERE BEING WIPED UP IN UEDEM, A TOWN OF 5,500 IN A FERTILE VALLEY 15 MILES WEST OF THE RUHR CITY OF WESEL.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TERMED THE PROGRESS "VERY GOOD." MUD WAS THE GREATEST HANDICAP. THE NEXT 24 HOURS WILL BE CRITICAL ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, BATTLE DISPATCHES SAID, BECAUSE THE ENEMY IS IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

THE HOCHWALD IS THE LAST BIG GERMAN STRONGPOINT IN THE NORTHERN RHINE-LAND, AND FORWARD ELEMENTS WERE WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE WOODS WITH TANKS AND FLAMETHROWERS.

A FEW GERMAN TANKS WERE DEFEATED IN KEPPELN IN AN ARMORED BATTLE IN THE STREETS. SOUTHWEST OF UEDEM, THE GERMANS WERE HOLDING GROUND IN GREAT STRENGTH.

WEST OF GOCH, SCOTTISH TROOPS WERE FIGHTING FURIOUSLY AND WAGING A BATTLE IN A SIMINARY NEAR THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER.

NAZI FIELD X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

MT914AEW

FEB 28 1945

A117

(120)

PARIS--FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT X X X RIVER. THE 307TH AND 396TH REGIMENTS OF THE NINTH ARMY'S 102ND DIVISION CAPTURED ERKELENZ, STORMING THE CITY FROM THE NORTH AFTER CUTTING COMMUNICATIONS ON ALL SIDES. COL. PHILLIP R. DWYER, WEST CHESTER, PA., COMMANDS THE 307TH. COL. BERNARD F. HURLESS, ATLANTA, GA., COMMANDS THE 396TH.

EXTENDING THE LEFT FLANK OF THE NINTH ARMY, THE 84TH DIVISION PUSHED INTO KLEIN GLADBACH, NORTH OF LINNICH AND TWO MILES EAST OF THE ROER RIVER.

THE TIMBERWOLVES OF MAJ. GEN. TERRY DE LA MESA ALLEN'S 104TH DIVISION

30.24-23429

WERE CLEANING UP BLAZTHEIM, 12 1/2 MILES FROM COLOGNE ON THE MAIN ROAD FROM DUEREN. IN THAT SECTOR, TANKS PASSED THROUGH THE INFANTRY ASSAULT LINE AND BEAT CLOSEST TO COLOGNE, A CITY RAVAGED BY YEARS OF BOMBINGS.

NAZI FIELD X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

MT950AEW

B58

(120)

PARIS, FEB. 27-(AP)-MAJ. WALTER H. MARLIN, WHO WAS ACQUITTED LAST WEEK OF A CHARGE OF NEGLECT OF DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PILFERING OF SUPPLIES FROM ARMY TRAINS, TESTIFIED TODAY IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. WILLIAM P. OLSON, ONE OF HIS COMPANY COMMANDERS IN THE 716TH RAILWAY BATTALION.

CAPT. OLSON IS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES, WRONGFULLY RECEIVING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND NEGLECT OF DUTY. MAJ. MARLIN TOLD THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL THAT OLSON WAS AN EXCELLENT RAILROADMAN, HAD WORKED HARD AT HIS JOB OF MOVING SUPPLY TRAINS AND HAD LITTLE TIME FOR MILITARY INSPECTIONS SUCH AS THE PROSECUTION CONTENDS MIGHT HAVE NIPPED THE STEALING IN THE BUD.

OTHER OFFICERS CALLED TO THE STAND BY THE DEFENSE TESTIFIED IN A SIMILAR VEIN.

QQ&MJ942AEW

FEB 28 1945

OLSEN HIMSELF TOOK THE STAND THIS AFTERNOON AND TOLD HOW HE WENT THROUGH A "BLITZ COURSE" FOR OFFICERS AT CAMP STONEMAN, CALIF., AND WAS SENT OVERSEAS AS A CAPTAIN.

HE DESCRIBED THE LONG HOURS HE WORKED AND THE MANY TRAINS HE HANDLED AFTER ARRIVING IN FRANCE AND SAID HE NEVER HAD TIME TO FULFILL ORDINARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF A COMPANY COMMANDER TOWARD ENLISTED MEN AND THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THE MILITARY POLICE WERE "LOOKING AFTER" SUCH TASKS AND PREVENTING PILFERING FROM ARMY SUPPLIES.

EJ519PEW

A34 (100)

PARIS, FEB. 27-(AP)-FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE "CAN BE CONSIDERED ASSURED," A SEMI-OFFICIAL FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID LAST NIGHT.

THE BIG THREE HAVE WITHOUT DOUBT ALREADY BEEN NOTIFIED OF FRANCE'S ACCEPTANCE, HE SAID.

BUT FRANCE'S DECISION TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE, SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE CORRESPONDENT OF THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, DOES NOT EMBRACE A DECISION TO ACT AS ONE OF THE SPONSORING POWERS.

"IT IS FELT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH INFORMATION ON THAT POINT YET IN PARIS, WHERE IT IS DESIRED TO KNOW FULLY WHAT IS INVOLVED IN ENGAGING WITH OTHER NATIONS IN A PERMANENT COUNCIL FOR WORLD SECURITY," THE WRITER SAID.

M510AEW



B26 G3

(200)

WITH THE U.S. 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, GERMANY, FEB 26-(DELAYED)-(A BATTALION IN THE 358TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, LED BY A CAPTAIN NEW ON THE JOB AND WITH MANY GREEN REPLACEMENTS, CAPTURED 10 VILLAGES IN 54 HOURS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE PRUEM RIVER.

LED BY CAPT. CHARLES B. BRYAN OF JOHNS ISLAND, S.C., THE BATTALION CRACKED THE MAIN COLUMN OF RESISTANCE INSIDE THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND OVERRAN VARIOUS ENEMY REAR UNITS, INCLUDING A REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

IN A 10-MILE BLITZ THE OUTFIT KNOCKED OUT EIGHT PILLBOXES AND CAPTURED 450 PRISONERS.

"WE COULD HARDLY HOLD THE BOYS BACK," SAID LT. BYRON CLARK OF 3926 HARRISON ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

"EVERYBODY HAD A FIELD DAY," SAID CAPT. BRYAN, "EVEN OUR ANTITANK PLATOON WHICH SELDOM IS USED IN A MOVING ASSAULT. THE ANTI-TANKERS UNDER LT. CLAYTON RISE OF HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BAGGED 30 PRISONERS, TWO HOWITZERS, ONE 105-MM. GUN AND A COUPLE OF AUTOMOBILES."

SGT. JAMES SDRUGIAS OF 247 AUDUBON AVE., NEW YORK, AND SGT. LEO MILLER OF FREMONT, OHIO, WITH FOUR VOLUNTEERS, CLEANED OUT ONE VILLAGE AND TOOK 15 PRISONERS.

"IN ADDITION," SAID MAJ. WILLIAM FALVEY OF KNOX, IND., "THEY LIBERATED A COOP OF FAT TRYING CHICKENS."

KK6044FW

FEB 28 1945

B47

JUELICH, GERMANY, FEB. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE U.S. 30TH DIVISION AGREE THAT THE COLOGNE PLAIN IS MUCH BETTER FIGHTING TERRAIN THAN THE WOODS AND FIELDS OF FRANCE.

"I WOULD MUCH RATHER FIGHT IN THIS OPEN FIELD THAN BACK IN THE HEDGEROW COUNTRY," SAID SGT. HOWARD HUFFMAN, OF SEYMOUR AVE., MUNDELEIN, ILL. "WE CAN USE OUR HEAVY MACHINEGUNS TO BETTER ADVANTAGE AND ALSO SEE THE ENEMY BETTER AND SECURE OUR OWN ARTILLERY FIRE WHEN WE NEED IT."

PVT. MILBURN D. HUDSPETH, EL CENTRO, CALIF., SAID "IT BEATS THE WOODS."

BUT SGT. ALEXANDER A. DAMSEN, 1724 YALE AVENUE, FRESNO, CALIF., EMPHASIZED THAT "THESE GERMANS SURE DIG IN AND IT'S HARD TO GET THEM OUT."

"THE PRISONERS WE ARE GETTING NOW ARE MOSTLY GERMANS, AND THEY FIGHT MUCH HARDER THAN THOSE WE CAPTURED IN FRANCE, BUT THEIR MORALE IS LOW," SAID PVT. RICHARD K. RUPERT, WEST LIBERTY, OHIO.

PVT. JOHN M. HAYES, 4538 WOODBURY ROAD, RIVERDALE, MD., AGREED. "THE MORALE OF THE ENEMY IS DAMN POOR," HE SAID. "WHEN WE CAME OUT OF ONE FOREST THE GERMANS HAD A BEAUTIFUL FIELD OF FIRE BUT THEY DID NOT FIRE A SHOT. THEY CAME OUT WITH THEIR HANDS UP."

008524FW

MOJ (330)

ERKELENZ, GERMANY--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S GERMAN REFUGEES (A196 DAY) X X X BREST PENINSULA.

THE NINTH ARMY'S WHEEL TO THE NORTH, WHICH HAS BEEN A TOP SECRET UNTIL TODAY, DISCLOSED THAT GEN. EISENHOWER'S WINTER DRIVE IS AIMED AT BIGGER STAKES THAN JUST REACHING THE RHINE. IT IS A PART OF A MIGHTY BLOW AT THE HEART OF THE NAZI WAR EFFORT -- THE RUHR.

FARTHER SOUTH IN THE 19TH CORPS' SECTOR, MANNED BY THE 29TH AND 30TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, LESS SPECTACULAR GAINS WERE REGISTERED. BUT STILL TOWN AFTER TOWN WAS GROUND UNDERFOOT BY THE DOUGHBOYS AND

THE ENEMY WAS DESCRIBED AS IN GREAT CONFUSION.

"OFFICERS, WHO NEVER USED TO TALK, NOW ARE RUNNING OFF AT THE MOUTH," DECLARED LT. COL. VERLE MILLER, A BATTALION COMMANDER IN THE 102ND DIVISION AND A GRADUATE OF RIPON, WIS., COLLEGE.

COL. BERNARD HURLESS, COMMANDER OF A REGIMENT IN THE 102ND DIVISION, DESCRIBED THE CHANGE IN MORALE BEST WHEN HE SAID, "THEY ARE JUST TIRED OF FIGHTING."

THE NINTH ARMY FRONT PRESENTED SCENES UNPARALLELED SINCE FRANCE. ALONG THE ROER LONG QUEUES OF TRAFFIC MOVED THROUGH THE BOMB AND SHELL BATTERED LAND WHERE THE SICKLY SWEET SMELL OF DECAYING BODIES POLLUTED THE AIR. CLOUDS OF SMOKE COVERED BRIDGES AS THE RESULT OF AIR ATTACKS, BUT AT ONE BRIDGE WAS A SMILING AMERICAN RED CROSS GIRL STANDING IN THE SMOKE AND DUMPING DOUGHNUTS INTO THE HELMETS OF CHEERFUL DOUGHBOYS AS THEY RODE BY.

ADVANCING FARTHER FROM THE ROER IT WAS EASY TO SEE HOW THE SPEED OF THE BATTLE HAD PICKED UP. THE BODIES BECAME FEWER AND SHELL HOLES LESS FREQUENT. THE HOUSES WERE LESS DAMAGED.

FOR THE FIRST FEW MILES FROM THE ROER RIVER ALMOST EVERY INCH OF GROUND WAS MARKED BY MINEFIELDS, EXCEPT FOR THE ROADS. THEN THE MINEFIELDS DWINDLED OUT UNTIL ERKELENZ WAS REACHED. HERE THE GERMANS HAD HOPED TO TURN THE TOWN INTO A COSTLY STRONG POINT, BUT THEIR HOPES WERE FRUITLESS. THEIR BODIES NOW ARE LYING IN SHALLOW TRENCHES OUTSIDE THE CITY, MOWED DOWN BY THE 102ND DIVISION AND AN ARMORED FORCE THE IDENTITY OF WHICH MAY NOT YET BE DISCLOSED.

IN THE CITY GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BEING ROUNDED UP EVERYWHERE. MIXED WITH THEM WERE THOUSANDS OF GERMAN REFUGEES. ALL WERE MILLING AROUND WHILE DOUGHBOY COLUMNS BRUSHED ON TO THE TANK BATTLE BEING FOUGHT BETWEEN HERE AND REINDAHLEN. THIS SKIRMISH WAS SOON OVER, WITH THE AMERICAN TANKS DRIVING INTO REINDAHLEN ITSELF.

CIVILIANS PRESENTED A SEVERE PROBLEM TO THE ADVANCING ARMY. THEY HAD TO BE LED OUT OF THE BATTLE AREA AND PUT IN INTERNMENT CAMPS BEHIND THE LINES.

THEY ALL HAD A MONOTONOUS STORY TO TELL. THEY ALL AGREED THE WAR WAS LOST -- THEY WERE TIRED OF IT AND WANTED OUT. THEY DON'T LIKE HITLER -- AND, TO HEAR THEM TELL IT, THEY NEVER DID.

TA822PEW

A66

FEB 28 1945

ERKELENZ, GERMANY--SECOND ADD GALLAGHER'S GERMAN REFUGEES (TOP AYE) X X X NEVER DID.

"DID YOU EVER SEE SO MANY PRISONERS?" ASKED LT. J. E. REARDEN, AN OFFICER OF THE ARMORED FORCE, WHOSE WIFE IS IN THE WAVES AND STATIONED AT GULFPORT, MISS. REARDEN, A LIAISON OFFICER, WAS LISTENING ON THE RADIO OF HIS JEEP TO REPORTS OF THE ARMORED BATTLE NORTH OF THE TOWN. WITH HIM WAS HIS DRIVER, SGT. JAMES BURNETT, 520 NORTH 26TH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

"WE ARE REALLY ROLLING THEM UP," DECLARED LT. COL. JAMES B. HANNIGAN, WHO WAS BORN AT SAN FRANCISCO, BUT WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT GRENBAH, N.J.

A HEAVY MACHINEGUN SQUAD OF THE 102ND DIVISION, TRUDGING THROUGH ERKELENZ, REPORTED IT HAD BEEN FIGHTING AHEAD OF AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AND HAD CAPTURED AT LEAST ONE TOWN BEFORE THE DOUGHBOYS ATTACKED IT.

INCLUDED IN THE SQUAD WERE SGT. ALBERT CAVELLA OF WEST PITTSBURGH, PA., PVT. BENJAMIN RAYFIELD OF KINGS MOUNTAIN, N.C., PVT. PHILLIP G. BOWNE OF DANVERS, MASS., PVT. JOSEPH LEVENGLICK, 507 COLUMBIA ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SGT. ARNOLD EYSELL OF INDEPENDENCE, MO., SGT. ROBERT DE SPLINTER OF GENESEO, ILL., SGT. ROBERT E. STOTZ, 1814 WEST JEFFERSON ST., LOUISVILLE, KY., PFC CLIFFORD WEISS, 13 NORTH FIFTH



ST., PHILADELPHIA, PVT. JAMES C. LANE OF DORRVIN, VA., AND MEDIC PVT. EMIL J. DEANGELIS OF MONNESSEN, PA.

PVT. RAYFIELD HAD AN INTERESTING STORY TO TELL WHEN QUESTIONED BY SGT. ANTHONY MAURER, 3242 KENMORE ST., CHICAGO, A MILITARY POLICEMAN IN CHARGE OF A CIVILIAN CONCENTRATION POINT.

IT CONCERNED HIS BEING CAUGHT IN AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHILE GUARDING PRISONERS OUTSIDE ERKELENZ.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER TO SHOOT THEM AND THEN JUMP IN A HOLE OR JUST JUMP, SO I DECIDED TO JUMP AND THINK ABOUT IT," HE SAID.

"TWO JUMPED IN RIGHT ON TOP OF ME AND I THOUGHT THEY WERE ATTACKING ME, BUT THEY BOTH PUT THEIR HANDS UP. THEY WERE SHAKING. I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO, SO I JUST SORT OF SAID, 'ROUGH WAR, AIN'T IT.'"

GUARDING A GROUP OF PRISONERS IN ANOTHER STREET WAS LT. ROSS HEMPHILL, 3926 WINDSOR ST., DALLAS, TEX., ALONG WITH CPL. MARTIN MCDERMOTT, 1533 MAYFLOWER AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

"THESE GUYS ARE HAPPY TO BE OUT OF IT. THEY JUMP TO DO ANYTHING WE ASK," HEMPHILL SAID.

JS827PEW

THE U.S. 84TH

A82

WITH THE U.S. 84TH DIV. IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD RAILSPLITTERS X X X THROUGH WALDNIEL.

MORE THAN 700 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN BY NOON AND CIVILIANS RANGING IN AGE FROM 5 TO 75 WERE WALKING DOWN THE ROADS CARRYING WHITE FLAGS OR WITH THEIR HANDS OVER THEIR HEADS.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME, GERMAN OFFICERS ARE SAYING THEY'RE GLAD THEY WERE CAPTURED," A HIGH-RANKING DIVISION OFFICER SAID. "THEY SAY THIS TIME THEY'RE GLAD BECAUSE THE WAR IS OVER."

"AND WHEN YOU MENTION HITLER, THEY SHAKE THEIR HEADS AND DO THIS." HE FLICKED HIS ARM DOWN FROM THE ELBOW IN A GESTURE OF FINALITY.

"THE PRISONERS ARE GIVING US MORE TROUBLE THAN ANYTHING ELSE," THE SAME OFFICER SAID. "WE ARE AFTER GROUND, '95 048'9,34', AND THERE JUST ARE

THE SAME OFFICER SAID. "WE ARE AFTER GROUND, NOT PRISONERS, AND THERE JUST AREN'T ENOUGH TRUCKS TO CARRY THEM ALL BACK."

THE DIVISION CAPTURED THE TOWN POLICE FORCE IN WEGBERG. THE BLUE-UNIFORMED GERMAN COPS INSISTED THEY WERE NOT SOLDIERS, BUT THEIR GUNS WERE TAKEN AND THEY WERE HEADED FOR A PRISONER OF WAR CAGE IN A TRUCK.

THE 84TH DIVISION TRUCKS OVERRAN A WHOLE BATTALION OF ENEMY FIELD ARTILLERY JUST OUTSIDE WEGBERG AND NOT ONLY CAPTURED ALL ITS GUNS BUT ALSO TOOK A GERMAN MAJOR AND HIS STAFF AND MEN. WHEN THE RAILSPLITTER COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER R. BILLING, 3100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, HEARD THIS, HE WALKED A MILE AND A HALF TO SEE THE LOT OF PRISONERS.

"I AM AN OFFICER AND WILL NOT WALK BACK WITH AN ORDINARY SOLDIER," THE GERMAN MAJOR TOLD THE RAILSPLITTERS' FIRE-EATING GENERAL. THE REPLY HE GOT HIS UNPRINTABLE.

THE TRUCK-BORNE COLUMN WAS FLANKED ON BOTH SIDES BY FAST-WALKING INFANTRYMEN WHO EXPECTED TO DRAW ABREAST OF THE TRUCKS TONIGHT AND TAKE THEIR TURNS RIDING TOMORROW.

COL. CHARLES E. HOY, 4152 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, COMMANDS THE 334TH REGIMENT IN THE CENTER OF THE COLUMN. HIS FIRST BATTALION, WHICH SMASHED ACROSS THE ROER TO SECURE THE DIVISION'S BRIDGEHEAD ON FEB. 23, IS RIDING IN 90 TRUCKS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS. IT IS COMMANDED BY CAPT. AL C. PETERS OF MONROE, ALA., AND COMPANY A, LED BY CAPT.

30.24 - 23431

EARL JACKSON OF CARBONDALE, ILL., IS RIDING ON THE TANKS.

A83

THE TASK FORCE HAS ENGINEERS WITH IT. BEFORE NOON THEY HAD REMADE FOUR BRIDGES WHICH THE RETREATING GERMANS HAD DESTROYED. ALSO WITH THE FORCE IS A BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY, MEDICS AND TANK DESTROYERS. THE MEN ARE TRAVELING LIGHT WITHOUT THEIR PACKS, BUT SUPPLY TRUCKS ROLLING WITH THEM ARE CARRYING ENOUGH RATIONS FOR THREE DAYS, AS WELL AS GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION BY THE CARLOAD.

ONE OF THE MEN WITH THIS FANTASTIC FIGHTING OUTFIT, LT. JOHN BUCHANAN OF PIEDMONT, CALIF., AND THE 771ST TANK BATTALION, CAME BACK AT NOON TO REPORT.

"WE HADN'T GONE A MILE BEFORE PRISONERS STARTED SURRENDERING," HE SAID. "THEY WERE PRETTY DISCOURAGED."

"WE FLUSHED 12 PRISONERS OUT OF THE FIRST HOUSE AS WE WENT IN. THE CIVILIANS CAME POURING OUT AND EVERYONE OF THEM CARRIED A PIECE OF WHITE CLOTH. I NEVER SAW SO MANY PRISONERS BEFORE."

ONE PRISONER SAID ONLY ABOUT 400 PERSONS WERE LEFT IN MUENCHEN-GLADBACH, WHICH NORMALLY HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 250,000.

BUCHANAN SAID THE SIGHT OF LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS COMING OUT OF HOUSES CARRYING WHITE FLAGS IMPRESSED HIM MOST.

TA917PEW

FEB 28 1945

U

60 (Q IN) (230)

WITH U.S. 84TH DIVISION IN GERMANY--SECOND ADD RAIL SPLITTERS TOP AYE) X X X HIM MOST.

TECH. SGT. HARRY JOHNSON, HOUSTON, TEXAS, SAID ONLY TWO TRUCKS AND ONE TANK HAD BEEN LOST UP TO NOON.

THE DIVISION AND REGIMENTAL COMMAND POSTS ARE MOVING SO FAST IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ANYBODY. THE BIGGEST DIFFICULTY OF ALL IS HANDLING THE PRISONERS AND REFUGEES.

IN THE BASEMENT OF AN OLD HOUSE, SGT. PETER DRUCKER, 1239 NORTH PALETHORP STREET, PHILADELPHIA, SHOUTED OVER A TELEPHONE WHICH A SIGNAL CORPS MAN ALREADY WAS DISCONNECTING: "WE GOT PRISONERS DOWN HERE AND WE GOTTA MOVE. WHAT IN HELL ARE WE GOING TO DO?"

A TWO-AND-A-HALF-TON TRUCK CRAMMED FULL OF GERMANS ROLLED BACK TOWARD LINNICH THIS AFTERNOON AND TWO MILITARY POLICE GUARDS WERE PACKED RIGHT IN WITH THEM.

JOE RASCAK, 120 KOMMS AVENUE, BUFFALO, N.Y., WAS SQUEEZED CHEST TO CHEST WITH A MUDDY-LOOKING GERMAN PRIVATE AND KENNETH POST, MADISON, N.J., STOOD IN THE REAR OF THE TRUCK WITH HIS BACK NONCHALANTLY TURNED ON THE WHOLE LOT OF 67 PRISONERS.

PFC. DONALD CORNELIUS OF GRAND ISLAND, NEB., KICKED OPEN THE DOOR OF A HOUSE AND WALKED IN WITH HIS TOMMYGUN COCKED. HE SAID THE OLD MAN HE FOUND INSIDE PUT ON A HAT, PICKED UP A PACKED SUITCASE AND MOTIONED FOR HIM TO COME ON IN.

AT ONE BRIDGE, EVERY YANK HAD HIS HELMET FILLED WITH DOUGHNUTS BY TWO AMERICAN RED CROSS GIRLS, GEORGIA CARSON, 276 BENEFIT STREET, PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND EVELYN BEARD, GREENTREE FARM, LEXINGTON, KY., WHO HAD MOVED UP WITH THEIR DOUGHNUT WAGON.

JS937PEW



(150)

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,  
FEB. 27-(AP)-CAPT. ROBERT L. BUTTKE, 851 41ST STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,  
SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE IN THE AIR WHILE FLYING ESCORT ON TODAY'S  
ATTACK ON LEIPZIG AND HALLE.

OTHER CLAIMS REPORTED (PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND): SEVEN,  
CAPT. WALKER L. BOONE, WYANDOTTE, OKLA.; FIVE, HERBERT G. KOLB (RANK  
NOT GIVEN), 4210 EAST SIXTH AVE., DENVER, COLO.; FOUR, SECOND LT.  
ROLAND J. LÉOUVE, 52 CLARET AVE., RIVERSIDE, R.I.; THREE, LTS.  
RAYMOND GORDON, 216 CAVIN STREET, LIGONIER, IND.; JACK W. CLARK,  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; ELFRED G. SPRIGGS, 1321 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
IRONTON, OHIO; TWO, LTS. CARL A. LARSEN, 2831 GUNTHER AVE., NEW YORK  
CITY, JOSEPH O. MCMULLEN 803 NORTH CRAIG STREET, VICTORIA, TEX.,  
FLIGHT OFFICER RICARD GUSTAE, 39 MURWOOD DRIVE, BATTLE CREEK,  
MICH.; ONE AND ONE HALF, LT. HOWARD H. HAKONEN, OVEY, MINN.; ONE,  
LTS. ROBERT S. LEIBOLD, 4033 CENTER STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA, AND  
HORACE E. CATON, SALE CITY, GA. **FEB 28 1945**  
MQ624PEW

A96 (320)

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH THE U.S. TIMBERWOLF DIVISION ATTACKING TOWARD THE RHINE,  
FEB. 27-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE VOLKSSTURM, HITLER'S RAGTAG HOMEFRONT  
ARMY, HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER IN FRONTLINE AREAS OF THE BATTLE FOR  
THE RHINE AS INDICATIONS MULTIPLIED THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS  
HAVING GREAT DIFFICULTY IN MANNING ITS SIDE OF THE BATTLEFRONT.

MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN'S 104TH DIVISION TIMBERWOLVES CAPTURED TWENTY  
VOLKSSTURM TROOPS AT GOLZHEIM, NORTHEAST OF DUEREN. THEY WORE CIVILIAN  
SUITS AND THE ONLY THING TO INDICATE THEY WERE SERVING IN THE ARMY  
WAS A SMALL RED RIBBON AROUND THE LOWER LEFT SLEEVE IDENTIFYING THEM  
AS "VOLKSSTURM." DURING THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN MANY GERMAN COMMANDERS  
REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE SIMILAR "UNIFORMS" WORN BY FRENCH MAQUI AND FFI  
FIGHTERS AND SHOT THOSE THEY TOOK PRISONER ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY  
DID NOT CONSTITUTE A REGULAR ARMY.

THE VOLKSSTURM MEN WERE MILITARILY OF POOR GRADE AND WERE ARMED  
ONLY WITH RIFLES, MANY OLD AND OUTDATED. THEY SAID THEY HADN'T  
BEEN USED FOR TACTICAL PURPOSES.

ONLY WITH RIFLES, MANY OLD AND OUTDATED. THEY SAID THEY HADN'T  
BEEN USED FOR "TACTICAL PURPOSES"--THAT IS TO HOLD REGULAR BATTLE  
POSITIONS--BUT HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO POLICE DUTIES OR SET TO BUILDING  
ROADS OR SERVING AS OBSERVERS.

THEY THEMSELVES WERE EVEN "DOUBLE ERSATZ" TROOPS BECAUSE THE REGULAR  
VILLAGE VOLKSSTURM UNIT HAD PULLED OUT THREE DAYS BEFORE WITH THE  
RETREATING WEHRMACHT FORCES.

THE ENEMY HIGH COMMAND HAS ISSUED STERN ORDERS THAT EVERY OFFICER  
AND ENLISTED MAN ON THIS VITAL BATTLEFRONT FIGHT TO DEFEND THE REICH  
WITH HIS "LAST DROP OF BLOOD." THIS ORDER IS BEING CONSISTENTLY  
DISOBEYED BY THOUSANDS OF FRONTLINE NAZI UNITS WHO HAVE CAPITULATED.

MOST REGULAR GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE SHOWING INCREASING RELUCTANCE  
TO DIE FOR THEIR FUEHRER IN BATTLE. SOME ARE SHOWING CONSIDERABLE  
RELUCTANCE EVEN TO ENGAGE IN BATTLE. CIVILIANS IN BUIR, ANOTHER  
RHINELAND VILLAGE, REPORTED SEEING A NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS WEARING  
CIVILIAN CLOTHING UNDER THEIR UNIFORMS--OR CARRYING IT IN SUITCASES,  
READY FOR A QUICK CHANGE.

WITH ONLY ONE REAL NATURAL BARRIER TO DEFEND BEFORE THEY ARE  
THRUST BACK TO THE RHINE ITSELF--THE ERFT RIVER CANAL--THE GERMAN  
OUTFITS WERE PREPARING AS STRONGLY AS POSSIBLE A PERIMETER DEFENSE  
AROUND COLOGNE, GARRISONING SUCH APPROACH TOWNS AS LEVENICH,  
JUNKERSDORF, BACHEM, GLEUEL AND BURBACK.

TA-MQ1003PEW

KERKRADE, HOLLAND, FEB. 27 (AP)--THE CITY SQUARE OF THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD

DUTCH CITY WAS NAMED "OLD HICKORY" TODAY IN HONOR OF THE U.S. 30TH

(OLD HICKORY) DIVISION WHICH LIBERATED THE TOWN ON NOV. 5, 1944.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR., OF PULASKI, TENN., ASSISTANT

DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE 30TH WAS DECORATED WITH THE DISTINGUISHED

SERVICE MEDAL BY LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.

NINTH ARMY.

HARRISON WAS GIVEN THE AWARD FOR REORGANIZATION WORK IN

THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHEN HE WAS ON THE GENERAL STAFF IN 1941. HE ALREADY

HOLDS THE BRONZE AND SILVER STARS, THE LEGION OF MERIT AND THE PURPLE

HEART. HE WAS WOUNDED LAST FALL LEADING A TASK FORCE THROUGH BELGIUM.

PW EUNSONS 0853 AND 0852 AM850M

FEB 28 1945



A89 (350)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY NEAR THE ERFT RIVER, FEB. 27-(AP)-LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' ARMORED SPEARHEADS BLASTED THEIR WAY THROUGH STIFFENING GERMAN RESISTANCE TODAY TO WITHIN LESS THAN NINE MILES OF COLOGNE WHILE THE BIG GUNS WHEELED UP BEHIND THE COMBAT TROOPS LOBBED SHELLS INTO THE GREAT RHINELAND CITY.

SIXTEEN TOWNS FELL TO THE DRIVING ARMOR AND INFANTRY ALONG THE FIRST ARMY'S 25-MILE BATTLEFRONT ACROSS THE ROER RIVER AND THE ARMOR WAS FIGHTING IN SINDORF, TWO KILOMETERS FROM THE ERFT RIVER.

LAST NIGHT THE GERMANS BROUGHT TANKS ACROSS THE ERFT IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO HALT THE FORWARD SURGE OF THE FIRST ARMY. ON THE FLAT PLAINS AND IN THE SMALL TOWNS NEAR THE RIVER TANKS FOUGHT TANKS, BUT THE ENEMY WAS UNABLE TO HALT THE DRIVE WHICH BEGAN FOUR DAYS AGO WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS CROSSED THE ROER IN A MOONLIGHT ATTACK.

AS THE ARMOR AND INFANTRY CONVERGED ON THE ERFT, THE GERMANS PUT UP A STIFF FIGHT WITH THEIR TANKS AND THEY FOUGHT HARD IN ELSDORF, ESCH, SINDORF AND OTHER SMALL VILLAGES GUARDING THE APPROACHES TO THE RIVER BARRIERS WHICH IS THE ONLY NATURAL OBSTACLE BETWEEN HODGES' MEN AND COLOGNE.

ONCE ACROSS THE ERFT, THE 104TH AND 8TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS SPEARHEADING THE ATTACK WOULD HAVE ONLY FLAT PLAINS BEFORE THEM.

THE PLAINS WEST OF THE ERFT ARE JAMMED WITH ARMOR AND GUNS AND VEHICLES. ROADS ARE THRICK WITH THE TRAFFIC OF AN ARMY ON THE MOVE THE STRENGTH WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN IN TO STOP THE OFFENSIVE HAS SCARCELY SLOWED ITS FORWARD SURGE.

ONE TANK COLUMN LED BY A TEXAS COLONEL WAS ENGAGED BY SEVEN TIGER TANKS NEAR SINDORF WHILE ANOTHER COLUMN DRIVING ON THE SAME OBJECTIVE RAN INTO SIX TIGER TANKS AND FIVE MARK V'S. THE AMERICAN ARMOR WON THE ROARING BATTLE AND MOVED ON INTO SINDORF. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF ENEMY TANKS DESTROYED.

ANOTHER COLUMN MOVING TOWARD ELSDORF WAS ENGAGED BY TANKS AND A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY FIRING AT POINT BLANK RANGE. THE AMERICAN GUNS SILENCED THE GERMAN ARTILLERY AND THE ENEMY TANKS WERE DRIVEN OFF.

THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE GERMANS HAD CHALLENGED THE FIRST ARMY'S ADVANCE WITH TANKS IN ANY GREAT STRENGTH AND THERE WERE UNMISTAKEABLE SIGNS THAT THE ENEMY WAS TRYING TO SLOW THE ADVANCE ALONG THE ERFT TO GIVE THEIR DISORGANIZED UNITS TIME TO RECOVER FROM THE BEATING THEY HAVE TAKEN IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

TA937PEW

FEB 28 1945

ROME, FEB. 27-(AP)--LIBERA STAMPA, ONE OF ROME'S NEWEST

DAILIES, SPECULATED TODAY WHETHER GULIELMO MARCONI, FAMED INVENTOR

WHO DIED IN 1937, HAD KILLED HIMSELF IN ORDER TO AVOID TURNING OVER

TO MUSSOLINI X "THE SECRET OF A DEATH RAY."

SAME

THE/PAPER A FEW DAYS AGO PUBLISHED A FANCIFUL PIECE THAT

RUDDOLPH VALENTINO WAS NOT DEAD, BUT WAS IN ROME TODAY AS AN AMERICAN

30.24 - 23433

ARMY OFFICER.

MARCONI, IT SAID, HAD EXPERIMENTED WITH A "DEATH RAY" SINCE 1930, AND THAT MUSSOLINI IN 1936 WITNESSED AN EXPERIMENT BY

MARCONI ON THE OSTIA HIGHWAY IN WHICH THE RAY STOPPED ALL MOTOR VEHICLES.

MARCONI, APPARENTLY IN PERFECT HEALTH, WAS RECEIVED BY MUSSOLINI THE MORNING OF JUNE 19, 1937, AND BY THE POPE THAT AFTERNOON, ~~WMMW~~ LIBERA STAMPA CONTINUED, AND THE NEXT DAY HIS DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED.

FEB 28 1945

--DASH--

MARCONI, INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, DIED JULY 20, 1937, AND HIS DEATH WAS ATTRIBUTED TO A A HEART ATTACK. ALL REPORTS THAT ~~WMMW~~ WAS WORKING WITH A "DEATH RAY" WERE DENIED.

~~AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, WMMW~~

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS ROME DISPATCH ANNOUNCING HIS DEATH SAID THE

FIRST INTIMATION THAT HE WAS ILL CAME THE AFTERNOON OF THE PREVIOUS

DAY WHEN HE WAS FORCED TO CANCEL AN APPOINTMENT WITH IL DUCE. A FEW

DAYS BEFORE, IT ADDED, HE HAD SEEN ~~THE MONK, FOR WHOM HE BUILDING~~ POPE PIUS XI, FOR WHOM HE BUILDING A NEW RADIO STATION AT THE VATICAN.



ROMANIA

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FEB. 27 (AP)--LEADERS OF THE LEFT-WING ROMANIAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT PARTY IN A STRONG MESSAGE TODAY TO YOUNG KING MIHAI DEMANDED THE ARREST OF PRIME MINISTER NICOLAI RADESCU AND THE RESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET AFTER DECLARING THAT RECENT SHOOTINGS IN BUCHAREST AND OTHER CITIES HAD COMPROMISED THE CROWN.

NO FIGURES HAVE COME OUT OF THE ROMANIAN CAPITAL ON HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED BUT COMMUNIQUE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT HAVE SPOKEN OF MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED AND BLOOD BEING SPILLED GENERALLY.

WHILE DEMANDING RADESCU'S ARREST AND THE RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADERS ALSO X CALLED UPON THE PEOPLE OF ROMANIA TO RISE UP AND ~~RESIST~~ FORCE FORCE THE ARREST OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

ALTHOUGH BUCHAREST WAS REPORTED QUIET TODAY WITHOUT GUNFIRE OF FIGHTING DISORDERS WERE REPORTED FROM OTHER SECTORS OF THE COUNTRY. ~~EXTERMIN~~ SCATTERED CLASHES WERE REPORTED BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND GROUPS OPENLY ACCUSED BY THE ROMANIAN PRESS OF BEING NAZIS AND BETWEEN LEGIONAIRES SPREADING LEAFLETS ADORNED WITH SWASTIKAS.

DISPATCHES TOLD OF GROUPS OF WORKERS SMASHING THEIR WAY INTO SUSPECTED NAZI HIDEOUTS DISCOVERING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION IN ADDITION TO NAZI PROPAGANDA MATERIAL.

(FCC MONITORS QUOTING X THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE TELEGRAM SENT TO KING MIHAI CHARGED RADESCU AND HIS ASSOCIATES ~~WAS~~ "COMMITTING OF COMMITTING" "DICTATORIAL AND TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST THE PEOPLE" AND THAT "FASCIST ELEMENTS IN THE ARMY WHICH WERE CONCENTRATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF HANGMAN RADESCU X X X HAD KILLED ~~MANY~~ AND WOUNDED MANY CITIZENS" ASSEMBLED IN BUCHAREST LAST SATURDAY "FOR A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION."



(LAST SATURDAY RADESCU, IN A BROADCAST OVER THE BUCHAREST  
ALSO REPORTED BY THE FCC  
RADIO, DISCLOSED AN ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE ON HIS LIFE WHEN HE WAS FIRED  
UPON AS HE SAT IN A WINDOW IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR BUILDING. HE  
CHARGED HIS OPPONENTS WERE TRYING TO OBTAIN POWER BY "TERROR AND CRIMINAL  
ACTS" COMMITTED UNDER "UNDER THE MASK OF DEMOCRACY.")

PW GILMORES0835SERIES QW120 QW1 15 AM1P

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, FEB. 27-(AP)-THE DRAMATIC STORY OF <sup>HIS</sup> ~~THE~~ LIBERATION BY  
RUSSIAN TANKS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF KUESTRIN, GERMANY, WAS TOLD TODAY  
BY SGT. GEORGE LUKASHEWITZ, 1789 BATHGATE AVENUE, NEW YORK, THE  
FIRST AMERICAN ENLISTED MAN TO REACH MOSCOW AFTER IMPRISONMENT BY  
THE NAZIS,

"I BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS FREED ALL THE AMERICAN NON-COMMS AND  
ENLISTED MEN AT STALAG 473 AT KUENZIN," MR LUKASHEWITZ SAID. "THERE  
WAS A GROUP OF AMERICANS IN THE CAMP WHEN THE EVACUATION STARTED  
JAN. 21 AND ~~THE~~ IN THE FIRST GROUP WHICH WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE  
CAMP AT ONE-HOUR INTERVALS."

ENEMY ENEMY ENEMY

"WE SET OUT ON SCHEDULE IN A LONG COLUMN FLANKED ON EITHER  
SIDE BY ARMED GUARDS. THE GERMAN CAMP EQUIPMENT IN TRUCKS PRECEDED  
US. I HEARD SHOOTING AND SAW THREE RUSSIAN TANKS APPROACHING DOWN THE  
ROAD. IN THE FIGHTING WHICH FOLLOWED, I SAW SIX AMERICANS WOUNDED.  
ONE OF THEM DIED.

"WE PRISONERS BROKE OFF MAINLY IN TWO GROUPS. ONE MOVED

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IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CAMP WE HAD LEFT. ABOUT 200 MARCHED TOWARD THE RUSSIAN TANKS AND QUICKLY IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO GO ON UNESCORTED. I PROBABLY WAS THE LAST MAN TO GO UP TO A RUSSIAN TANK BECAUSE I HAD STOPPED TO HELP AN AMERICAN LYING WOUNDED IN THE FIELD. THE RUSSIANS TOOK CARE OF HIM."

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"AS I WENT ON TOWARD THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY FARTHER BACK, I SAW SOME MORE BADLY WOUNDED AMERICANS. TWO AMERICAN AIRBORNE DIVISION MEDICS WITH A SLED TOOK CARE OF THREE OF THEM AND I HELPED DRAG THE FOURTH ONE TO ANOTHER SLED. I SAW SOME RUSSIANS TRYING TO GET AN ABANDONED GERMAN TRUCK STARTED, SO I ASKED THEM TO ~~PLEASE~~ PLEASE HELP US GET A DOCTOR. THEY LOADED UP ON THE TRUCK AND DROVE US TO A LITTLE TOWN WHERE SOME FRENCH PRISONERS HAD BEEN CAMPED. THEY TOOK OUR WOUNDED INTO A SHOEMAKER'S SHOP AND ADMINISTERED FIRST AID.

"THAT NIGHT THE WHOLE RUSSIAN ARMY CAME THROUGH THE TOWN ON THEIR WAY TO THE ODER RIVER WHICH WAS ONLY ONE MILE AWAY.

"I DIDN'T SEE ANY MORE AMERICAN PRISONERS. I STAYED UNTIL I LOCATED A PHYSICIAN TO CARE FOR THE TWO WOUNDED AMERICANS STILL WITH ME, ONE OF WHOM DIED. THE OTHER WASN'T BADLY WOUNDED AND, AFTER TWO DAYS, HE AND I ~~WERE~~ WERE MOVED ~~BY~~ BY THE RUSSIANS TO ANOTHER LITTLE TOWN ABOUT SIX MILES AWAY.

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"WE MET NO AMERICANS THERE. NEXT, WE MOVED TO A HOSPITAL AT NEUDAM, NORTH OF KUESTRIN, WHERE WE MET AN AMERICAN AIRFORCE MAJOR AND SIX OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN. ~~XXX~~ FIVE OF US WENT ~~BACK~~ BACK TO POZNAN, POLAND, WHERE WE PICKED UP FIVE OTHER AMERICAN ~~IRS.~~ THE



RUSSIANS THEN FLEW US TO MOSCOW. WE HAD NO GUARD. THE RUSSIANS

WERE VERY FRIENDLY.

APL/1830SERIES/MP-950PEW

ADD ATTACHED ARMY  
GREEK OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONER OFFICERS ARE TO BE SENT TO  
BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN TRAINING CENTERS TO STUDY MODERN WAR METHODS.  
A NUMBER ALREADY ARE IN ITALY AND THE MIDDLE EAST.  
MEANWHILE LEFTWING ELAS REPRESENTATIVES INFORMED PREMIER GEN.  
NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS TODAY THAT THE CONDITIONS OF THE DISARMAMENT  
AGREEMENT ENDING THE CIVIL WAR HAD BEEN MET AND THAT 45,000 ARMS  
HAD BEEN SURRENDERED.

M514AEW

FEB 28 1945

A120

PRECEDE FLAGSHIP

SALONIKA, FEB. 27-(AP)-AROUND 100,000 PERSONS THROGGED THE STREET  
TODAY TO HEAR REGENT ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS GIVE ASSURANCE THAT  
GREECE WILL NEVER AGREE TO GIVE UP TITLE TO MACEDONIA AND THRACE.

THE ARCHBISHOP WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY SHOUTS AND  
ORGANIZED CHEERING AS HE SPOKE FROM A BALCONY OVERLOOKING EMBORIOU  
SQUARE.

EVERY MENTION OF BULGARIA WAS GREETED BY CRIES OF "PUSH THE  
BULGARIANS OUT," "HOORAY FOR GREECE," AND "OCCUPY SOFIA."

MQ1126PEW

A35 (120)

MADRID, FEB 27-(AP)-DAS REICH, NAZI WEEKLY IN WHICH GERMAN PROPAGANDA  
MINISTER GOEBBELS BOASTED WHEN NAZI BOMBERS WERE LEVELING THE CITIES  
OF EUROPE, IS SINGING ANOTHER TUNE NOW.

AN ARTICLE IN THE LATEST ISSUE TO REACH SPAIN SAYS:

"INFINITELY LONG TRAINS OF REFUGEES, OUSTED FROM HOME AND FARM,  
ARRIVE DAILY IN GERMANY. THOSE OF US WHO SAW REFUGEES DURING THE  
FIRST YEARS OF THE WAR IN THE EAST AND WEST THANKED HEAVEN THAT  
THIS HAPPENED ON FOREIGN SOIL AND NOT ON GERMAN SOIL AND THAT  
THIS DID NOT TOUCH THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

"BUT THE ENEMY WANTED TO SEE THE SAME PICTURE IN OUR COUNTRY AS  
HE SAW IT IN HIS, AND HE STARTED AN AIR WAR WHICH, IN OUR WESTERN  
REGIONS, MADE CERTAIN EVACUATIONS NECESSARY. NOW HUNDREDS OF  
THOUSANDS OF POOR, INNOCENT GERMANS ARE ON THE HIGHWAYS, WALKING  
INTO THE SECURE GERMAN FORTRESS."

M512AEW

30.24 - 23437

BY FRED HAMPSON (210)

MANILA, FEB. 27-(AP)-IF THERE IS A SQUARE MILE OF THIS METRO-  
POLIS MORE THOROUGHLY WRECKED THAN INTRAMUROS, MANILA'S ANCIENT  
WALLED CITY, I HAVE YET TO SEE IT.

THE DESTRUCTION IN INTRAMUROS DEFIES DESCRIPTION IN ITS  
COMPLETENESS AND HORROR. EVEN AN EARTHQUAKE COULD NOT HAVE DONE  
SUCH A JOB.

YESTERDAY I WALKED THROUGH THE WAR-RAVAGED WALED CITY TO FIND  
OUT IF THERE WAS ANY POSSIBILITY OF SALVAGING THE HISTORIC PLACE--  
A SHRINE WHICH THE SPANISH STARTED IN THE 16TH CENTURY AND WHOSE  
WALLS WERE 200 YEARS IN THE BUILDING.

INTRAMUROS WAS A CONGLOMERATION OF THE OLD AND THE NEW--  
ANCIENT THICK-WALLED, COMPACT RABBIT-WARREN BUILDINGS ALONGSIDE  
STATELY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS BUILT OF BRICK.

THERE IS NOT ONE UNDAMAGED BUILDING AND I DOUBT IF ANY CAN BE  
SAVED. BUILDINGS WHOSE STONE WALLS WERE TWO FEET THROUGH WERE  
REDUCED TO RUBBLE.

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ALONG ONE NARROW WINDING STREET A GI WAS WEARING A BRILLIANT  
GOLD ALTAR ORNAMENT, GLEAMING AND JEWELLED. HE FOUND IT BENEATH  
THE WRECKED ALTAR OF A CATHEDRAL AND WAS LOOKING FOR A CHURCHMAN  
TO GIVE IT TO.

FARTHER ALONG NEGRO TROOPS WERE DIGGING THE BODIES OF SEVERAL WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN FROM THE RUBBLE OF ANOTHER BUILDING.

THE ONLY THING WORTH TRYING TO SAVE IS THE UNBREACHED PORTION OF  
THE OLD WALLS AND THE BASTIONS BUTTRESSING ITS FOUR CORNERS.

JW-EW752PCW



B106KX ( Q )

WITH IWO ( 110 )

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28-(AP)-  
MARIANAS-BASED LIBERATORS SUPPORTING THE MA

N IWO

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LPRII

MARIANAS-BASED LIBERATORS SUPPORTING THE MARINE PUSH ON IWO JIMA  
YESTERDAY UNLOADED FULL STRINGS OF 500-POUND BOMBS ON THE ENEMY'S  
EXTENSIVE CONCRETE DEFENSES.

"I SAW DIRECT HITS ON PILLBOXES AND ON A BUILDING WHICH LOOKED  
LIKE A CONCRETE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER," SAID PFC. THOMAS STANTON OF  
GARY, IND., COMBAT MOTION PICTURE CAMERAMAN.

SGT. MARTIN S. LIPMAN OF 5545 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
A VETERAN OF 25 MISSIONS OVER THE ISLAND, SAID "IWO IS SO BOMB-  
SCARRED IT LOOKS AS IF THERE'S NOTHING LEFT OF THE VEGETATION."

ONE PILOT LT. PHILIP S. SCHWARTZMAN OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,  
N.Y., SAID THE LIBERATORS FLEW BELOW 3,500 FEET TO GET UNDER A  
CLOUD COVER. HIS BOMBS DROPPED FROM A LOW ALTITUDE THAT HIS PLANE  
ROCKED FROM THE CONCUSSIONS OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

FJ1232ACW

FEB 28 1945

B18WX

(230) (WRITTEN BY R.M. DAY, RED CROSS CORRESPONDENT, AND  
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MANILA, P8.1., FEB. 27-(AP)-CATHERINE L. NAU, CANTON,  
OHIO, AND JAMES CULLENS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., RED CROSS WORKERS,  
ARE AMONG THOSE RESCUED FROM LOS BANOS PRISON CAMP SOUTH OF  
MANILA FEB. 23.

BOTH HAD BEEN SERVING IN THE PHILIPPINES SINCE THE FALL OF 1941  
AND WERE INTERNED WHEN THE JAPANESE TOOK THE ISLANDS. THEY APPEARED  
IN GOOD HEALTH, ALTHOUGH CULLENS HAD LOST CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT, AND  
NOW ARE UNDER CARE IN A REST HOME AT THE 41ST FIELD HOSPITAL.

MISS NAU, ORIGINALLY ASSIGNED TO STERNBERG GENERAL HOSPITAL IN  
NOVEMBER, 1941, WAS EVACUATED TO FIELD HOSPITAL NO. 2 ON BATAAN  
ON CHRISTMAS DAY OF THE SAME YEAR. THERE, SHE ORGANIZED RECREA-  
TION FOR THE WOUNDED, DISTRIBUTED RED CROSS COMFORT SUPPLIES AND  
ASSISTED THE MEDICAL STAFF UNTIL THE HOSPITAL WAS EVACUATED TO CORRE-  
GIDOR ON APRIL 8. SHE CONTINUED HER WORK IN A TUNNEL HOSPITAL IN THE  
"ROCK" AFTER ITS SURRENDER UNTIL DECEMBER, 1942, WHEN SHE WAS TRANS-  
FERRED TO SANTO TOMAS IN MANILA.

CULLENS DIRECTED ESTABLISHMENT OF RED CROSS INSTALLATIONS IN PHILIP-  
PINE ARMY CAMPS. HE HELPED TO ARRANGE THE SAILING OF THE RED CROSS  
HOSPITAL SHIP S. S. MACTAN, EVACUATING WOUNDED AMERICAN AND  
FILIPINO SERVICEMEN, FROM MANILA ONE DAY BEFORE ITS FALL. CHOOS-  
ING TO REMAIN IN MANILA, HE ASSIGNED IRVING WILLIAMS, PATCHOGUE,  
LONG ISLAND, TO THE SHIP WHICH LATER REACHED AUSTRALIA. HE WAS  
INTERNED AT SANTO TOMAS WHERE HE WAS SUCCESSFUL, FOR A TIME, IN PRO-  
CURING FOOD THROUGH THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS CHAPTER FOR THE INTERNEES.  
LATER HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS.

OF THE ORIGINAL FOUR AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS INTERNED BY THE JAPA-  
NESE, ALL BUT ONE, HAROLD GRAYBEAL, LOS ANGELES, NOW ARE SAFE.  
GRAYBEAL WENT TO BATAAN LATE IN 1941, AND WAS INTERNED WITH UNITED  
STATES TROOPS AT MILITARY CAMP NO. 11, BELIEVED TO BE NEAR THE  
PORT OF MANILA. THE CAMP WAS REPORTED CLOSED LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN PRI-  
SONERS WERE MOVED ELSEWHERE.

MN434PEW

A119FX

WITH IWO

BY JAMES LINDSLEY (250)

IWO JIMA, FEB. 27-(AP)-LIFE IS STILL A LITTLE ON THE  
ROUGH SIDE HERE AND LACKING A FEW NICETIES BUT AT LEAST WE HAVE  
A POST OFFICE NOW.

THE ESTABLISHMENT WAS SET UP THIS MORNING 1,500 YARDS BEHIND  
THE FRONT LINES BY THE 4TH DIVISION POSTMASTER, CAPT. EMMET E.  
HARDIN, 42, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 53 PATTERSON AVE., HAMPSTEAD,  
N.H. IT IS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE 100,000 OUTGOING PIECES OF  
V-MAIL DAILY AND ANY AMOUNT OF INCOMING MAIL.

HARDING CHOSE AN ABANDONED CISTERN, PARTIALLY BLOWN UP  
BY AMERICAN GUNS, FOR A POST OFFICE AND INSTALLED HIS V-MAIL  
LABORATORY AND PROMPTLY WENT INTO BUSINESS. HE WILL HANDLE MAIL  
FOR ALL MARINE DIVISIONS.

HARDING IS A SLIGHT MAN AND IN PRIVATE LIFE A NEW YORK POSTAL  
INSPECTOR.

HE SAYS HE IS DAILY MEETING PROBLEMS NEVER ENCOUNTERED IN 25  
YEARS OF POSTAL WORK AS A CIVILIAN.

WORD RAPIDLY SPREAD THAT THE POST OFFICE WAS IN OPERATION AND THE  
MAIL CAME POURIN

G IN

FR

OM THE TROOPS ON THE BELEAGUERED ISLAND.

THE PROCESSING OF V-MAIL BEGAN IMMEDIATELY AND A BIG  
BATCH OF MAIL IS READY FOR THE FIRST MAIL PLANE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE  
FOR SAIPAN TONIGHT.

THE MARINES TELL FANTASTIC STORIES OF THE LENGTHS TO WHICH  
HARDING WILL GO TO GET MAIL BACK TO THE STATES. CAPT. JOHN J.  
ROGERS, OF 2636 STUTH TROY ST., ARLINGTON, VA., CLAIMED THAT  
AT SAIPAN A JAPANESE PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN AND HARDING TRIED TO  
GET THE JAPANESE PILOT TO FLY A LOAD OF MARINE MAIL TO PEARL HARBOR.

HERE'S ONE, THOUGH, THAT HARDING SHEEPISHLY ADMITS:

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, THEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
FLEW TO ROI AND NAMUR DURING THE ENGAGEMENT THERE. HARDING WENT  
OUT TO THE SEAPLANE WHEN FORRESTAL WAS ABOUT TO LEAVE AND AFTER  
AN ARGUMENT WITH THE PILOT GOT THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO TAKE  
THE POUCH OF MAIL ABOARD.

AFTER THE PLANE WAS WELL ON THE WAY, HARDING DISCOVERED THAT  
IT WAS BOUND FOR AUSTRALIA AND NOT THE STATES. HIS POPU-  
LARITY SUFFERED A TEMPORARY SET-BACK.

MH825PPW NM

FEB 28 1945

105KX (Q)

( Q )

IWO JIMA -

105KX (Q)

IWO JIMA -- FIRST ADD LINDSLEY'S MARINE POSTAL SERVICE ( TOP  
ON AAA) X X X TEMPORARY SETBACK.

HARDING'S ASSISTANTS AT IWO INCLUDE: T/SGT. E. J. DOUGHTY,  
(8 CARTER TERRACE) SOMERVILLE, MASS., FORMER POSTAL CLERK;  
S/SGT. R. E. TAYLOR, LAPORTE CITY, IOWA; SGT. B. D. BRYANT, SPARTANS-  
BURG, PA., FORMER RURAL CARRIER; T/SGT. B. JONSTOGNER, LOWELL,  
N.C.; SGT. G. M. CALHOUN OF HATTIESBURG, MISS., CPL. C. M.  
HARRY, JR., POCAHONTAS, VA.

FJL1228ACW



A99KX WEST OUT 100

IWO JIMA, FEB. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 1, AMONG THE PRIME OBJECTIVES OF THIS GORY OPERATION, WAS IN SERVICE TODAY WITH TWO MARINE OBSERVATION PLANES LANDING. THE AIRFIELD WAS SEIZED ON D-DAY BUT HARASSING JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLFIRE MADE ITS USE IMPOSSIBLE.

TODAY, HOWEVER, TWO MARINE OBSERVATION PLANES CAME ROARING IN OVER THE FIELD, CIRCLED AS THE PILOTS SIZED IT UP, AND THEN SWEEPED IN FOR A LANDING.

THEY WERE PILOT LT. HARVEY OLSON, SEATTLE, WASH., AND LT. KARL E. KELLEY, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

DV912PCWNM

FEB 28 1945

B32KX (ADD) (Q)  
(300)

MEXICO CITY---FIRST ADD NL INTERAMERICAN XXX BE ATTACKED. POINTS OF THE "DECLARATION OF CHAPULTEPEC" ARE:

"ZALL SOVEREIGN STATES ARE JURIDICALLY EQUAL, AMONG THEMSELVES."  
"EVERY STATE HAD THE RIGHT TO BE RESPECTED BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ITS PERSONALITY AND INDEPENDENCE."  
"ANY ATTEMPT OF A STATE AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OR THE INVIOABILITY OF TERRITORY, AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF AN AMERICAN STATE, SIGNATORY STATES TO THIS DECLARATION WILL CONSULT AMONG THEMSELVES TO CONCERT ON THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN."

"IF AN ACT OF AGGRESSION OR MENACE OF AGGRESSION AS FORESEEN IN THIS DECLARATION SHOULD OCCUR, THE SIGNATORY STATES WILL RESOLVE JOINTLY ON THE MEASURES TO BE APPLIED AGAINST THE AGGRESSOR STATE, ADOPTING, ACCORDING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES, ONE OR SEVERAL OF THE FOLLOWING" WITHDRAWAL OF CHIEFS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS; RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS; RUPTURE OF CONSULAR RELATIONS; RUPTURE OF POSTAL-TELEGRAPHIC, TELEPHONE AND RADIO-TELEPHONE RELATIONS; INTERRUPTION OF ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS; USE OF MILITARY FORCES TO REPEL THE AGGRESSION.

"THE SIGNATORY STATES ARE OBLIGED TO SUSTAIN BY ALL MEASURES, INCLUDING THEIR ARMS, THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ALL AND EACH OF THEM, ONCE AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN STATES HAS THUS AGREED."

"WHEN THE AGGRESSION CONSISTS IN INVASION BY THE ARMED FORCES OF ONE STATE INTO THE TERRITORY OF ANOTHER, CROSSING ESTABLISHED FRONTIERS, OR WHEN THERE IS A SURE THREAT OF INVASION, IMMEDIATE ACTION IS OBLIGATORY AGAINST THE AGGRESSOR OR PRESUMED AGGRESSOR BY THE OTHER AMERICAN STATES."

"WHEN AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION IS ESTABLISHED, APPLICATION OF COMPULSORY SANCTIONS WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE AMERICAN STATES IN HARMONY WITH NORMS OF THE STATUTE OF THAT ORGANIZATION."

"THIS DECLARATION WILL BE KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE DECLARATION OF CHAPULTEPEC."

EW555PCW

A88 (180)

CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, MEXICO, FEB. 27-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS DECLARED TODAY THAT "IT IS DEFINITELY NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO FORM A BLOC TO GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO".

AT A CONFERENCE WITH NEWSMEN FROM MOST OF THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, STETTINIUS SAID HE HAS ALREADY FOUND "NOTEWORTHY AND GRATIFYING PROGRESS" ON MAJOR TOPICS UNDER

FEB 28 1945

#### DISCUSSION.

HE LISTED THREE SUBJECTS WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED "TO A POINT WORTHY OF SPECIAL COMMENT", AND EXPRESSED OPTIMISM THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD REACH EASY AGREEMENT ON THEM:

1. THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM TO HELP STABILIZE AMERICAN ECONOMIES. "IT REPRESENTS," HE SAID, "OUR MATURE CONCLUSION AS TO PRACTICAL METHODS OF ADVANCING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF ALL OUR PEOPLES".

2. STRENGTHENING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM.

3. EFFECTIVE INSULATION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE "AGAINST ANY POSSIBILITY OF AXIS INFILTRATION OR SUBVERSIVE EFFORTS." STETTINIUS SAID RESOLUTIONS ON THIS POINT HAVE "GOOD PROSPECTS OF APPROVAL."

TA930PEW

BY RAFAEL ORDORICA

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON, REGARDED AS THE STRONGEST SINGLE ELEMENT IN THE PRESENT ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, ASSERTS THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE NOW THAT HIS COUNTRY WILL DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

AN ABRUPT DECLARATION OF WAR AT THIS TIME "ON GROUNDS PALPABLY INSUFFICIENT, TARDILY RECOGNIZED AND OPPORTUNISTIC," HE SAID LAST NIGHT, "WOULD ALIENATE OUR FRIENDS IN THIS COUNTRY AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND GIVE OUR FOES AN OPPORTUNITY TO HEAP SCORN UPON US."

(NO ARGENTINE WOULD APPROVE SUCH A MEASURE, EVEN IF I INSISTED, AND, OF COURSE, GERMANY IS NOT LIKELY TO INVITE IT THROUGH FURTHER PROVOCATION.)

(BERLIN'S FAILURE TO GRANT SAFE PASSAGE HOME FOR 112 ARGENTINE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES NOW STRANDED IN SWEDEN, WHICH PROMPTED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO SEND A SHARPLY WORDED NOTE TO GERMANY FEB. 17, APPARENTLY HAS BEEN STRAIGHTENED OUT.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST LAST NIGHT SAID THE LINER DROTTHINGHOLM WOULD LEAVE GOETEBORG BETWEEN MARCH 5 AND 10 TO CARRY THE ARGENTINES TO LISBON FOR EXCHANGE. ARGENTINA BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN JANUARY, 1944.)

COL. PERON, WHO ALSO IS MINISTER OF WAR AND SECRETARY OF LABOR AND WELFARE, SAID THE FIRST DIFFICULT PHASES OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION WERE BEHIND AND THAT HE FAVORED FORMAL ELECTIONS AT AN EARLY DATE.

THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ROLE IN THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROGRAM HE ADVOCATES ARE BEING LAID BEFORE THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION IN MEXICO CITY. ARGENTINA IS EXCLUDED.

FW436AEW

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FOLO BUENOS AIRES XXX OTHER AMERICAS.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON GUILLERMO BELT, A DELEGATE HERE, SAID THAT THE "SOLUTION TO THE ARGENTINE PROBLEM MUST COME FROM BUENOS AIRES. IT DEPENDS ON THEM, NOT US."

THERE WERE SOME INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, THAT IF PERON'S LATEST MOVE IS BACKED UP BY CONCRETE ACTIONS THIS MIGHT LIKELY RESULT IN A RENEWAL OF A DRIVE BY SOME OF THE DELEGATIONS TO BRING ARGENTINA TO THE CONFERENCE BEFORE IT ENDS NEXT WEEK.

OTHERS FELT THAT THIS WOULD NOT BE A SOLUTION AND INDICATED THAT IT IS QUITE LATE TO GET ARGENTINA IN THIS MEETING. THEY CONSIDERED IT LIKELY THAT THE FARALL REGIME MIGHT GET AN INVITATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IF IT PROVES THROUGH CONCRETE ACTS THAT WILL COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

ROCKEFELLER XXX ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

GMJW125PCW



MANUEL TELLO, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO, LIKEWISE DECLINED TO GIVE ANY INDICATION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER HOW MEXICO REGARDED PERON'S APPARENT OFFER TO COOPERATE WITH THE OTHER AMERICAS. ROCKEFELLER SAID LAST NIGHT XXX ETC PICKING UP PVS (A44) FIRST GRAF.

JW1250PCW NM

FEB 28 1945

A219KX

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (320) *ADD PIPSEX 1200*  
MANILA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28-(AP)-DEMOCRACY WAS REBORN IN THE FAR EAST TUESDAY AS GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SOLEMNLY AND TEARFULLY REESTABLISHED THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT WHILE HIS FORCES OF LIBERATION EXPANDED THEIR HOLD ON VITAL TERRITORY WITHIN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

IN THEIR LATEST MOVE TO OUST THE JAPANESE FROM THE WAR-RIDDEN COUNTRY, THE YANKS SEIZED VERDE ISLAND ON THE EASTERN ARM OF THE VERDE ISLAND PASSAGE 70 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA. THE ISLAND WAS TAKEN BY DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION WITH PRACTICALLY NO LOSS.

THE PASSAGE IS AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE MAIN SHIPPING LANE THROUGH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES ON THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MANILA.

TEN MILES EAST OF MANILA, ON THE WAWA-ANTIPOLO BATTLE LINE, THE AMERICAN 14TH CORPS RAN INTO STIFFENED JAPANESE RESISTANCE. THE YANKS THREW BACK THREE COUNTERATTACKS.

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED THAT TROOPS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION SOUTH OF ANTIPOLO FOUGHT A BATTLE THE EASY WAY. THE JAPANESE STARTED AN ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE AMERICAN POSITION. THE DISMOUNTED TROOPERS WITHDREW UNDER COVER OF NIGHT AND THE TWO CONVERGING JAPANESE COLUMNS COLLIDED AND FOUGHT EACH OTHER FOR HOURS. CAVALRY COMMANDERS REPORTED JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE "SATISFACTORY."

THE AMERICANS INCREASED THEIR HOLD ON CORREGIDOR ISLAND AND IN THE CARABALLO MOUNTAINS LEADING TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY ON NORTHEAST LUZON.

AT WAR-SCARRED MALACANAN PALACE IN MANILA, ON THE FRINGE OF THE JAPANESE-BURNED AND BLASTED CITY, GENERAL MACARTHUR RESTORED CIVIL GOVERNMENT, PLACING IT IN THE HANDS OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA. WITH EYES TEAR-DIMMED AND A CATCH IN HIS VOICE, WITHIN HEARING OF RIFLE FIRE AGAINST JAPANESE REMNANTS IN THE OLD WALLED CITY, THE GENERAL TOLD THE FILIPINOS "YOUR COUNTRY ONCE AGAIN IS AT LIBERTY TO PURSUE ITS DESTINY TO AN HONORED POSITION IN THE FAMILY OF FREE NATIONS."

PRESIDENT OSMENA BITTERLY DENOUNCED THE "JAPANESE BANDITS," EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO AMERICA AND AMERICANS AND SAID HE HOPED COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE POSSIBLE NEXT AUG. 13, THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF U.S. FORCES IN MANILA.

OSMENA SAID THE FILIPINO PEOPLE WOULD STAY IN THE WAR UNTIL THE ENEMY IS "COMPLETELY VANQUISHED."

TOMAS CONFESOR, GOVERNOR OF PANAY PROVINCE AND A GREAT GUERRILLA LEADER, BECAME RANKING CABINET MEMBER WITH HIS APPOINTMENT AS INTERIOR SECRETARY.

JW245PCW

FOLO BUENOS AIRES

MEXICO, FEB 27-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER SAID LAST NIGHT THAT IT IS UP TO ARGENTINA TO DECIDE FOR HERSELF HOW SHE WILL CONFORM TO THE COMMON PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAS.

"THE AMERICAN NATIONS," HE SAID, "ARE INTERESTED IN A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE WAR AND THE PERMANENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD."

ROCKEFELLER, U.S. ALTERNATE DELEGATE AT THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE SPOKE OVER AN INTERNATIONAL RADIO HOOKUP.

M541AEW

A43 (270)

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, FEB 27-(AP)-THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TURNED ITS ATTENTION TODAY TO THE PROBLEM OF ASSURING THE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE "FREEDOM FROM ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION" IN THE POST-WAR WORLD.

THE NEW FREEDOM IS THE BACKBONE OF A UNITED STATES ECONOMIC PROGRAM DESIGNED TO MAKE THE HEMISPHERE PROSPEROUS BY KNOCKING DOWN TARIFF BARRIERS AND BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES.

THE AMERICAN PLAN HAS ITS ACCENT ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND FREE TRADE. INDICATIONS ARE THAT IT WILL RECEIVE THE APPROVAL OF THE OTHER 18 DELEGATIONS IF THEY GET SUFFICIENT GUARANTEES THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT LET THEM DOWN IN THE CRITICAL POST-WAR PERIOD.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM S. CLAYTON IS EXPECTED TO OUTLINE THE PLAN IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ECONOMIC COMMISSION AT 11:30 A.M. (1:30 PEW).

AMERICAN DELEGATES ARE POINTING OUT TO THE LATIN AMERICANS THAT THERE ARE BOUND TO BE SOME HARDSHIPS IN THE READJUSTMENT AFTER THE WAR, BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS MADE THE GREATEST SHIFT FROM PEACE TO WAR ECONOMY, WILL SUFFER THE MOST IN ITS RECONVERSION PROGRAM.

THE UNITED STATES HAS SAID THAT NO RELIEF ON SHIPPING IS IN SIGHT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, WHEN CONDITIONS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MUCH IMPROVED. TO LATIN-AMERICAN DEMANDS FOR HIGHER COFFEE CEILING PRICES, THE UNITED STATES HAS STATED A PREFERENCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PRESENT CEILINGS IN ORDER TO AVOID INFLATIONARY EFFECT.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES SAY THEY CANNOT REDUCE TRADE CONTROLS ENTIRELY, BECAUSE THEIR INFANT INDUSTRIES REQUIRE SOME SORT OF PROTECTION.

THE U.S. HAS RECOGNIZED THIS ARGUMENT, AND HAS ATTEMPTED TO ARRANGE COMMITMENTS OR MORAL UNDERSTANDINGS IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES THAT SUCH PROTECTION, PRINCIPALLY TARIFFS, WILL BE REDUCED GRADUALLY.

M540AEW

TA938PEW

A91

OTTAWA, FEB. 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING WILL ADDRESS THE NATION BY RADIO LATER THIS WEEK AND IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE DATE OF A GENERAL ELECTION AND THE POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING ANOTHER SESSION OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE FOLLOWED A FULL CABINET MEETING TODAY.

TA939PEW

MONTREAL FEB 27-(AP)-HEARINGS ON A PETITION BY LEO DORE, MONTREAL TRUCK DRIVER, TO HAVE CAMILLIEN HOUE UNSEATED AS MAYOR OF MONTREAL, ARE CONTINUING BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FABRE SURVEYOR IN PRACTICE DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. THE CASE HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE LATE LAST YEAR, AND HAS BEEN MARKED BY REPEATED POSTPONEMENTS AND ADJOURNMENTS.

IN HIS PETITION, DORE ASSERTS THAT HOUE AND HIS AGENTS WERE GUILTY OF IRREGULAR PRACTICES IN THE CAMPAIGN PRIOR TO THE DEC. 11 ELECTION LAST YEAR, WHEN HOUE DEFEATED FORMER MAYOR ADHEMAR RAYNAULT. HE ALLEGES ALSO THAT HOUE DID NOT FULFILL A REQUIREMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ACT, WHICH PROVIDES THAT ALL CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE BE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY FOR THREE YEARS PREVIOUS TO THE ELECTION.

HOUE WAS RELEASED FROM AN INTERNMENT CAMP LAST SUMMER AFTER BEING HELD SINCE AUGUST 1940 ON A BREACH OF THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS.



30.24 23441

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 27-(AP)--AN ARGENTINE MILITARY EXPEDITION

HAS RECOVERED THE BODIES OF JORGE LINK AND HIS WIFE WHO

DISAPPEARED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO DURING AN ATTEMPT TO

SCALE MND ACONCAGUA, HIGHEST PEAK IN THE ANDES, ON THE FEB 28 1945

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN FRONTIER.

THE BODY OF A THIRD MEMBER OF THE PARTY, A MAN NAMED KEIDL,

WAS NOT FOUND. THE EXPEDITION REPORTED THAT DOCUMENTS INDICATED

THE LINKS HAD REACHED THE PEAK AND THEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN

A STORM DURING THEIR DESCENT.

MM AQ GUPTILLS 01615 JB 505PEW

A111

(140)

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS ADVANCED FROM CAPTURED UEDEM, MENACING RUHR VALLEY.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS WITHIN SIGHT OF COLOGNE AS ARTILLERY SHELLED CITY; MUENCHEN GLADBACH MENACED; OTHER TROOPS SWEEPED UP MORE TOWNS IN EIFEL MOUNTAINS ON 30-MILE FRONT.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: NO MAJOR CHANGES REPORTED.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: ADVANCED BEYOND CAPTURED UEDEM.

U.S. FIRST, NINTH ARMIES: MENACED COLOGNE, MUENCHEN GLADBACH.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: CAPTURED MORE EIFEL MOUNTAIN TOWNS IN ADVANCE ALONG 30-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST ARMIES: NO MAJOR CHANGES REPORTED.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS

FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN EIFEL MOUNTAINS, THREATENING BITBURG.

29TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED TOWARD MUENCHEN GLADBACH.

30TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS IN ADVANCE TOWARD RHINE.

102ND INFANTRY: DROVE TOWARD MUENCHEN GLADBACH.

MT927AEW

A116

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY X X X MUENCHEN GLADBACH  
FIFTH INFANTRY: CLEARED TOWN SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.  
76TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN BITBURG AREA.  
80TH INFANTRY: CLEARED TOWNS NORTHWEST OF BITBURG.

MT947AEW

B34(Q)

NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT TODAY (220)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WESTERN FRONT LAST (TUES) NIGHT:

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS PENETRATED LAST GERMAN DEFENSES BEFORE NORTHWEST CORNER OF RUHR; FOUGHT INTO CALCAR.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS DROVE WITHIN NINE MILES OF COLOGNE AND REACHED ERFT RIVER; OUTFLANKED MUENCHEN-GLADBACH ON NORTHWEST; STORMED INTO BITBURG.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: NO MAJOR ACTION REPORTED.

--DASH--

ARMIES IN THE WEST

CANADIAN FIRST: DROVE HARD INTO LAST SIEGFRIED LINE BELT BEFORE RUHR  
BRITISH SECOND: NOT OFFICIALLY REPORTED IN ACTION.

U.S. FIRST AND NINTH: SMASHED TO ERFT RIVER AND TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF COLOGNE IN GENERAL ADVANCE ON 40-MILE FRONT: BYPASSED MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

U.S. THIRD: FOUGHT INTO BITBURG AND ADVANCED ALL ALONG 30-MILE FRONT.

U.S. SEVENTH, FRENCH FIRST: NO MAJOR ACTION.

--DASH--

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FOURTH ARMORED: ADVANCED IN EIFEL MOUNTAINS, ENTERING BITBURG.

FIFTH INFANTRY: CLEARED A TOWN SOUTHWEST OF BITBURG.

EIGHTH INFANTRY: SPEARHEADING FIRST ARMY'S DRIVE TOWARD COLOGNE.

29TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED ON MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

30TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED SEVERAL TOWNS IN ADVANCE TOWARD THE RHINE; REACHED THE ERFT RIVER AT MORKEN.

76TH INFANTRY: ADVANCED IN BITBURG AREA.

80TH INFANTRY: CLEARED TOWNS IN BITBURG AREA.

84TH INFANTRY: OUTFLANKED MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

102ND INFANTRY: DROVE ON MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

104TH INFANTRY: FOUGHT CLOSE TO ERFT RIVER WEST OF COLOGNE.

10705PEW

A114

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TANKS "BYPASSING BITBURG," HAD REACHED ERDORF ON THE KYLL RIVER, 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COBLENZ--OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS FOR U.S. TROOPS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE GERMANS SAID THE AMERICAN FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES WERE SENDING SCORES OF TANKS INTO THE COLOGNE PLAIN AND THAT THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY WAS EMPLOYING 150 TANKS BETWEEN THE LOWER RHINE AND MAAS (MEUSE) RIVERS. THE ENEMY SAID 26 U.S. TANKS WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED AND INSERTED IN PARIS WESTERN FRONT).

MT934AEW



A56

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

- 1...EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
- 2...WESTERN FRONT: 295 MILES (FROM WEST OF COLOGNE).
- 3...ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

M610AEW

A57

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 27, 1941--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL GIVEN UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN COMMONS ON BILL PERMITTING MEMBERS TO RETAIN THEIR PARLIAMENTARY SEATS WHILE AT POSTS ABROAD, PARTICULARLY AFFECTED WERE MALCOLM MACDONALD, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA, AND SIR SAMUEL HOARE AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, AMBASSADORS IN MADRID AND MOSCOW.

M611AEW

FEB 28 1945

# ROOSEVELT BACK, SPEAKS TO CONGRESS TODAY MARINES STEP UP IWO DRIVE; MANILA BAY OPEN; U. S. TANKS CROSS ERFT 7 MILES FROM COLOGNE;

## Allies Pressing Assault

Indications Foe Forced  
To Give Up Posi-  
tions West Of  
River.

60,393 PRISONERS  
SINCE FEBRUARY 1

### 3,800 Planes Strafe En- emy Defenses At Front —U. S. Casualties Light.

By Austin Bealmear  
PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower's rampant western front offensive smashed to within 6½ miles of the great industrial city of Cologne today with the U. S. First Army making three crossings of the shallow Erft river near Modrath.

There were indications that the Germans were being forced to withdraw from their positions west of the Rhine as tanks and infantry of Lt. Gen. Courtney H.

Hodges' First Army went crashing through the main defenses guarding Cologne and other Allied forces pressed their assault all along the front.

#### Movement of U. S. Ninth Still

The U. S. Ninth Army of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson continued to close around the big railway center of Muenchen-Gladbach, but the exact movements of these troops remained masked behind a security news blackout. Front dispatches said Simpson's doughboys were advancing with great speed in some places and slowly at others. The Germans threw in King Tiger tanks, their latest and most powerful armor, in an attempt to halt the Americans.

#### Foe Stiffens on Canadian Front

Enemy resistance stiffened against the Canadian First Army, which was held to an advance of about a mile in the north. Even

so it was reported Field Marshal Von Rundstedt had withdrawn some of the German defenders from this end of the front with the obvious intent of trying to bolster the enemy line in the center, where the industrial metropolis of Duesseldorf was being imminently threatened, as well as Cologne.

The American Third Army cleared the important German road center of Bittburg, and five other towns beyond, and also fought into Pellingen, five miles southeast of Trier. The Sixth Armored Division crossed the Pruem river at a new place and took six towns.

Planes Strafe Enemy Positions  
More than 3,800 warplanes of five Allied tactical air commands bombed and strafed enemy positions ahead of the ground forces and heavy bombers stabbed deeper into the Reich at rail and industrial targets.

Despite intensification of the air attack the Germans seemed to be making more use of tanks and heavy artillery today than yesterday and the fighting at many points was savage.

American casualties, after six days of fighting, still were regarded officially as light and averaged one killed for every nine wounded.

60,393 Prisoners Since Feb. 1  
The enemy was losing prisoners on the Roer by the thousands and one German infantry division on the Roer front has been eliminated entirely. With today's bag still to be counted, the Allies have captured 60,393 prisoners since Feb. 1—more than half of these by the American First and Ninth and the Canadian First armies.

Hodges' First Army, which has captured more than 100 towns in six days, overran five more today and cleared many others which

had been by-passed earlier. Modrath, 6 1-2 miles from Cologne on the main highway from Dueren, was seized as infantry and armor cracked the Erft river line.

Yanks Plunge Across River  
The Germans blew the bridge at Modrath, but the Yanks plunged across the Erft river, which is 20 to 60 yards wide there, and also forced the adjacent Erft canal. Farther north a bridge was captured intact and engineers hastily built another, enabling armor to cross at both points.

At one place today First Army troops found a hundred of Hitler's Volksturm recruits waiting at a church to surrender in a body. Civil affairs personnel of the Eighth division rounded up 5,000 civilians around, Blatzheim and Kerpen



many of them Russian and Polish slave workers.

"Task Force Church," the lightning column of infantry and armor which drove 10 miles yesterday in a flanking thrust past Muenchen-Gladbach and which threatened to plunge into the heart of the Ruhr industrial region, was reported to have met stiffening resistance today. The extent of its progress beyond Waldniel, which it reached last night, was not revealed.

#### Fighting On Outskirts

Fighting was reported in progress in the outskirts of Muenchen-Gladbach, nine miles from Duesseldorf and probably the biggest German rail hub west of the Rhine.

As Doughboys and armor deepened the bridgeheads across the Erft and additional forces poured up to the stream on a wide front, indications mounted that the Nazis were making only a rearguard fight before the Rhine and were totally incapable of halting the powerhouse American drive.

Pilots reported columns of enemy transport streaming toward the Rhine and an American officer declared the enemy was withdrawing his artillery toward the broad stream which guards the heart of Germany.

#### Thousands of Prisoners

Thousands of German prisoners were being taken, all the fight knocked out of them by six days of ceaseless battering. It was the greatest rout since Normandy.

There now was nothing between the First Army and fire-blackened Cologne except open plain. Engineers worked under fire during the day strengthening bridges across the Erft to carry hundreds of tanks into the fight.

The Famous First Infantry Division was among units participating in the drive on Cologne, now clearly within sight of the advancing forces and under heavy fire of American artillery.

The Nazis threw three counterattacks against the bridgeheads during the day, but all were repulsed by First Army Infantry, tanks and tank destroyers. Veteran American officers declared German artillery fire against the bridgeheads was the heaviest encountered since the present offensive began.

#### German Refugees Flee to Duesseldorf

Thousands of German civilian refugees were reported streaming into Duesseldorf ahead of the Ninth Army's avalanche. More than 30,000 prisoners had been captured by the American First and Ninth and the Canadian First Armies in their sweeps toward the Rhine.

Tank-led Canadian infantry which cleaned out the bitterly-defended enemy stronghold of Calcar at the northern end of the long battlefield were said to have driven on within four miles of Zanten,

which in turn is only about four miles from the Ruhr arsenal city of Wesel. German defense forces were reported pulling out of the rapidly narrowing corridor between American and Canadian spearheads in that sector.

#### Patton Engulfs Bitburg

Keeping pace with the main American onslaught east of the Roer, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army completed occupation of the big road junction of Bitburg at the center of its 50-mile front and, farther south, drove within five miles of Trier from the southeast.

Despite Bitburg's great strategic value as a center of numerous roads stretching across level country to the Rhine, the city scarcely was defended by the Nazis against the final American assault. Bitburg itself was destroyed, with almost no living thing in the rubble, but the highways running through it were intact.

After taking Bitburg, the Fifth Infantry pushed on the Kyll river, five miles to the southeast, taking five villages on the way. The column approaching ancient Trier, one of the Germans' strongest fortress cities, gained a mile north of Pellingen. An armored division made a new crossing of the Pruem river a mile beyond the town of Pruem.

#### Takes Sixteen Villages

In all, Patton's forces captured 15 villages and entered another in advances up to a mile and a half. Two German counterattacks were repulsed.

Heavy weather of the past two days cleared only slightly, but American tactical fighter-bombers resumed their attacks on enemy positions ahead of the advancing armies, diving low and pumping rockets into German tanks and strafing troops huddled in trenches. Several hundred fighters joined this assault after having escorted bombers over Germany.

#### Bridge on Erft River Intact

In their quick conquest of the Erft river, the last natural barrier before the Rhine, some First Army troops crossed on a bridge captured intact, while others waded across the shallow stream and swiftly liquidated enemy defenses

on a ridge rising a hundred yards to the east.

The columns moving toward Cologne were unopposed but the Dueren-Cologne highway through Modrath and the Autobahn super-highway through Sindorf, about two miles to the north. Still another force was astride the Juelich-Cologne highway.

#### Other Towns Captured

First Army troops operating north of the Linnich-Cologne road took Tollhausen and Esch, while others cleared Berg and Vettweiss, southeast of Dueren. Dickerscheid and Geisdorf were seized in the Schleiden area.

A French officer released from a German prison camp by the Ninth Army declared the enemy was

using "remnants of remnants" in an effort to check the drive to the Rhine, sending even fliers into the line as riflemen. Many prisoners being taken are members of Hitler's People's army, usually very old or very young and identified only by an arm band.

## First Army Spans Last Barrier; German Rout Reported Growing

Paris, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—First Army tanks and infantry battled within six and a half miles of Cologne tonight after throwing three bridgeheads across the Erft River. Only flat plains lay ahead to the great city on the Rhine.

Wide Ninth Army sweeps through disordered German resistance imperiled the Ruhr administrative center of Duesseldorf, already in artillery range.

[The German radio asserted at noon today that the American Ninth Army had reached to within two miles of Rheydt, a satellite city of Muenchen Gladbach and twelve miles from Duesseldorf. The Germans also said the Americans "succeeded in reaching the Erft River, where German positions are very

and entered its suburbs. The First Army crossed the Erft near Modrath, 8½ miles southwest of Cologne, and encountered somewhat heavier resistance east of the river.

The Ninth Army also met some King Tiger tanks in the onslaught toward the Rhine. The rigid news blackout on the Ninth Army front still was being enforced tonight.

More than 30,000 prisoners have been captured by the American First and Ninth and the Canadian First armies in the campaign.

German civilian refugees were reported streaming by the thousands into Duesseldorf as Nazi defenses gave way before the avalanche of Allied men, tanks

guns. Thousands of planes strafed and bombed the retreating troops.

The threat to Trier in the south was posed by the Tenth Armored Division of the Third Army, which stabbed through the outer defenses to within four miles of the city limits. The Fifth Infantry Division, after taking Bitburg, captured five vil-

ages in an advance to the Kyll River, and the Sixth Armored Division made a new crossing of the Pruem River one mile beyond Pruem, on a front of 2½ miles.

By dusk, First Army tanks and self-propelled guns which crossed the Erft had widened the bridgeheads. The battle moved deeper into the flat plains leading to Cologne.

"Strong indications are that the enemy is capable of making only a rear guard fight to the Rhine and unable to muster sufficient strength to halt the powerhouse twin drives by the Ninth and First Armies," Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from within sight of Cologne at 5 P. M.

#### Flyers Report Nazi Retreat

A news blackout cloaked gains and prevented disclosure of towns captured by the spreading Ninth Army tanks, but German defenses had collapsed into a virtual rout. When censors started damming up reports last night, the Ninth Army was at the edge of the Ruhr and the gates of Muenchen Gladbach.

British pilots spotted long columns of German transport rushing back for the Rhine and a getaway.

The First Army plunged ahead so swiftly that at one point it captured a bridge intact across the Erft. Infantry swarmed across the river at other places where it was not bridged.

Canadians on the north cleared forty-four miles of the west bank of the Rhine and attacked the last defenses of the northwest corner of the Ruhr at points 295 miles from Berlin, the nearest approach from the west. Americans before Cologne were thirty-nine miles deep in Germany and within 298 miles of the Reich capital.

#### 8000 Prisoners Taken

An officer at Supreme Headquarters said there had been some signs of German attempts to stiffen resistance early this morning—but there was no indication that Field Marshal von Rundstedt had been successful.

The four attacking Allied armies captured more than 8,000 Ger-

mans yesterday and ran the total for the six-day offensive to 25,718.

All along the northern battle front, Allied bombers and fighter bombers struck through low clouds to harry the retreat and heighten the havoc in German ranks.

The speed of the First Army's war of movement in the outer defenses of Cologne was attested by the capture of the Erft River bridge intact.

"The move was so fast that obviously the Germans were caught unprepared," Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from Gen. Hodges's headquarters.

The crossing was made in a marshy area, where the 100-foot river is canalised except for one small and shallow stream on the east side.

Americans were up to the river on a wide front and American artillery was raining shells into the Vorgebirge, a ridge filled with brown coal, just beyond the stream.

So swift was the progress across the Cologne Plain that many German units were isolated from their high command, and for this reason, the blackout was imposed upon Ninth Army movements.

British troops of the Canadian army in the north captured Calcar without firing a shot. They took Hennepe, south of Grieth on the Rhine, giving the Allies three more miles of footing on the west bank of the wide river. Hanse-laer, immediately east of Calcar, fell. German defenses on the Maas weakened. At several points white flags appeared on houses.

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# Marines Win Most Of Plateau On Iwo

**Big Push Goes Far Toward Deciding Battle—Second Airfield All Held—Town Taken—Gains Up To 800 Yards Made.**

By Leif Erickson

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Thursday, March 1 (P)—A big Marine push on little Iwo Wednesday won them most of the island's vital central plateau with gains that one general said went far toward deciding the 10-day-old campaign.

## Win Complete Control

The hard-fighting Devil Dogs won complete control of a second airfield. They rolled past the island's principal town of Motoyama. They reached a third incompletely airfield.

They gained more than 500 yards all along the line. They advanced up to 800 yards through the best-developed set of fortifications encountered anywhere in the Pacific. They counted 4,784 enemy dead.

Well over half of the island, which Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith expects to fall shortly, is in Marine hands.

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine of the third division said the battle for the plateau is the decisive operation, and once all of it is in Marine hands the fight to Iwo's north end will be down hill.

Wednesday's impressive gains snapped the back of Japanese resistance which had compelled the Marines to measure gains by feet and yards for five days.

## Push in Center

The push in the center pierced the main enemy line of resistance. From this point on, the enemy strength and will to resist can be expected to grow weaker.

The death count for the enemy obviously is far from complete. Front line correspondents said the advancing Americans found large

numbers of enemy dead in pillboxes, shell and bomb holes, and in fortified gun emplacements. Many of these dead had been dragged into pillboxes and holes by the Japanese to conceal them.

The count of enemy dead covered

a period up to 6 p. m. Monday inasmuch as a previous communiqué listed 3,568 Japanese dead up to noon the same day, the new report suggesting the killing of more than 1,000 Japanese in a six hour period.

## Drives Northward

On the west shore, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Division, which had been stalled while the other two divisions inched ahead Tuesday, drove northward, paced by tanks.

In the center, Gen. Erskine's Third Division, finally capturing the Japanese fighter airfield, plunged past Motoyama town and reached the edge of a third airfield which still was under construction when the island was invaded Feb. 19.

On the east side, Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Division hurled back bitterly resisting enemy forces.

## Ten Japs Taken

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced the progress in a communiqué this morning which pointed up the stiff type of fight still raging by reporting enemy prisoners in 10 days total 10—an average of one a day.

Warships of the Fifth fleet, marine artillery and carrier based planes poured it on the foe but the Japanese still were sending back heavy mortar fire.

The Wednesday big push, one of the most impressive in more than a week, followed enemy infiltration attempts Tuesday night which were foiled by the fleet illuminating the scene with star shells.

Supporting carrier planes flew north of Iwo and touched off explosions at the enemy seaplane base at Chichi in the Bonin islands.

The Iwo Japanese, fighting from a maze of pillbox and blockhouse defenses and having the advantage of higher ground, limited the marines Tuesday to small gains.

# MARINES ON IWO PUSH FORWARD UP HIGH GROUND

**Leathernecks Straighten Out Their Line With Slight Advances on North.**

## JAPS ARE SHORT OF WATER

**Enemy on Island Also Believed to Be Running Out of Ammunition**

FEB 29 1945

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Marines along a line bisecting Iwo kept terrific pressure today on the Japanese in a supreme effort to crack a foe known to be short of water and believed to be hoarding ammunition. After noticeably slackening artillery and mortar fire on Monday, the Japanese loosed a heavy barrage yesterday at the Leathernecks, straightening out their line with slight advances north up high ground blanketed by pillboxes and blockhouses.

The Marine line, manned by three divisions, cuts across the island's center at the northern end of the fighter airfield, where the Nipponese hold a fingertip's grasp after a week of battling over that base. As the fight for the island entered its tenth day, Japanese dug in on the higher northern half showed a marked power to resist, though they have been shelled incessantly from the sea, bombed from the air, and pounded by artillery.

## Even Tanks Left.

They even have tanks left on the barren island, where enemy positions have been raked by the sixteen-inch guns of battleships and blasted by dive bombers which pinpoint their targets. On Monday night Marine artillery broke up a tank-led counter-attack.

Major-Gen. Graves B. Erskine's

Third Marine Division, which has counted 800 enemy pillboxes in its zone of action, inched northward and westward from the virtually captured fighter base on Tuesday. On the right flank Major-Gen. Clifton B. Cates' Fourth Marine Division, which captured the vital artillery observation position of Hill No. 382 on Monday, straightened its line around that promontory.

There was no mention in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué this morning of any

gains on the left flank by Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey's Fifth Marine Division, last reported as assailing Hill No. 362, which is 700 yards east of the Hiraiwa Bay coastline. Marine artillery, warship guns, land-based and carrier-based planes covered yesterday's slow drive.

## Effect of Big Bombs.

An observer reported watching big Liberators from the Marianas score direct hits with 500-pound bombs on pillboxes and "a building which looked like a concrete communications" center. One pilot, Lieut. Philip S. Schwartzman of Flushing, Queens, said that the Liberators flew below 3,500 feet to get under a cloud cover. His bombs dropped from such a low altitude that his plane was rocked by the concussions of the explosions.

The Japanese are getting no additional supplies, no reinforcements, no naval support and virtually no air support. They are so crazed for drinking water that they infiltrate American lines primarily for that purpose.

The Japanese Domei news agency broadcast a dispatch say-

ing that the Nipponese troops "so far are successfully holding their own" against a new American "general offensive." The unconfirmed Domei story claimed that the Marines suffered 1,500 casualties between Monday noon and Tuesday night, making a total of "20,000 casualties in the American invasion forces in nine days' fighting."

# U.S. Shipping in Manila Bay; Corregidor Campaign Ends

MANILA, Thursday, March 1 (P)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today announced the entrance of American shipping into Manila Bay and the end of the Corregidor campaign just 12 days after paratroopers and infantrymen landed on the fortress island to engage a well-armed enemy double the size of the Yank force.

## Half the Time

The Americans took "the rock" at the entrance to Manila bay in just half the time the Japanese required to defeat the gallant defenders under Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright in early 1942.

A force of 3,038 Americans, landing under fire Feb. 16, avenged

that surrender by smashing approximately 6,000 Japanese.

MacArthur termed Corregidor "a strongly-fortified island fortress defended to the point of annihilation by a well-equipped, fanatical

enemy practically double the size of our force."

The Japanese on Corregidor, he said, were "reduced in a period of 12 days by a combination of surprise, strategy and fighting technique and skill, perfectly coordinated with supporting naval and air forces."

## 4,215 Dead Counted

MacArthur said 4,215 Japanese had been counted on Corregidor and many hundreds have been sealed in tunnels and caves where they were buried alive or blown to bits as they touched off underground ammunition dumps.

Only 18 prisoners were captured on the tadpole-shaped island. American losses were 136 killed, 531 wounded and eight missing—a total of 675.

The American forces which took Corregidor were the 503rd Paratroop Regiment, the Third Battalion of the 34th Infantry Regiment and miscellaneous elements, a total of 3,038 Yanks.

Some 15 miles east and northeast of Manila, where the mopping up of enemy remnants was proceeding, Yanks of the Fourteenth Corps drove against strong Japanese entrenchments on the Antipolo-Wawa line, encountering rocket fire in addition to heavy machinegun, artillery and mortar fire.

## Into Mountains

Thirty-third Division troops pressed into the mountains of the Rosario-Agao area due north of the Lingayen gulf beachhead, while the 42nd division on the other side of the head of the cen-

tral Luzon plain drove toward the Balete pass road at Santa Fe.

Aircraft closely supported all ground action, and swept farther north to hammer enemy shipping installations at Vigan, on the north coast of Luzon.

Manila Bay, one of the greatest harbors of the Far East and a vital base from which to mount new blows against Japan, opened to American shipping as supplies came to the war-wrecked city of Manila for the first time in three years.

Another heavy force of Liberators struck the Takao area of southwestern Formosa without opposition, but the results were obscured by low-hanging clouds. Fighters tore into railroad traffic, damaging one train.

Patrol bombers sank a small freighter and damaged another off Takao and destroyed a radio station in the nearby Sakishima islands.

A 10,000-ton tanker was sunk and another of 2,000 tons was severely damaged off the French Indo-China coast. A small freighter was sunk northeast of Hong Kong and a 1,000-ton freighter-transport was damaged in Indo-China's Camranh Bay.

# FIRST ALLIED SUPPLY SHIP ENTERS MANILA

**Japs on Corregidor Are Virtually Wiped Out by Americans.**

FEB 29 1945

Manila, March 1 (A. P.).—Virtual completion of the destruction of Japs trapped on Corregidor and the entry of the first Allied supply ship to Manila Bay, were announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

He disclosed for the first time that the spectacular reconquest of Corregidor at the entrance of the bay, in co-ordinated assaults by the Navy, aircraft, paratroopers and infantry, was achieved by an American force only half the size of the elaborately entrenched Jap garrison.

He said that 3,038 Americans landing under fire avenged the surrender of The Rock to the enemy in 1942 by smashing approximately 6,000 Japs.

A total of 4,215 Nipponese bodies have been reported counted on Corregidor. Countless others have been killed in attempts to escape from the island, or in explosions set off by Americans or by the Japs themselves in the many tunnels. American casualties have been comparatively light.

## Harbor Not Cleared Yet.

Although Manila harbor is open to shipping, major construction and wreckage-clearing projects will be required to restore port facilities. Sunken ships abound in the dock areas and months of American bombing had blasted the piers.

FEB 29 1945



# Roosevelt Is Back in Washington

## President Discloses Secret Agreements Were Made at Yalta—Broadcasts Tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt returned today from the Big Three meeting, buoyant with hopes for an enduring peace and ready to report to Congress and the nation tomorrow.

Not everything agreed upon at the already historic Yalta meeting will be disclosed immediately. Mr. Roosevelt made known that some secret understandings were reached and that they necessarily must remain secret for a while, although they probably will become apparent in time.

Whether these understandings were in the military or political sphere, or both, was not indicated.

As an aftermath of the conference in the Crimea, the President has high hopes for lasting peace and a worldwide reduction in armaments. In the weeks ahead, he has an active program of travel and engagements to further those hopes.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, said today that President Roosevelt will make his report to Congress on the Big Three conference at 12:30 P. M. tomorrow. He will deliver the report in person to a joint assembly of the House and Senate in the House chamber. It will be broadcast.

As its first act today the House adopted a resolution for a joint session tomorrow to hear the President.

Instead of speaking from the Speaker's rostrum in the House chamber, where all other Presidents have stood when they addressed Congress, Mr. Roosevelt will speak from the well of the House.

Acting Speaker McCormack

said the ramp leading from the House floor to the Speaker's rostrum, which always had been used in the past by President Roosevelt, will not be used tomorrow. Instead, Mr. McCormack

said after a brief talk with the President, Mr. Roosevelt will use the microphone on the floor and will "chat" to the members from a chair.

The President used the ramp when he last addressed Congress on January 7, 1943.

### Executive's Plans.

Back from a five-week, 14,000-mile journey to Russia by cruiser and plane, Mr. Roosevelt planned, in addition to his report in person to Congress and the country tomorrow:

An appearance at a United Nations conference opening in San Francisco, April 25. As official host, Mr. Roosevelt probably will welcome and address the delegates.

Another of his periodic meetings with Mr. Churchill, after the San Francisco parley has finished its work. The British frequently have suggested that the President visit London.

Mr. Roosevelt came ashore at an East Coast port last night and reached Washington this morning by special train. He left here January 22 for eight days of momentous talks on war and peace in the old summer palace of the Czars at Yalta. The only other stops on the round trip were in Malta, Egypt and Algiers. In Egypt, the President conferred with King Farouk and with the rulers of Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia.

### Submarines Were Near.

The return trip included a speed run through the Strait of Gibraltar at a time when Nazi submarines were lurking nearby. At a news conference aboard ship, as his cruiser zig-zagged toward American shores, Mr.

Roosevelt already had reviewed the Crimean conference and spoken of his aspirations for future world security.

He disclosed to reporters, who met him in Algiers and traveled home with him, that the original plan for occupation of Germany was for Russia to take over the eastern area, Britain the west and northwest and the United States the south. This country was to have the area below the bend of the Rhine at Mainz, including the provinces of Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, with a supply corridor to the sea at Bremen on the north.

### Subject to Change

The arrangement is subject to change, particularly in the proposed British and American zones, because of a decision to offer France an opportunity to keep a thumb on part of the Reich.

The President was not ready to say how long American troops might remain in Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt viewed the conference at Yalta as one of a series of steps toward a better world. Almost with exultation, he said the American public and press were quite right in saying with virtual unanimity that the parley was a great achievement.

He said that he believed the United Nations organization will develop into the best method ever devised for stopping war and eradicating some of its causes.

Mr. Roosevelt even visualized Germany and Japan as future members of the organization, at such time as they have proved themselves worthy of places in it.

### Must Purge Themselves.

But he was insistent that they first must purge themselves, reverse militaristic tendencies they have shown for decades and demonstrate an ability to live peaceably among nations.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that Germany and Japan should ever in the foreseeable future be permitted to rearm?"

No, he replied, adding that he hoped armament would decrease all along the line, even among the Allied big five—America, Britain, Russia, China and

France.

The Chief Executive predicated his statement on the belief that Germany and Japan can do an about face on the relatively short history of their militarism. Germany became militaristic after 1890, Japan after she first admitted outsiders in 1856, he said. Nations that can do that in such a comparatively short time, he went on, can go the other way—although it may take another fifty or sixty years.

Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to inform Congress that, unlike the Teheran Conference with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin, the Yalta meeting did produce some secret understandings. He regards these as necessarily secret, although they probably will become apparent in time.

One decision omitted from the conference's final communique, disclosed when Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan, was that no Power not in the war would be invited to the United Nations meeting at San Francisco. (Cable dispatches have mentioned March 1 as the deadline for those countries to get into the war.)

Presidential aids did not interpret this as meaning, however, that Russia necessarily would declare war on Japan any time soon. Soviet eligibility, they said, has been well established in the European conflict.

The war against Japan, Mr. Roosevelt told his news conference, was not even mentioned either at Yalta or at a brief meeting with Churchill later at Alexandria. The British Prime Minister already has stated, he recalled, that Britain will throw all her resources into the battle of

the Pacific once Germany is broken.

[In stating that the war against Japan was not mentioned at his Alexandria conference with Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt publicly corrected a statement issued at the White House on February 20 which described his departure from Yalta and trip to the Suez and Egypt. That statement said that the Alexandria meeting "permitted new and important discussions of at least one subject which they (Roosevelt and Churchill) could not take up before. That had to do with Japan and the war in the Pacific, where Soviet Russia is a neutral Power."

[This statement was called to the President's attention at his shipboard news conference and he reiterated that the Japanese war was not discussed at Alexandria.]

He did not know, he said, whether Russia would be asked to enter any discussion of Pacific problems before the defeat of the Nazis. Russia has been completely neutral toward Japan, he asserted, and we are respecting that neutrality.

The President said he has no plans for a Pacific War Council this year with Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Nor did he have in mind a talk with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, although he said he'd be glad to see the French leader any time.

### Expects a Long Jap War.

The Chief Executive made the point that America does not realize there will be a long, hard battle to subdue Japan. People blow hot and cold on the subject, he said. And he stressed a need for industrial emphasis on the Pacific war once Germany has capitulated.

There was no single accomplishment of the Crimean conference that stood out above the others, Mr. Roosevelt declared. He said progress was made all along the line, just as there has been progress toward an improved world every few months since the war began.

"Do you believe," a reporter asked, "that the conference can be the foundation for worldwide peace for more than the generation of the men who are building that peace?"

While that cannot be answered categorically, he said, the conference did look ahead over a great many years, over a period as long as humanity can be expected to believe in the principles espoused by the United Nations. It looked at the human race, he added, and not with any idea it will end in fifty years.

### Discussed Small Nations.

In addition, the President said, the conference dwelt at length on problems presented by small countries with static economies and living standards and on means of helping them. This was on the premise that a nation that is not moving forward and bettering her standards is a more potential war danger than one that is advancing.

Aids praised the manner in

which Mr. Roosevelt presided as chairman and moderator at the conference. They said he was able to produce agreements in several fields in which the principals originally did not see eye to eye.

Two instances apparently were the decisions on voting procedure of the projected United Nations council and on a new governmental and territorial set-up for Poland. Mr. Roosevelt did not discuss these points with reporters, however.

## FDR To Tell Congress Of Peace Hopes

### Back Home, Roosevelt To Report Today On Crimea Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, back from Yalta, will tell the nation tomorrow of his hopes for such a secure peace that the victory-bound Allies can gradually cut down their armaments.

His hopes extend even to the day—50 or 60 years from now, he says—when a spirit of peace may embrace Germany and Japan, now reaping the wages of aggression.

The President at 12:30 p. m., Eastern war time, will go before a joint session of Congress to report on his victory-and-peace mission to the Crimea with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. What he says will be broadcast.

### Secret Agreements

But Mr. Roosevelt's report will not tell all. Some understandings reached at Big Three meetings in an old Czarist resort on the Black Sea are secret, he said. Whether they involve political or military, or both, is part of the secrecy.

It is no secret that the President exhibited the strongest sort of hope for an increasingly better world to grow out of the sufferings of this war.

He told a miniature news conference aboard the cruiser that brought him home that the Yalta conference, wherein German downfall and lasting peace were topics, was one of a series of steps toward this better world.

To Douglas B. Cornell of the Associated Press and two other

reporters, one from the United Press and one from the International News Service, Mr. Roosevelt commented:

### Great Achievement

That the American public and press were quite right in saying with virtual unanimity that the parley was a great achievement.

This comment demonstrated that, despite his five weeks of travel away from the White House, he had been supplied reports on the American scene.

Another indication of home front connection was the disclosure that while at sea, the President signed the George bill opening the way for Henry A. Wallace to become his secretary of commerce.

But there was one complete unanimity at home on the Yalta conference—particularly with reference to its decision to grant eastern areas of Poland to Russia. And, incidentally, there was an uproad on Capitol Hill when Mr. Roosevelt

offered Wallace for the cabinet post.

### To Take Same Stand

To Congress, Mr. Roosevelt is expected to take the same stand on the Polish matter that Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Eden have taken in the British House of Commons. Summed up, this is that the Russo-Polish boundary line agreed on at Yalta is fair and that Poland, with its accessions from now-German territory will become a strong and respected member of the family of nations.

A point of surpassing interest in Congress is when and if Russia might go to war against Japan.

We are respecting Russia's neutrality, Mr. Roosevelt told his sea-going news conference. He said that he does not know whether Russia will be asked to enter any discussion of Pacific problems before the defeat of Germany.

Still on the question of Japan, there developed a contradiction between the President and his White House staff on whether he and Mr. Churchill talked over the Pacific war.

### White House Report

A White House report on the President's journeyings, issued Feb. 20, said that at Alexandria, Egypt, the two held "new and important discussions of at least one subject which they could not take up before (at Yalta). That had to do with Japan and the war in the Pacific where Soviet Russia is a neutral power."

Mr. Roosevelt told his news con-

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ference that the war against Japan was not even mentioned either at Yalta or at his brief meeting with Churchill in Alexandria. Churchill already had stated that Britain will throw all her resources against Japan once Germany falls, the President noted.

Looking 50 to 60 years in the future, Mr. Roosevelt saw a chance that even Japan and Germany might become respectable nations some day. He dipped into his recollections of history to recall that Japan became militaristic less than 90 years ago and that Germany turned ruthlessly to the sword after 1890.

They could go the other way just as rapidly, he said, in effect. But he stressed that they must purge themselves before they are to be even thought of as members of an international organization to keep the peace.

#### Great Conference

A great conference of the United Nations to charter such an organization is due to begin at San Francisco April 25. Mr. Roosevelt plans to appear there, possibly to greet the delegates from all over the world in his role as head of the host nation.

The President displayed great hopes for this conference and the

general ideal of a secure peace such as was the ultimate goal of the Yalta discussions.

He foresaw as a result of the San Francisco meeting the development of the best method ever of stopping war and ridding the world of some of its causes. He said he hoped disarmament would increase even among the Allied Big Five — the U. S., Britain, Russia, China and France.

## ROOSEVELT'S TRIP MADE BY SEA, AIR

He Went to Malta by Cruiser,  
by Plane to Russia and Came  
Home by Warship

By The Associated Press.

**ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL CRUISER IN THE ATLANTIC,** Feb. 27 (Delayed) — President Roosevelt divided his traveling to the Crimean conference between warship and plane and returned to American waters without a single close call.

A cruiser took him to Malta. A plane picked him up there, flew him to the Crimea and then down

to Egypt, where he again boarded the cruiser.

With the crew at battle stations, the ship raced through the Straits of Gibraltar at a 30-knot clip February 19, taking the Chief Executive through waters where enemy submarines have been lying in wait for Allied vessels.

Half a dozen destroyers and another cruiser screened the Presidential ship, and a blimp and lightning fighter planes crisscrossed overhead.

The travel by sea was not without incidents.

Once, on the way over, escorting destroyers peeled out of formation. A periscope had been reported, but apparently it was a false alarm.

A Portuguese merchantman ran jauntily through the American formation, ignoring efforts to shunt her aside.

A surface contact was reported on the westward crossing, but an American destroyer escort was responsible.

Several days of rough going was encountered on the trip to Europe, one destroyer reporting a 60-degree roll.

Air protection was available the entire distance.

## IBN SAUD GETS A WHEEL CHAIR

Aboard Presidential Cruiser in the Mediterranean, Feb. 18 (A. P.). (Delayed).—Probably no Chief of State ever before presented a wheel chair to another Chief of State. But that was President Roosevelt's gift to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Reporters who joined the Chief Executive today, to return home with him, learned that the Arabian monarch, who finds it somewhat difficult to get around because he was wounded nine times in battle in his younger years, saw Mr. Roosevelt in a wheel chair and admired it. He said one of the chairs would save him many steps at home.

Whether it was a hint or not, Mr. Roosevelt dug up a spare and gave it with proper flourishes to the massive, black-bearded ruler.

# Escape Routes Reached

**Moscow Reports Killing 3,000 Germans  
And Capturing 600.**

**1,500 SLAVING  
REDS LIBERATED**

**Berlin Claims Neustettin  
Evacuated—Makes No  
Secret Of Peril Facing  
Defense.**

By W. W. Hercher

**LONDON, Thursday, March 1 (AP)** — Russians yesterday seized the five-way rail hub of Neustettin in Pomerania, killing 3,000 of its garrison, and gained five to six miles in their offensive aimed at isolating the Germans in the Baltic coastal area of Danzig, the Polish Corridor and north-east Pomerania.

Besides the slain, 600 Germans were captured and 1,500 Russians were liberated from slave labor when Neustettin fell to a combined frontal assault and outflanking maneuver, a late Soviet war bulletin said today.

#### Coastal Highway Reached

Unofficial dispatches from Moscow said the northward-racing tank spearheads of the second White army had reached the coastal highway and railroad which are the last escape routes of the Germans, but the nightly Soviet communique disclosed officially no advances narrowing the 22-mile gap which remained after Tuesday's capture of Bublitz and Drawehn.

Instead, the communique announced capture of more than 50 towns in a general line-straightening and solidifying operation along the 40-mile-wide front of the advance, from Schwornigatz, 11 miles

north of Chojnice, westward to Bublitz.

#### Stalin Issues Order of Day

Premier Stalin announced the capture of Neustettin, 88 miles northeast of Stettin, in an order of the day following a German broadcast that the outflanked strong point had been evacuated. The Soviet communique added the capture of Streitzig, two and one-half miles west of Neustettin, putting the Russians out in the open past Neustettin's difficult position between the Vilm and Streitzig lakes.

The east-front spot light continued to beat strongly on the Soviet offensive in Pomerania, the Moscow communique saying only that on other fronts the Russians had captured half a dozen villages in East Prussia and took another 10 blocks

and the suburb of Kleinischank in surrounded Breslau, capital of lower Silesia.

#### Germans Acknowledge Peril

The Germans also placed greatest stress on the Pomeranian struggle, broadcasting that the Soviet vanguards had reached Pollnow, 12 miles north of Bublitz and 16 miles from the Baltic coastal railway, and making no secret of the peril posed for the defense by Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's rampage toward the sea.

The best face the Nazis succeeded in putting on the situation was in the broadcast words of a Berlin military spokesman who said "German alarm units were thrown into this critical area and succeeded in hold up some of the Russian infantry forces which were closing up."

The German communique said that Rokossovsky had "advanced far to the north" of Bublitz, his most northerly point of Tuesday,

and said that Soviet tank forces were "strongly backed by infantry."

#### Nazis Try To Stop Infantry

Apparently the Germans had given up trying to stop the speeding tanks, their communique saying their efforts were concentrated on trying to check "part of the infantry following up the tanks."

Moscow news dispatches, however, said the German resistance was stiffening at some places against Soviet forces "fighting fiercely to complete encirclement of the German forces to the east."

Russian accounts emphasized that the slushy terrain of forests dotted with lakes made it necessary for tanks to stick to the roads, somewhat handicapping operations.

The Red air force was busy over the coastal gap, supporting the tanks and hampering German reserve movements.

One strategic aim of the Second White Russian drive was to cover the flank of the First White Russian Army on the central front for a direct drive towards Berlin.

The Germans broadcast that the First White Russians during the day had widened their bridgeheads on both sides of Kuestrin on the Oder some 38 miles east of Berlin.

#### Liquidating Breslau

On the south flank, the First Army was continuing the battle for liquidation of Breslau and fought in the forests along the Neisse river, water line guarding the south-east approaches to Berlin.

Other fronts were described as relatively quiet, but an account in the Soviet Army paper, Red Star, said many new volunteers were joining Gen. Ludwig Svoboda's Czechoslovak Army Corps in Slovakia.

## NEUSTETTIN FALLS AS REDS ADVANCE IN BALTIC SECTOR

**Russians Reported Within  
15 Miles of Cutting  
Escape Road.**

**LONDON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).**—The Second White Russian Army driving toward the Baltic has captured Neustettin, Marshal Joseph V. Stalin announced tonight, and Berlin said that the Russians had raced on thirty miles northward to Pollnow, within fifteen miles of severing the escape road of Nazis battling in eastern Pomerania and the Polish Corridor. The Germans earlier had announced the evacuation of Neustettin.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day also proclaimed the capture of Prechlau, fifteen miles northwest of the Polish Corridor town of Chojnice.

Pollnow is twelve miles north of Bublitz and only twenty miles from the Baltic. It is fifteen miles from the coastal railway connecting Danzig with Stettin.

A Transocean broadcast from Berlin said the Russians had reached Pollnow, and a military spokesman called the break-

through in that area toward Kotlin "the most dramatic event of the last twenty-four hours." The Red Army vanguards were constantly covered by the Red Fleet, the spokesman said.

Neustettin is ninety miles east of Stettin and forty miles from the Baltic. Moscow dispatches, however, said that the Russians had forged even closer to the Baltic in the area northeast of Neustettin and were only about twenty miles from Koeslin, on the last railway escape route linking Danzig with Stettin.

#### In Sight of Baltic

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said that the Russian spearheads had reached the Danzig-Stettin coastal road and were "in sight of the Baltic." Associated Press dispatches from Moscow, however, said that Marshal Constantin Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army had been slowed in its push toward the Baltic by mud and fierce counterattacks designed to prevent the closing of the trap on thousands of Germans in eastern Pomerania and the rest of the old Polish Corridor.

The German High Command announced that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army had expanded its Oder River bridgehead south of Kuestrin, thirty-nine miles east of Berlin.

Marshal Rokossovsky's armored vanguard was fighting fiercely to advance in the low hills, dotted with small lakes in northeastern Pomerania, along four secondary lines leading to the major coastal railway.

His guns were almost within range of Koeslin, Moscow said, but the slushy, wooded terrain forced him to stick closely to the roads, where the German Army and Volkssturm received desperately needed reinforcements.

[The London radio today quotes a Moscow dispatch as saying that tanks and Cossack cavalry are leading the thrust to sever the Germans' last Baltic communications and that at some points the advance has become a pursuit of shattered German forces. CBS recorded the BBC broadcast.]

Marshal Zhukov's First White Russian Army apparently continued largely marking time on the direct approaches to Berlin. Except for the Pomeranian ad-

vances, Russian announcements told only of capture of twelve additional blocks in besieged Breslau and seizure of seven villages in Czecho-Slovakia.

The Germans said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army had crossed the Neisse River at several points southeast of Berlin and east of Dresden, but declared the Russians were repulsed.

Red forces have cleared the Breslau Stadium of Germans, the BBC, heard by the National Broadcasting Company, said here today. The Breslau Stadium is one of Germany's largest and almost as big as the Berlin Sportpalast.

## Reds 30 Miles From Barring Nazi Escape

**LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)**—The Germans announced the evacuation of Neustettin today and said the Russians had raced on 30 miles to the north of Pollnow, where they were within 15 miles of cutting the last escape route of Germans fighting in eastern Pomerania and the Polish corridor.

Pollnow is 12 miles north of Bublitz and only 20 miles from the Baltic. It is 15 miles from the coastal railway connecting Danzig with Stettin.

A Transocean broadcast from Berlin said the Russians had reached Pollnow and a military spokesman called the breakthrough in that area toward Koeslin "the most dramatic event of the last 24 hours."

#### Red Fleet Helping

The rushing Baltic-bound Red Army vanguards were constantly covered by the Red Fleet, the spokesman said.

Neustettin is 90 miles east of Stettin and 40 miles from the Baltic.

Moscow dispatches, however, said the Russians had forged even closer to the Baltic in the area northeast of Neustettin and were only about 20 miles from Koeslin, on the last railway escape route linking Danzig with Stettin.

**Reported At Coastal Road**  
A Reuters dispatch from Moscow



said the Russian spearheads had reached the Danzig-Stettin coastal road and were "in sight of the Baltic."

Associated Press dispatches from Moscow, however, said Marshal Constantin Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army had been slowed in its push toward the Baltic by mud and fierce counterattacks designed to prevent the closing of the trap on thousands of Germans in eastern Pomerania and the remainder of the old Polish corridor.

#### Slushy Terrain Encountered

But the slushy, wooded terrain forced him to stick closely to the roads where the German Army and Volkssturm received desperately needed reinforcements.

The Russians were massed in a tightening offensive arc from Gross Kuedde, 4 miles northeast, through Gross Born, 11 miles southwest, to Bublitz, 15 miles northwest.

In addition to threatening the entrapment of another force of Germans, this familiar Russian divide-and-conquer strategy, used successfully previously in East Prussia and Latvia, brought a new menace to Stettin, Berlin's Baltic port.

#### Marking Time

Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army apparently continued largely marking time on the direct approaches to Berlin. Except for the Pomeranian advances, Russian announcements told only of capture of twelve additional blocks in besieged Breslau and seizure of seven villages in Czechoslovakia.

The Germans said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukraine Army had crossed the Neisse River at several points southeast of Berlin and east of Dresden, but declared the Russians were repulsed.

## R. A. F. Bombs Berlin For 9th Night Straight

2,000 Warplanes Smash Rail and Oil Targets During Day.

LONDON, Feb. 28, (AP)—Berlin was attacked tonight for the ninth consecutive night by RAF Mosquito bombers which dropped two-ton blockbusters, the Air Ministry announced.

The attack on the Nazi capital brought to a close a full month of one of the greatest aerial offensives in history. Earlier today,

2,000 Allied warplanes made six roaring smashes on rail and oil targets in western Germany.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force lost three bombers and four fighters in these attacks.

#### 100,000 Sorties

The attacks brought the number of sorties carried out over western Germany by Britain-based American and RAF fighters and bombers during February to more than 100,000.

Spearheading the current attack on the bomb-battered Reich through the 16th straight day were 1,100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. Eighth Air Force, which smashed at least five congested railway centers behind the Rhine.

While the Eighth Air Force heavies were digging up railroad yards a strong force of RAF Lancasters, Spitfires and Mustangs battered the northern benzol plant near Gelsenkirchen.

Targets for the Americans included the railway yards at Kassel, feeding three main lines to the Ruhr and northeast Germany; Soest, 15 miles southwest of Hamm at a junction of two mainlines into central Germany; Schwerts and Hagen in the southeast corner of the Ruhr; and Siegen, 40 miles east of Cologne, where there is one of the largest railroad repair shops in western Germany.

#### Rail Targets

Some other unnamed rail targets, all within 100 miles of the front lines, also were bombed.

While American and RAF planes from Britain were battering the western Reich, warplanes of both the U. S. Air Force and the U. S. 12th Air Force roared northward from bases in Italy in attack against the southern ramparts of Hitler's diminishing holdings.

Heavy bombers of the 15th and mediums from the 12th gave the Brenner Pass railline—main escape route from Italy for Field Marshal Kesselring's forces—one of its heaviest hammerings.

U. S. Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers were joined by 350 fighters which had escorted the heavy Britain-based bombers in low level strafing attacks up and down the battlefield.

In addition, 250 Eighth Air Force pilots who were supposed to have the day off, volunteered and were given permission to go out and shoot up various targets they had spotted on earlier trips this week.

## Allied Planes Again Head For Reich

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The non-stop Allied air offensive against Germany's railway system entered its third week today with another two-way bombardment in the making after Berlin was hammered with blockbusters for the eighth consecutive night.

Long before noon, German radio stations had begun flashing alarms for the western and southern sections of the country. Fighter-bombers buzzed up and down over the Western front.

During the night, RAF Mosquitos made two separate raids on Berlin. Port installations at Bremen, where the Nazis are said to be rushing work on new-type submarines, also were bombed last night.

#### Mainz Main Target

More than 1,000 tons of bombs dropped by United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers in the Augsburg railway yards, 30 miles northwest of Munich, in yesterday's raid caused widespread damage.

The main strength of yesterday's 900-bomber RAF attack was directed against the communications center of Mainz and against a gasoline plant near Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr. Three RAF aircraft were lost from the day and night operations.

#### 20 Planes Missing

Thirteen American bombers and seven fighters were missing from yesterday's 1,800-plane attack on Leipzig and Halle. The Swiss radio said nine "American or unidentified" planes were shot down or made forced landings in Switzerland.

Twenty-four Allied aircraft were missing from yesterday's 15th Air Force sorties into southern Germany, a British heavy bomber attack last night on railway yards in the Verona area of northern Italy, and other attacks in northern Italy and Austria, Allied headquarters in Italy announced.

## 1100 U. S. Bombers Blast Yards

### Heavies Strike Five Major Rail Centers Back of Rhine Battlefront.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—More than 1,100 heavy American bombers struck at least five major freight yards in a 100-mile circle behind the Rhine today in the third week of a non-stop offensive against German communications. Targets in this scattershot attack included Kassel,

Soest, fifteen miles southeast of Hamm; Siegen, forty miles east of Cologne, and Schwerte and Hagen, both in the southeastern corner of the Ruhr.

British Lancasters made a concentrated attack on the Nordstern benzol plant, near Gelsenkirchen, in another punch at Nazi oil supplies. Berlin was hit

for the eighth straight night with blockbuster bombs last night as the offensive against the German railway system entered the third week.

#### Raids From Italy.

United States Fifteenth Air Force mediums from Italy struck the Brenner Pass rail line—main German escape or supply route from Italy—today in one of the heaviest bombings of that line. Fighter-bombers staged raids along the western front.

Italy-based American fighters strafed and bombed rail targets in Austria, including ammunition trains in the Villach and Linz areas. United States Fifteenth Air Force Liberators and Flying Fortresses hit the 472-foot Verona Bridge, on the Brenner line, a 335-foot span at Isarco Albes, and railyards at Ora, Bressan, Fortezza, Vipitano, and Bolzano, on the Brenner line.

On the western front, medium bombers pounded Geldern, between the Canadian and United States Ninth armies, and fighter bombers strafed ferryboats and barges on the Rhine and attacked fortified villages in the whole area around Muenchen Gladbach.

## COMMONS UPHOLDS BIG THREE'S POLICY ON POLISH BORDERS

## Motion of Protest Against Crimean Settlement Loses, 25 to 396.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The House of Commons, by an overwhelming vote of 396 to 25, defeated late today a motion of protest against the Big Three's plan for the future of Poland. The vote came after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that the plan would make post-war Poland "as strong or stronger" than in 1939 and after he denied vigorously that Britain ever had guaranteed Poland's pre-war frontiers.

The motion of protest was in the form of an amendment, offered by a small, but rebellious, group of Conservatives, to a general motion of confidence asked by Prime Minister Churchill on the Crimean charter decisions. This amendment criticized the Polish settlement.

The motion of confidence is to be voted upon tomorrow night, at the end of three days' debate on foreign policy, and Mr. Churchill himself prepared to speak again tomorrow. Mr. Eden declared that "when the settlement is finally reached, Poland will be as strong or stronger than the Poland which existed in 1939." He asserted flatly that "we have at no time guaranteed Poland's pre-war frontiers."

Mr. Eden emphasized that Britain's dealings with the Polish Government in London were the responsibility of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's entire coalition Cabinet. "We have worked

as a united war Cabinet and, whether right or wrong, its decisions are those of the united war Cabinet," he said.

The Foreign Secretary acknowledged that the once-warm relations between the British Government and Polish group in London had cooled since the resignation of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk as Polish Premier and the withdrawal of the Peasant party representatives. Mr. Eden asserted flatly that Britain "would not recognize the new government in Poland which was not truly representative"—referring to the present Soviet-sponsored provisional government in Warsaw.

Outlining Poland's problems, Mr. Eden said that the Poles had sought to increase their minority representation in eastern Galicia, which "led to friction and, of course, the issue which underlies the whole of this problem is a religious issue." "In truth," he added, "the religious issue in that area is far older than the nationalist issue, and it is that which lies at the root of much of the feeling."

Britain is corresponding with Russia about an arrangement "so that people from this country can go to Poland and see what is going on," he said. During earlier debate, one member of the House voiced an open bid for Russian participation in the war against Japan.

#### Call for Reds vs. Japs.

Major C. E. P. Thorneycroft, a Conservative, told the House, "we are faced with a long and arduous and probably costly campaign against the Japanese," and solemnly added:

"We cannot compel the Russians to share the burden of that campaign, but if co-operation means anything, the greatest co-operation we could ask for would be that of Russia in that war."

In another development today, a member proposed a "second Palestine" in Libya to provide a refuge for hundreds of thousands of Jews. The refuge suggestion was broached by Sir Lambert Ward, another Conservative.

Major Maurice Petherick, another Conservative, contended that the Crimean agreement would mean that Poland would

lose nearly half her territory, a third of her population, 85 per cent of her oil and natural gas, half her chemical industry, and 40 per cent of her water power. "It is not all Pripyat marshes," he said.

He described Mr. Churchill as a "great man of war—a well-found, stout battle cruiser," but added that "nobody is a superman; everybody makes mistakes, and if any back-bencher feels justified in criticizing even the Prime Minister, he should not hesitate to do so."

Registering again Great Britain's pique at being passed by as a site of one Big Three conference, he said: "There is a feeling that there is too much going about with the savor of the cup in hand to other countries. There's no reason why Mahomet should go to the whole range of mountains."

Major Petherick called the plan to shift Poland's eastern frontier to the Curzon line a violation of the Atlantic Charter, and declared that peace in Europe would be impossible for 100 years unless boundary treaties were recognized and respected, but Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, a Laborite, denounced the opposition move as "a niggardly and miserable amendment designed to bring forward anti-Soviet prejudice of the worst possible kind."

The Germans called Prime Minister Churchill's speech today purely defensive and asserted that it revealed "his guilty conscience regarding solution of the Polish question."

Prime Minister Churchill's renewed promise to compensate Poland for land transferred to Soviet Russia with territory in the west and north was received bitterly today by the Polish Government in Exile. From quarters close to the regime of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski came the declaration that Mr. Churchill "added nothing to what has been said at Yalta."

"The whole thing is a step to Sovietize Poland," one said.

A semi-official Polish informant said: "Churchill's speech is very depressing from the Polish point of view. We are back to where we were in 1939 when our country was occupied."

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# Commons Upholds Decision on Poland

## Rejects Motion Protesting Big Three Agreement—Vote Assures Vote of Confidence For Churchill—Eden Defends Plan.

By Alex Singleton

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The House of Commons, in the first formal legislative action on the Crimean charter among the great powers, crushed a move to censure the Big Three's plan for postwar Poland tonight and insured blanket approval of the Yalta decisions when a vote is taken tomorrow.

### Rejects Motion

By a top heavy tally of 396 to 25, Commons rejected a motion to include a protest against the Polish policy in the general endorsement of the big three decisions which has been demanded by Prime Minister Churchill as a vote of confidence.

With the Polish question almost the sole issue under challenge—and that only by an outnumbered group of conservatives—tonight's action provided a solid guarantee that Churchill would win overwhelming support tomorrow at the conclusion of Britain's important foreign policy debate.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden carried the ball for the government in defending the Polish plan against bitter denunciations that it violated principles of the Atlantic charter and betrayed the Polish allies at the expense of British honor.

Eden built his case around two major arguments: that the big three's plan would make Poland as "strong or stronger" than it was in 1939, and that Britain had never guaranteed Poland's prewar frontiers.

### Upholds Plan

As had Churchill himself, he upheld the plan as just, as one which would meet Russia's claim for a western frontier on the Curzon line and give Poland German territory in compensation and which would involve formation of a new coalition provisional government of national unity.

Eden asserted that Britain's major objective must be the preservation of the unity "cemented at Yalta" which, he contended, "would have prevented the present war had it existed in 1939."

"We do not say we can establish conditions where there will never be a war again," he stated at one point, "but I do say that if we hold this unity, we can establish peace for 25 years, for 50 years. But unless we can hold it, there will not be that peace for anything like that period of time."

He warned that as soon as the fighting stops "Germany will be out with that old theme of propaganda again. She will try to play us off against Russia, Russia against America and ourselves. . . . The whole orchestra of German self-pity will work up to fortissimo."

### Recognition To Continue

He said that until the new government of Poland was organized, Russia would continue to recognize the Lublin government and Britain and the United States would recognize the exiled London government.

Russia insisted on retaining the Lublin government for the present

because it must have some authority upon its lines of communication, Eden said.

"Whether we like or dislike the Lublin committee—frankly, I dislike it—for the moment, it is the authority functioning there," he said.

The foreign secretary declared that Britain would have only one demand on the new Polish government—that it should enter into a treaty of friendship and alliance with Russia as had Britain and France.

A breakdown of the vote showed that 23 conservatives, members of Churchill's own party, two independents and one laborite voted for the amendment protesting the Polish decision.

One of these, Sir Archibald Southby, conservative, during the session which at times became tempestuous and acrimonious, asserted there was no reason that Britain should "now deliberately underwrite any action which we believe to be morally wrong. . . . To be pro-British is not to be anti-Russian."

It was announced, meanwhile, that Churchill would address the House again tomorrow before the final vote on the Crimean conference decisions is taken.

## CABINET QUILTS IN ROMANIA

### Moscow Radio Says King Has Received Resignations

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight the resignations of the entire Romanian Cabinet had been received by King Mihai, who immediately began consultations aimed at formation of a new government.

The resignation of Premier Nicolae Radescu, following a series of bloody demonstrations against his regime, was announced by the Bucharest radio. The Radescu government had been under criticism from Russia.

### Vishinsky Arrives

Earlier dispatches from Moscow had said the Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vishinsky, had arrived in the Romanian capital for a first-hand inspection of the situation. The dispatch said the recent disorders in Romania had caused deep concern in Moscow.

The Radescu government took office December 5, 1944, after the regime of Gen. Konstantin Sanatescu, who formed a cabinet at the request of young King Mihai following the capitulation of Romania last August, had been forced out.

### Groza In?

A dispatch from Bari, Italy, said the King had conferred with Deputy Premier Pietro Groza, leader of the powerful Left-Wing National Democratic Front party, and that Groza was expected to be asked to name a new government.

The National Democratic Front has charged Radescu with failure to eliminate Fascist elements from the Government and to carry out promised agrarian reforms.

Russia also has charged the Radescu government with failure to purge pro-Nazis and war criminals in Romania as provided in the armistice terms. This has been denied by the Radescu regime.

### Several Outbreaks Recently

Several outbreaks have occurred recently in Romania including a clash last Saturday in Bucharest in which there were many casualties. Yesterday Groza and other members of the Cabinet belonging to the National Democratic Front

were reported to have presented a virtual ultimatum to King Mihai demanding resignation of Radescu and "the arrest and punishment" of those responsible for firing on the Bucharest demonstrators.

### Meteor Is First in Action

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—British jet-propelled fighter planes have been in action since late last summer, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

Known as the Gloster Meteor, it was the first jet-propelled aircraft of the United Nations to go into action.

The Meteor was first employed by an RAF fighter squadron against robot bombs Aug. 4 and downed a substantial number.

"The Meteor proved to possess greatly superior speed to the pilotless German flying bomb and many tactical lessons were learned from these early combats," the Ministry said.

The speed of the new plane is a secret, but it would have to do more than 500 miles an hour to outrun a flying bomb.

While it was not officially stated whether the Meteor had engaged the conventional German plane in combat, it is assumed they went into offensive action after the buzz-bomb war was won.

### Meteor Has Twin Engines

In addition to the Meteor, which is a twin-engined job, the Ministry said that Britain had a second jet-propelled fighter in an advanced stage of development.

The Meteor is the product of the Gloster Aircraft Company and is powered with Rolls-Royce engines.

The Meteor emits no flame as do the jet-propulsion units of the flying bombs and earlier model jet fighters. Only under certain rare conditions does the Meteor leave a smoke trail.

RAF pilots say they are easy to fly, smooth running and maneuverable, and a former Spitfire ace asserted:

"When they start up and taxi the 'squirts' make a noise rather like an oversize vacuum cleaner, but when they take off or fly at full throttle they sound almost like a normal aircraft. They go up like an elevator, and faster, the higher they go."

## EISENHOWER WARNS TRIER OF ALLIED SIEGE

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A warning from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to the German citizens of Trier to prepare for heavy artillery shelling was broadcast by the Luxembourg radio tonight as Berlin commentators reported a rapidly developing pineers movement

by the United States Third Army against that important Moselle Valley stronghold.

The message, broadcast "on orders of General Eisenhower," told the Germans to resist evacuation by the Nazis, find shelter in cellars and caves around the city and take with them enough food and drink to last out the battle.

"Allied armies are approaching Trier," the announcement said. "Any moment heavy artillery fire on the town may attain considerable proportions. Intensive bombardment of railway lines and of the port east of the town must be expected."

"Any attempt to evacuate eastward on order of the Nazis means death or mutilation. Resist evacuation orders under all circumstances. To remain behind means to leave the war behind you. To allow yourselves to be evacuated by the Nazis means a plunge back into the war."

### Churchill Sees The King

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was given a private audience by the King tonight and was his guest at dinner in Buckingham Palace.

## Wagner Opera Now Fulfilled In Nazis' End

### Fortunes of War Doom Hitler's False Gods.

By Louis P. Lochner

LONDON, (AP)—Nazi Germany is rapidly entering that Goetterdaemmerung—twilight of the Gods—which Hitler so loved to see depicted in Wagnerian Opera.

Under the impact of the hardest blows yet administered, early doom of Hitler's false gods of race prejudice, belief in the Germanic superman, and the outlawry of Christianity is clearly discernible.

Informed sources say Field Marshal Von Rundstedt has been warning Hitler for weeks of the impending offensive in the west. If it has caught the German army inadequately prepared it can mean but one thing—Germany has scraped the bottom of the barrel and cannot muster sufficient forces to contain this offensive and at the same time stave off the Russians.

### Psychological Factor

The psychological factor of the

inevitability of the Soviet advance constitutes an enormous advantage when dealing with the German people, who like to figure things out. Common sense tells even the least intelligent German soldier that there is nothing discernible with which Hitler can stage a comeback.

The situation in the east has put Hitler's Gauleiters on the spot for the first time. These officials have unlimited powers over the districts they administer. Now they find, to their dismay, that unlimited power also carries with it grave responsibility.

If they stick to their posts to the end, they know that the conquering Allies have their names inscribed high up on the list of war criminals. Arthur Greiser, Gauleiter for the Warthe District, reportedly remained in captured Poznan. If he hasn't committed suicide or been killed, he surely will be indicted and tried for war crimes.

### New Calamity Ahead

On the other hand, if they desert their posts and flee into Germany, a new calamity faces them. So precarious is the situation within the Reich that Himmler, the real power in Germany, cannot afford to permit desertion in the highest places to go unpunished.

It appears, for instance, that the East Prussian Gauleiter Erich Koch was arrested promptly by the Gestapo when fleeing from Koenigsberg to Rostock.

The combined eastern-western squeeze seems likely soon to make the Germans experience what the Belgians did in May, 1940.

At that time, due to the concentric pressure of the German armies from three sides, the Belgian armies, as well as noncombatant men, women and children, some 2,500,000 Belgians in all, were crowded into an area which in normal times was considered filled up with 800,000 inhabitants.

### Every Shot Killed

The crowding became so great that every shot fired by the Germans was likely to kill a woman or child instead of a soldier.

It was this hopeless overcrowding which in the last analysis determined King Leopold's capitulation.

Radio Luxembourg, which announced that refugees from eastern Germany were meeting those from the west, may have exaggerated, but there is at least a grain of truth in the assertion.

The refugee problem is one of demoralization—it clutters up transportation, it causes worry for the fighting forces, and it constitutes a visual demonstration of the hopelessness of a nation's position.

Meanwhile, Gen. Eisenhower in the west no less than Marshal Stalin in the east by no means relies upon the refugee situation to decide

the war's fate. Arms speak in a louder language than ever. All accounts from front correspondents emphasize the terrific impact of the combined Anglo-American operations.

### Stalin May Go to London

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Diplomats in London said today that President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin possibly might visit Britain during coming months. The President is likely to visit first, perhaps even before the end of the war with Germany, they said. Stalin would come later, if at all, and certainly not before Germany falls.

## Grandi Not on British War Criminal List

LONDON, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed the House of Commons today that Britain had not submitted the name of Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Foreign Minister, to the War Crimes Commission.

"Is it not a fact that Grandi was one of the earliest members of the Fascist party and has been a consistent supporter of it?" inquired Vernon Bartlett, Independent. "That may be so," Mr. Eden replied, "although I am not a lawyer, I would not think that that, in itself, fell within the definition of war crimes."

### Mrs. Churchill Going To Russia

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill has accepted an invitation from the Soviet Government and the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of Russia to visit the Soviet Union early in the spring. She is to visit hospitals and other institutions.

### Britain Denies Petain Treaty

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—A British official statement said today "There is no truth" in a Paris report that Marshal Henri Petain made a secret treaty with Prime Minister Churchill in November, 1940, pledging to return France to the war on the Allied side when the time was ripe. Counsel for the defense of Jierre-Etienne Flandin, former French Premier and Vichy Foreign Minister, charged with collaborating with the Germans, had contended such a treaty was made.



### Broadcast Misinterpreted

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—A vague broadcast by the German commentator Ernst von Hammer, created the momentary impression tonight that the Russians had broken into Danzig, but subsequent German news roundups and a broadcast by the commentator Karl Bluecher indicated that von Hammer had merely been ambiguous and that the Russians still were 30-odd miles from the great Baltic city.

### Bulgaria Plans Election

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a Tass dispatch tonight quoting reports from Sofia, saying that parliamentary elections would be held shortly in Bulgaria to "consolidate the democratic system and provide an opportunity for the entire people to express their will through representative government."

### Russians Claim Fastest Fighter In The World

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio claimed today that the Red Army was using "the fastest fighter plane in the world," the latest model Lavochkin. Without giving exact data on the plane's performance, the broadcast said the plane had "exceptional maneuverability, fast climb and powerful guns."

### Germans' Food Rations Cut Again

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—German food rations were cut again today because of the "necessity for feeding refugees from the occupied areas of the east," DNB announced in a radio dispatch.

A week ago a 12½ per cent reduction was announced.

In addition to making rations for an eight-week period cover nine weeks, the Government ordered a reduction in bread, meat, cheese and fat allocations.

Farmers were ordered to surrender one fourth of the potatoes which they normally had been allowed to keep for themselves.

### Mines Sink Thousand Ships

London, Feb. 28 (AP)—More than 1,000 enemy vessels—warships, supply ships and coastal craft—have been sunk or damaged by British mines since the outbreak of war, the Admiralty announced tonight. Probably more than 60 per cent of this number struck mines laid by RAF planes, the Admiralty statement said.

## Shells Just Miss Needham, Ex-Baltimorean, In Reich

With the United States 9th Army, Feb. 27 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson disclosed tonight that it was units of Maj. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem's 13th Corps which broke loose today in a dash for the Rhine.

Gillem's aide is Capt. William Needham, former Associated Press staff member in Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis, who narrowly escaped death recently when he brought Gillem's armored car up to a regimental command post in Germany.

### Started With Patton

German 88's pumped shells through the building just as Needham walked up.

Gillem started out ten years ago with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., and Maj. Gen. Ernest M. Harmon to convince the American Army it must concentrate on tanks. But when the actual fighting began, Gillem was kept at home to train men.

Tonight, Gillem's 84th and 102d Infantry Divisions were following tanks to the Rhine in the 9th Army's push.

When Patton was given command

of the 1st Armored Division, Gillem got the 2d Armored. In December, 1942, he took over the 2d Armored Corps, and then was given command of the armored force until it was changed to the armored command with headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky.

### Trained In Deserts

He began training tank men for the African campaign on the deserts of Arizona and California, and 60,000 men who later fought in Africa were taught by Gillem.

The general organized the 13th

Corps, now part of the 9th Army, and brought it overseas in July, 1944. The corps has been in operation in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, but this is its first really big show.

## Baltimorean Leads Capture Of Town

Outside Garzweiler, Germany, Feb. 27 (AP—Delayed)—This town fell in one hour this afternoon to American tanks and infantry, with the latter drawing no defense fire until they reached the outskirts.

The Yank attack was led by Lieut. Col. Howard W. Creer, of Baltimore.

The doughboys walked across an open field in broad daylight in the advance on Garzweiler, behind a powerful artillery barrage. By the time they reached the town tanks and tank destroyers were storming across fields toward the objective.

"It's just like a newsreel," exclaimed Lieut. John T. Bryant, Columbus, Ga.

### "Sounded Like End Of World"

"It sounds like the end of the world, doesn't it?" commented Capt. Joseph E. Brown, Jr., Swansea, S. C.

Apparently the Volksturm must have been given the job of defending the town. Forty of them quit their trenches and came marching back across the field toward our observation post without even the urging of a doughboy guard.

### Look Like Green Troops

They looked as though they had been yanked out of jobs in grocery stores, restaurants, banks, department stores and beer halls only a few weeks ago. They seemed genuinely happy that for them the war was over.

Capt. Walter A. Wert, Jr., Sunbury, Pa., whose company had fought its way into a little group of houses immediately short of the town, said that the civilians "around here claim they are Czechs, Poles and Russians, but we're not taking that. They are Germans trying to get off by claiming they are slave labor."

## Foe Reported Pulling Big Guns Behind Rhine

With U.S. 9th Army in Germany, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Germans west of the Rhine "realize the jig is up and are withdrawing their artillery," a 9th Army officer declared tonight.

"Many civilians say the German high command has written off everything between the 9th Army and the Rhine," said the officer, "and the rapid withdrawal of artillery would tend to confirm this."

### Syria And Lebanon Left Out

Paris, Feb. 28 (AP)—Syria and Lebanon will not be represented at the San Francisco world security conference despite last-minute declarations of war, official quarters predicted today. It was said that the list of countries drawn at Yalta to which invitations will be sent omitted French mandates.

## France Will Participate In World Security Parley

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The provisional government announced tonight that France had decided to accept the Big Three's invitation to participate in the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25.

### Bidault Reports

The announcement followed presentation to the cabinet of a report of his conversations in London with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. The cabinet, it was learned, voted to accept both the Big Three invitation and its offer to make France a co-sponsor of the San Francisco meeting with Britain, the United States, China and Russia.

Bidault brought the government additional details of the Yalta conference decisions which, it was learned from reliable sources, were "highly pleasing" to the French government in regard to its role in the occupation of Germany and a place on the projected world security council.

Official quarters, however, emphasized that France's agreement to become a sponsor of the United Nations conference did not mean she was relinquishing the right to present amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the Yalta decisions.

The acceptance was made with that reservation, they said, and it was approved by Washington, London and Moscow.

### More Study

The exact points on which France would perhaps present amendments have not been determined. It was explained because the foreign ministry wishes to make a more intensive study of the Big Three proposals.

It was understood that Bidault would head the French delegation to San Francisco, but other delegates have not been chosen.

Meanwhile, Felix Gouin, president of the consultative assembly and head of an assembly committee which sought closer collaboration between that body and the government, reported Gen. De Gaulle gave the committee a cold reception.

De Gaulle was quoted as saying the government had its own functions and the assembly had important tasks within its scope, but that he did not regard any action of the assembly outside its designated scope as of great importance.

Many members of the assembly had been critical of De Gaulle's

attitude in refusing to meet President Roosevelt at Algiers after the Crimean conference.

## FRENCH APPROVE OFFER BY YALTA

Paris, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The French cabinet voted today to accept the Yalta offer to be a co-sponsor of the San Francisco security conference alongside the United States, Russia, China and Britain.

The action followed a report from Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who returned yesterday from conversations in London

with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. M. Bidault conferred with Gen. De Gaulle last night.

He brought added details on the Yalta conference decisions

and these, it was learned reliably, were highly pleasing to the French Government, particularly as to the role accorded France in Germany, in Europe, and in the world organization.

### 3d Advances on Trier

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army completed occupation today of the big road junction of Bitburg at the center of its fifty-mile front and, farther south, drove to within five miles of Trier from the southeast.

Despite Bitburg's great strategic value as a center of numerous roads stretching across level country to the Rhine, the city scarcely was defended by the Nazis against the final American assault. Bitburg itself was destroyed, with almost no living thing in the rubble, but the highways running through it were intact.

After taking Bitburg, the 5th

Infantry pushed on to the Kyll River, five miles to the southeast, taking five villages on the way. The column approaching ancient Trier, one of the Germans' strongest fortress cities, gained a mile north of Pellingen. An armored division made a new crossing of the Pruem River a mile beyond the town of Pruem. In all, Patton's forces captured fifteen villages and entered another in advances up to a mile and a half. Two German counter-attacks were rebuffed.

## PARIS UNVEILS SPRING STYLES

### Gray And Red Dominate First Fashion Show Of Season

Paris, Feb. 28 (AP)—The first of a series of 65 Paris spring fashion shows opened today with the House of Vera Borea unveiling a collection dominated by the colors gray and red.

Frocks designed by Cheemiser in contrasting colors were on display.

The house collection included bright-colored checked pleated skirts with white linen jackets and several tailored gray suits with lines unchanged from last autumn.

A four-piece ensemble consisting of a light gray flannel coat skirt, a blue and white dotted silk blouse and silk skirt drew attention.

### "V" Letters On Buttons

Classic tailored suits in navy blue and black were brightened by golden "V" letters on black buttons.

Borea also showed a navy wool frock bearing an embroidered Indian head with multi-colored feathers on one sleeve. Many short-sleeved frocks in printed silk and linen were exhibited. Square necklines were used on several afternoon dresses without any trimming.

## Yanks Occupy Italian Town

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—Allied forces have improved their positions in the Mount Castello area as Fifth Army troops moved forward without strong German opposition and occupied the hamlet of Seneveglio, Allied headquarters reported today.

Otherwise there were no important changes along the northern

Italian front headquarters said.

The Germans continued to harass the leading Allied units which moved the Fifth Army lines forward in the Monte Belvedere area southwest of Bologna but made no counterattack. Ninety-seven rounds of artillery fire were hurled on American positions in the Mount Castello area.

In the sector between the Serchio Valley and the west coast patrols ran up against long-range machine gun and mortar fire.

On the Eighth Army front an increase in Nebelwerfer fire was reported in several sectors and in the area of San Clemente the German put down a heavy smoke screen to cover evacuation of casualties.

## Army Branch To Drop South Italy News Unit

Rome, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Allied headquarters psychological warfare branch announced today it would cease its news service in territory under Italian Government control by midnight March 4, making possible direct distribution of news to provincial Italian newspapers by the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service.

Agencies such as these have been permitted to serve daily newspapers in Rome since January 15. The services now will be available directly to newspapers and radio stations in all Italian-controlled territory, including Naples.

The psychological warfare branch, which provided news service free to Italian papers and radio stations in liberated areas, will continue to function in the region still under control of the Allied military government, behind the front in northern Italy.

The shift of the southern Italian field, including Sicily, to foreign agencies for world news and Italian agencies for domestic news involved the restoration of telegraph and telephone facilities.

## Medal Of Honor Goes To Yank Posthumously

Rome, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded posthumously to Capt. Robert E. Roeder, of the 350th Infantry Regiment, for his courage and leadership during the week-long battle of Mount Battaglia last September when the 350th beat back repeated German counterattacks despite heavy losses.

Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, commander of the United States 88th Division, announcing the award today, said the medal would be presented to the captain's mother, Mrs. Cora M. Roeder, of Summit Station, Pa.

Roeder commanded a company assigned to hold the peak.

30.24 - 23449



## U.S. Airmen Escort Big 2

ROME, Feb. 28. (Delayed—AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were escorted 16,000 miles over three continents by veteran pilots of the U. S. 15th Air Force's first fighter group, who were unaware of their destinations until they arrived and did not know whom they were guarding. They suspected the identity of the travelers after landing at Yalta, however.

As an example of the strictness of the security regulations surrounding the Crimea conferees, the fliers recalled one message received after they had finished a protecting mission for a passenger plane.

A radio voice informed them: "The passenger wishes to thank the Lightning pilots for their excellent escort."

The pilots did not learn until their return to base days later that the passenger was Churchill.

The entire operation was accomplished without the loss of a pilot.

## PAPAL MESSAGE SENT ROOSEVELT

Rome, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Publication of an unofficial book on the activities of the Holy See disclosed today that Pope Pius XII had sent a personal message of congratulation to President Roosevelt two days after the Chief Executive's re-election last November.

The book, which covered the activities of the pontiff from December 15, 1943, to December 12, 1944, reported the following text of the message:

"We extend to your Excellency our heartfelt congratulations and our best wishes for your well being and success and offer our earnest prayer that Almighty God may aid you in the discharge of your high responsibilities."

## 10 Die In Plane Crash In Italy

Rome Feb. 28 (AP)—Ten persons, including three officers of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's staff, were killed February 19 while en route home on leave when their transport plane crashed upon taking off from an Italian field, it was

disclosed today.

The plane fell from a height of 400 feet.

One of the three staff officers killed was Lieut. Col. John T. Walker, 32, air liaison officer of the 15th Army Group, who frequently piloted Clark on inspection trips. Walker, from Washington, Ind., received the Legion of Merit only last week.

The other two were Lieut. Col. John Howard Faust, 32, assistant artillery officer of the 15th Army Group, and Maj. Donald M. Kerr, transportation officer.

### 'Operation Mallory'

Another American officer killed was Major William N. Mallory, 42, intelligence officer of the Tactical Air Force, who received the Legion of Merit December 1 for the famed "Operation Mallory," which resulted in the cutting of 22 of the 24 bridges crossing the Po in Lombardy.

Mallory's mother lives at 652 Adams street, Memphis, Tenn.

Also killed were two British officers en route to Britain on leave, a British woman officer, the pilot, copilot and a crew member, all Britons.

Walker was former aviation editor of the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

### Mallory All-American

New York, Feb. 28 (AP)—Major William N. Mallory was one of the all-time football greats at Yale.

Known as Memphis Bill, Major Mallory was picked for the All-American backfield in 1923 by the late Walter Camp along with Red Grange, of Illinois; George Pfann, of Cornell, and Earl Martineau, of Minnesota. He played one of his greatest games against Harvard that year when he teamed with Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond to lead Yale to a 13-0 victory.

Pond scored a touchdown, the first scored by Yale against Harvard in Cambridge since 1907, and Mallory added the extra point and two field goals—an unusual feat since the game was played in the worst possible weather conditions.

## Nazi Arms Plants Found Beneath Forts at Poznan

### Army Shoes Were Stored Over Tombs of Polish Kings

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—The newspaper "Pravda" reported today that German armament factories had been found underground beneath the forts of Poznan in western Poland. The factories were assembled there after being bombed out in western Germany.

A Focke-Wulf assembly plant was located in subterranean chambers under one fort. Tunnels under another contained a factory producing portable radios for tanks and planes.

Of Poznan's fifteen churches, thirteen were used by the Germans as army warehouses, the newspaper said. German army shoes were stored in the cathedral over the tombs of early Polish Kings.

Most of the city's monuments, including the one honoring Frederic Francois Chopin, the composer, were destroyed in the month-long siege.

## Norse Get Invasion Instructions

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 (AP).—

British planes have been dropping weapons, ammunition and leaflets over Norway recently, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said today in a dispatch from Oslo, the dispatch said. Leaflets signifying the Norwegian command to the people how to behave in the event of invasion.

## 300 Germans Reported Killed In Mutiny Fight

Stockholm, Feb. 28 (AP)—At least 300 German soldiers, Gestapo agents and SS (Elite Guard) troopers were killed in violent fighting which broke out in three Copenhagen barracks last week as a result of a mutiny of newly arrived German troops en route from Norway to duty on the Eastern front, the Swedish newspaper Sydsvenska Bagbladet reported tonight.

The newspaper, which presumably obtained its information from Danish sources, asserted that the aftermath of the mutiny was the execution of 200 of the mutineers on orders of Col. Gen. Georg Lindeman, the new Nazi commander in Denmark.

## MANDALAY BATTLE WINS NEW VILLAGE

Chinese to Northeast 15 Miles  
From Lashio—Minor Fighting  
Is Reported by Chungking

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 28 (AP)—British Empire infantry, tanks and artillery continued to smash Japanese resistance and take a mounting toll in enemy dead today

in a blazing semi-circle around Mandalay.

In a furious fifty-six-hour battle for the village of Talimong in the bridgehead across the Irrawaddy River, thirty-five miles southwest of Mandalay, Indian troops finally captured an enemy position after it had changed hands several times.

A count of the battlefield showed 506 dead Japanese. In a near-by sector, where Allied tanks had roared into action, burial details disposed of an additional fifty enemy killed.

British and Indian artillery blazed day and night from inside the newly established bridgehead at Pagan, in the rich oilfields ninety-two miles southwest of Mandalay. Infantry of the Fourteenth Army fought off repeated Japanese counter-attacks and piled up 110 enemy dead around their perimeter.

In the vicinity of Pagan scores of crushed Japanese bodies were being dug out of fortifications that had been smashed by Allied tanks while the bridgehead was being established.

Other British forces driving south toward Mandalay down the east bank of the Irrawaddy cleared the Japanese out of an area five miles square and killed 106 Japanese.

To the northeast of Mandalay Chinese troops, supported by artillery and tanks, pushed down both sides of the old Burma Road to within fifteen miles of their immediate objective, the railhead of Lashio. Progress was slow because of the many booby traps strung across roads and mountain trails by the retreating Japanese.

Northwest of Lashio two other Chinese columns in the vicinity of the Namtu-Hispaw Road trapped an enemy force fleeing from Mamtu. Squeezed into an area two miles square, the trapped Japanese were taking punishment from artillery turned on them from two directions.

Allied bombers began systematically reducing Japanese positions in Lashio. One major target, a radio station, was wrecked in an early morning attack. Heavy bombers wrecked a bridge and damaged another on the much-bombed Burma-Thailand railway.

## British Clear Burma Village

Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 28 (AP)—British 14th Army troops driving against the Burma city of Mandalay from the Myinmu bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy river have killed 500 Japanese and cleared the village of Talimong in 56 hours of continuous fighting, a communique announced today.

Troops of the 20th Indian Divi-

sion repulsed a Japanese counter-attack Sunday night, the war bulletin said.

In the Pagan bridgehead, where the 14th Army is driving toward the Burma oil fields east of the Irrawaddy, more than 110 Japanese have been killed.

In the north, Chinese 1st Army troops made slight progress along the Burma road in the drive on Lashio against stiff resistance.

## Banzai Attack Beaten Off On Luzon

Manila, Feb. 28 (AP)—Screaming Japanese, attacking behind the heaviest artillery barrage in the growing battle for the Marikina watershed east of Manila, launched a large-scale Banzai charge against elements of the American 6th Infantry Division today.

The Nipponese were beaten off with heavy losses.

The Banzai attack occurred near Montalban, 12 miles northeast of Manila and close to the northern end of elaborately prepared enemy defenses along the watershed.

The 6th and the 1st (dismounted) Cavalry divisions found the Japanese entrenched in a series of caves and interconnected pillboxes along a knife-edge ridge of the Sierra Madre Mountains, reaching 13 miles from the foothills of Mount Oro to Antipolo.

### Last Stand In Manila

American infantrymen spraying liquid fire cleaned out Japanese in Manila's legislative building, but suicide squads continued to hold out in the finance and agriculture buildings.

Thirty-seventh Division troops occupied all of the legislative structure this morning after a nighttime artillery barrage broke up a concentration of Japanese machine guns on the second floor. Flame throwers, drums of gasoline and thermite grenades finished the job.

In the remaining enemy-held buildings, some Japanese committed suicide and others were killed by their own officers as they tried to escape.

### Verde Garrison Wiped Out

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced, meanwhile, the complete destruction of the enemy on little Verde Island, between Luzon and Mindoro, and the virtual end of the Corregidor garrison.

Yanks on Luzon also seized most of 1,500-foot Mount Pacawuan after

scaling almost vertical cliffs and overcoming strong defensive positions. This drove a wedge into the enemy's 25-mile Sierra Madre defense system, known as the Shimbu Line.

Heavy bombers dropped 155 tons of explosives on enemy positions along this line in advance of American troops.

### Corregidor Mopup

On Corregidor, Col. George N. Jones's 503d Paratroopers forced the remnant of the Japanese garrison to the easternmost tip of the island for the final mop-up.

Many of Corregidor's defenders lie dead in the vast network of tunnels, blown up by their own hand.

American bombers pounded northern Borneo airdromes with 100 tons of bombs. They dropped 60 tons on a chemical plant and barracks at Takao, Formosa. Medium bombers swept the Indo-China coast.

## Division Commander Terms Jap Defenses On Iwo Clever

By HAMILTON FARON

With 3d Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 27 (AP—Delayed)—Iwo Jima not only is heavily defended but also is cleverly defended, Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, commanding the 3d Marine Division, said today while his men fought on the island's central sector.

His job is to break Japanese defenses on the high ground north of the island, where enemy pillboxes and artillery emplacements are found every few feet.

### Will Be "Downhill" Fight

The 3d Division's progress will determine the course of the invasion, and estimates have been made by Marine officers that the length of the campaign will be only a matter of days after the remaining high ground is taken, making the fight "all downhill."

A view from a bluff on the flats approaching Airfield No. 2 showed what Erskine meant.

Every half dozen or so feet, what appeared to be an innocent mound of blackish sand was shown to be a strongly built pillbox emplacement, built to control all approaches which were determined by the rugged terrain, or by paths made by the enemy through the sands.

### Sand And Scrub Growth

The battlefield on that northern section of the island is literally a "Hollywood set" of desolation. As far as you can see there are only dirty, gray sands, a bit of scrub growth, hundreds of shellholes, discarded equipment, shattered gun positions, trenches and dugouts.

Through this weird, nightmarish setting, I walked with Col. John B. Wilson, of San Diego, who warned me at 25-yard intervals to avoid mortar and sniper fire.

Twice we dropped into shellholes while mortar shells crumped into the area. We finally reached a shattered enemy position—it may have been a water station or living quarters. Only the foundations of the electrical generating plant were left. From there we could look out again over a repetition of the nightmarish battleground and see Marines in the distance fighting up a ridge.

### "Quite A Few Died"

"Quite a few men died here and were carried out this morning," said Wilson as we rested behind a heavily reinforced water reservoir which had been pierced time and again by shells.

Again we moved up toward the fighting front but the firing became

too heavy. Wilson said "we would be sticking our necks out too far to go on."

We halted at a bluff along Airfield No. 2 (the central field) and watched the Marines a short distance away move on to a ridge harassed continually by enemy mortar and artillery fire.

"The flat trajectory fire (point-blank range artillery) is causing us trouble," Wilson said.

Capt. Lawrence W. Cracroft said in his forward observation post, where we halted, that the best advance thus far was made by Marines this morning in moving up 500 yards behind a curtain of artillery fire.

## FOXHOLE SERVES AS CHURCH ON IWO

With the Third Marine Division on Iwo, Feb. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A chaplain picked out a foxhole some 500 yards behind the front line.

"This will be our church," he said.

Sunday services began at 2 P. M. They were brief. Only five men could kneel down in the foxhole at a time, and enemy shells fell in the area while they prayed.



bareheaded.  
The chaplain, Navy Lieut. John E. Hollingsworth, of Birmingham, Ala., who served as a student pastor at Vine Hill Church, Claremont, Ky., paid no heed to the enemy fire. As one group left, another replaced it.

The chaplain told the men that two probably had been a pagan land since the Japanese took it over in the 1880s. This second Sunday of Lent, he said, doubtless marked the first Christian services ever held here. Then he offered up a prayer for the well-being of the men going into battle.

### Nimitz Promises 'Liberation Of Asia'

Fleet Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 28 (P)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today pledged to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that "it is our steadfast purpose to attack Japan with increasing power and frequency until the suffering peoples of Asia are liberated and Japan's capacity to fight is destroyed."

Nimitz's pledge was stated in a letter replying to Chiang's congratulations to the Pacific fleet commander for the successful carrier attacks of Tokyo.

In his letter to Nimitz, Chiang said, "the series of brilliant victories won by the United States Navy under your able command have not only disheartened the arrogant Japanese but also have opened a new and shorter path to final defeat of the enemy. . . . You have brought war to the homeland of the aggressor and amply contributed toward bringing the war to a speedy and glorious conclusion."

#### War Minister's Message

In his reply Nimitz said: "I am heartened to learn of your plans for the use of these (Chinese) forces which, playing a vital role in co-ordinated attack, will do much to hasten inevitable victory over our common enemy."

Also made public was a message from the Chinese Minister of War, Chen Cheng, which said: "China now is taking positive steps to better the living conditions of her men and to strengthen fighting units in preparation for a counter-offensive."

Chen said the Japanese will "not be completely crumbled unless we can deliver successive and heavy blows over a long period."

### Korean 'Regime' Declares War

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 28 (P)—The Korean Provisional Government in Chungking declared war against Germany today, saying that it had taken the step to help hasten victory and to enable Koreans to participate in the San Francisco conference. The Korean Provisional Government has not yet obtained recognition from China or any other nation.

#### Minor Actions In China

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 28 (P)—Chinese troops continued today to engage the enemy west of Paoking, a Japanese stronghold west of Hengyang, the Chinese High Command reported in a brief night communiqué.

Official sources explained the current minor actions in China by saying the Japanese were busy strengthening their coast defenses and that the Chinese were concentrating on preparation for an all-out counter-offensive.

Bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force hammered at Japanese supply lines and troop concentrations from the Yellow River to the Red River delta in French Indo-China. Fighter planes also participated in the attacks on enemy rail and river traffic.

## U.S. Force Pledged To America Defense

### Delegates to Mexico Parley Draft Compromise—Reorganization Of Pan-American Union Gains Ground In Historic Action.

By Flora Lewis

MEXICO, Feb. 28 (P)—The United States delegation has drafted a compromise pledge to Latin America that armed forces would be used to crush aggression in this hemisphere.

#### Further Consultation

Whether this will be presented to the Inter-American conference depends upon consultation with Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex) tonight, after his arrival, and probably with the White House.

It was learned on the highest authority that the U. S. delegation has a draft ready, modifying the text presented to the conference committee yesterday, which provided for automatic use of armed forces without reservation.

The changes made by the United States consist mainly into dividing operation of the commitment to put down aggression into two periods, because of U. S. constitutional limitations.

The declaration would take effect

as soon as signed and would bind the American nations so long as the war emergency continues. This direction was taken because President Roosevelt has the authority to use armed forces to protect the United Nations' war effort under his special war powers. Congressional approval would be unnecessary during this period.

#### Same Principle

After the war, a treaty would be negotiated which would carry the same principles and be subject to ratification.

In a second historic action, members of the U. S., Mexican and other delegations are understood to have agreed on a reorganization of the Pan-American union to take effect as soon as the declaration is signed.

It is a compromise of U. S. and Mexican views and is expected to be reported out of committee tomorrow. Main provisions are:

1. Political powers for the Pan-American Union, and any other powers given it by future inter-American conferences.
2. Regular yearly meetings of American foreign ministers.
3. Meetings of American states every four years. (This would probably come a year after American presidential elections so that there would be a conference for every term.)

aggression declaration. They are anxious for immediate assurances of United States support in any possible fracas with Argentina.

The U. S. draft of the Chapultepec declaration leaves out parts referring to "compulsory" action on the decision of "an absolute majority of American nations."

#### Main Difference

While this would appear to weaken the commitment to take action, officials said the pledge remains and the main difference is that the draft makes clear the consultations will be necessary.

The decision represented a compromise between two factions of the U. S. delegation.

Advisers looking primarily towards Dumbarton Oaks had taken the stand that commitments on peace-time use of American armies should be held off until San Francisco. They argued that if a proposal were adopted here requiring Senate ratification, it might jam the road for a United Nations treaty.

The formula of relying on the President's war powers now and drawing up a treaty later cleared this hurdle.

In the definite commitment to take action when aggression appears or is threatened, Chapultepec goes even beyond Dumbarton Oaks. Dumbarton Oaks leaves the decision on whether the United Nations should move against an aggressor, as well as how to move, to the security council. Also, Dumbarton Oaks contains no such specific guarantees as "inviolability and integrity of territory" and "political independence."

### Solution Of Brazilian Coffee Issue Nearer

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28 (P)—Prospects for solution of the Brazilian coffee problem were termed "brighter" today as the coffee states convention named a special committee to frame a recommendation to be presented at a plenary session Thursday.

The recommendation is expected to provide some sort of Government subsidy to growers who have been complaining that production costs have risen to the point where it is unprofitable to sell to the United States in view of ceiling prices.

An authorized spokesman said "there is nothing to indicate" that the committee will recommend fighting the ceiling. Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa presided.

Delegates to the conference expressed the opinion that the use of force and Pan-American Union decisions have already made the meeting a success beyond expectations.

Republics in South America were especially heartened by the anti-

### Aleuts to Leave Many-treed Alaska

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—Three hundred and sixty Aleuts, who don't want to remain in Southeast Alaska because it has "too many trees" will be homeward bound within a few weeks to the barren islands from which they were evacuated when the Japanese invaded the Aleutians in the summer of 1942.

Agents of the Office of Indian Affairs will go along, taking with them supplies and materials for restocking co-operative stores and rebuilding villages. The biggest job would be at Atka, where the villagers burned their homes a few hours before the Japanese invasion.

### PREMIER RESIGNS POST IN ROMANIA

By Associated Press.

Premier Gen. Nicolae Radescu of Romania has resigned, the Bucharest radio announced today, in a crisis in which his government has been under heavy pressure from the leftist National Democratic front. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

The resignation followed by a few hours the disclosure that Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, had arrived in the Romanian capital.

### BRESLAU CARDINAL DEFIES NAZI ORDER

Cardinal Bertram, Archbishop of Breslau, has remained in the encircled city of Breslau against Nazi orders, the British radio reported today, quoting the Inter-

national Catholic News Service.

Other clergymen of Breslau also refused to leave their posts, and many inhabitants of the city found refuge in their homes, added the broadcast, which was recorded at New York by CBS.

### FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Feb. 28, 1941—Greeks credit supporting R. A. F. planes with downing more than thirty enemy aircraft. British Government orders all experienced shipbuilders to register for national service in shipbuilding industry.

### 25,718 GERMANS TAKEN IN DRIVE

By Associated Press.

Allied armies on the western front have captured at least 25,718 prisoners in the current offensive which started six days ago and 929,711 since D day, June 6.

Germans by the hundreds were reported streaming back to prison cages on the First and Ninth Army fronts in the Rhineland today to join the 88,070 who have surrendered during February alone.

Since the First and Ninth

armies charged across the Roer River last Friday the First Army has captured more than 6,000; the Ninth Army 8,203; the Third Army 7,515 and the Canadian First Army more than 4,000. Dispatches said hundreds of Germans still were uncounted.

Nearly two-thirds, or 601,513 of the prisoners taken since D day, have surrendered to the four American armies in the field.

Prisoner totals by armies on the basis of latest field dispatches:

	Since D Day.	In Feb.
U. S. First	251,231	10,885
U. S. Third	188,709	25,516
U. S. Ninth	70,005	8,203
U. S. Seventh	91,568	5,600
Canadian First	117,500	14,500
British Second	104,340	3,366
French First	90,812	20,000
French	15,546	
Totals	929,711	88,070

### Log of Roosevelt's Trip From Jan. 22 to Feb. 28

Here is the log of President Roosevelt's trip to the Crimean conference:

- Jan. 22—Left Washington by special train.
- Jan. 23—Sailed from an East Coast port aboard a Navy cruiser.
- Jan. 31—Passed through Straits of Gibraltar.
- Feb. 2—Arrived at Malta. Met by Secretary Stettinius, Harry L.

Hopkins and Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia. Saw Prime Minister Churchill. Drove around Valletta.

Feb. 3—Took off from Malta before dawn on seven-hour flight to the Crimea. Arrived at Yalta after five-hour drive from airport.

Feb. 4—Big Three began eight-day conference.

Feb. 11—Conference ended; President spent night at Sevastopol.

Feb. 12—Drove to airport; made five-and-a-half-hour flight to Egypt; reboarded cruiser in the Great Bitter Lake (on the Suez Canal).

Feb. 13—Entertained King Farouk of Egypt at lunch and the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia at tea.

Feb. 14—Gave luncheon for King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Feb. 15—Arrived at Alexandria; conferred with Prime Minister Churchill and John G. Winant, Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sailed for Algiers.

Feb. 18—Cruiser refueled at Algiers; President conferred with Alexander C. Kirk, Ambassador to Italy; Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to France; Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commanding the Eighth Fleet, and received local British and French admirals.

Feb. 19—Sped through Gibraltar at midday.

Feb. 20—Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, secretary and military aide to the President, died at sea.

Feb. 27—Put in at an East Coast port.

Feb. 28—Arrived in Washington by special train.

### Albania Demands Three Wants Italians on Trial in Rome Handed Over

A formal request that three former Italian administrators in Albania, Francesco Jacomoni, Salvatore Mellone and General Cristino Agostinucci, be handed over for trial in Albania has been forwarded to the London International Committee on War Criminals by the Albanian Central Committee for the Investigation of War Criminals, the Tirana radio said in a domestic broadcast reported yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission.

Jacomoni, Mellone and Agostinucci are now on trial in Rome as collaborators, charged with having helped to maintain the Fascist regime in power. The broadcast said the Albanian request declared that the Rome trial was "contrary to the decisions of Moscow and Tehran and to the principle of the Atlantic Charter, according to which each war criminal should be tried at the place where he had committed the crime."



## Ruhr Is Small But Is Vital to German Needs

Area About Cologne Is No Larger Than Delaware But Houses 5 Million

The rich Ruhr area, which Allied armies are approaching if they have not already invaded it, is slightly smaller than the State of Delaware but in 1942 it held 75 per cent of all German war industries. The Associated Press notes.

The National Geographic Society describes the Ruhr area as roughly a triangle anchored by the Rhine Cities of Cologne and Wesel and the great rail center of Hamm, fifty-five miles east of Wesel and 233 miles southwest of Berlin. The Ruhr basin, however, spills over west of the Rhine to include the Cities of Muenchen-Gladbach and Krefeld.

The Ruhr is densely populated. Five million Germans lived there even before Hitler started his rearmament program. Its industries are based largely on the immense coal deposits, estimated to contain 90 per cent of Germany's reserves and half of Continental Europe's. The coal supply is said to be sufficient for 500 years at the rate of 100,000,000 tons annually.

Besides the great armament works, the Ruhr is packed with smoke-blackened cities which produce, finished steel, chemicals, pig iron, textiles, synthetic oil, high octaine gasoline, rayon, drugs, plastics, dyes, bricks, glass, pottery and other products.

Some of Europe's and Germany's greatest cities are in the Ruhr. These include Cologne (768,000); Essen (659,871); Dueseldorf (540,000); Dortmund (537,000); Duisburg 431,256; Wuppertal (398,099); Gelsenkirchen (313,000); Bochum (303,288); Oberhausen (191,305); Krefeld 169,485; Solingen (138,587); Mulheim (136,805); Muenchen-Gladbach (127,000) and Remscheid (103,437).

Much of the Ruhr's western fringe is already in artillery range and Allied guns already are lobbing shells into Cologne. A great part of the Ruhr industries has been destroyed or curtailed by five years of bombing. Cities such as Essen, home of the Krupp works, have been devastated.

## Radescu Quits Romania Post As Leftists Win

Vishinsky Arrives From Russia in Midst of Crisis Over the Premiership

The resignation of Premier Nicolae Radescu of Romania was announced yesterday by the Bucharest radio, a few hours after a British broadcast, quoting the Moscow radio, had reported that Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, had arrived in the Romanian capital. The broadcasts were reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Radescu's resignation came in the midst of a political crisis precipitated by Russian declarations that his government failed to carry out full democratization of Romania and a purge of pro-Nazis.

The Moscow radio said Radescu had submitted to King Michael the resignations of all members of his Cabinet as well as his own, and that the King had accepted them. The broadcast said the King had begun "consultations with the object of forming a new government."

Earlier yesterday the Bucharest radio said that on Tuesday King Michael had received members of the Radescu Cabinet who belonged to the National Democratic Front, the Left-Wing organization that has been spearheading the demand for the Premier's removal. The broadcast said the Cabinet members were Deputy Premier Petra Groza, Minister of Justice Lucretiu Patrascanu, Minister of Communications Gheorge Gheorghiu-Dej and Minister of Labor Lotar Radaceanu.

The four ministers were among the nine who sent to the King a demand for Radescu's dismissal and for the "arrest and punishment of those responsible for the shootings that took place Feb. 24" in Bucharest and other parts of Romania.

A series of demonstrations by Romanians against Radescu's policies was climaxed last Saturday, according to Russian reports, by the killing of a number of anti-administration demonstrators.

## General Watson Burial Attended By Roosevelt

Brief Service Is Held at Arlington for Aide Who Died on Crimea Trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Major General Edwin M. Watson, White House secretary and military aide, was buried on a rain-swept knoll in Arlington National Cemetery today while President Roosevelt looked on.

The President, whose cruiser brought General Watson home from the Mediterranean, where General Watson died on Feb. 20, sat in a closed car about fifty feet from the grave. Lieutenant Duane Brady, a Navy chaplain, delivered a brief committal service during a cold rain and sleet storm. A memorial mass will be held tomorrow morning at St. Matthews Cathedral.

An honor guard of eight enlisted men lowered the rose-covered casket into the grave as an Army rifle squad fired three volleys and a bugler blew taps.

Members of the Supreme Court and Cabinet joined a throng of Army, Navy and civilian government officials at the grave side.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in black, stood near the tent inclosed grave under an umbrella. With her was her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger and the latter's husband, Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger.

General Watson's wife, a concert pianist who uses the name Frances Nash, sat in a separate car in the roadside.

Among those attending the brief service were General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Attorney General Francis Biddle; Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew; Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the Supreme Court; Postmaster General Frank Walker; James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, the President's special counsel, and Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Committee.

General Watson had accompanied the Chief Executive to the Crimean conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The man who made Mr. Roosevelt's official appointments became ill the day the conference ended and died of a cerebral hemorrhage nine days later aboard a cruiser in the eastern Atlantic. He was sixty-one years old.

## President Declared In 'Grand Shape'

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP).—Jonathan Daniels, acting press secretary at the White House, described President Roosevelt today as "in grand spirits and great shape."

Opening his news conference this morning soon after the Chief Executive returned from the Crimean conference, Daniels said:

"The President is back and I have never seen him looking better."

Asked whether his remarks set at rest Rome reports that the President's health was not good, Daniels replied:

"Absolutely. I have never seen the President look as well. He is in grand shape."

"Stood Strain Well"

Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire said that the President's health stood up well under the strain of the conference, although he spent long, strenuous hours on the job.

The President's physician, who accompanied him to Russia, told reporters he was pleased with Mr. Roosevelt's condition.

The Chief Executive still is thinner than he was a year or so ago, but his color seems much improved.

While he had a trace of a cold on the trip to Europe, he got over it quickly. The voyage home aboard a cruiser gave him ample time to rest and relax and he was in the best of spirits whenever reporters saw him.

## STIMSON DENIES CLAIM OF HINES

Says Yanks Will Be Sent To Pacific After V-E Day

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP).—Testimony by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, that the War Department plans to release from 200,000 to 250,000 soldiers monthly after Germany's defeat was described as "without foundation" today by Secretary of War Stimson.

Stimson said in a statement that the basic elements in the War Department's demobilization plan were made public last September 6 and have not been changed.

Hines, testifying before the House Appropriations Committee

recently, said "the War Department contemplates releasing from 200,000 to 250,000 men a month" after V-E day.

Troops To Go To Pacific Stimson said:

"When hostilities cease in Europe, the War Department intends to marshal against the Japanese every soldier and every item of equipment that can be used effectively to speed our final victory."

This means, Stimson added, that shipping priority will be given to the transfer of men and materials to the Pacific areas. Describing this as a "tremendous undertaking," Stimson said that it must be done

"with all possible speed and vigor or we will pay a heavy price in the higher casualties of a longer Japanese war."

To Return Soon As Possible

Stimson added that all speed consistent with the military situation will be observed in returning men who can be released from the Army overseas.

"But," he added, "any suggestion that large numbers will be coming home for discharge immediately after the fighting stops in Europe can only lead to cruel disappointment."

Hines had no comment on Stimson's statement.

new features, including a pressurized cabin—the first built into any service model fighter.

Has Most Powerful Engine.

Schenectady, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The new turbo-jet, used in the Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star announced today by the Army Air Forces at Washington, has more motive power than any other aircraft engine, the General Electric Company announced today.

Advanced types of the jets, in mass production for the Army Air Forces at the Syracuse plant, produce more than twice the power of the earlier jet models first produced by G. E.

The engine, the G. E. said, operates on the principle of Newton's third law of motion—to any action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Air, whipped into a combustion chamber, is suddenly heated by burning fuel, usually kerosene, causing it to expand and increasing its velocity. The blast, made up of the air and gases from the

fuel, passes out the jet exhaust, giving the plane its drive or forward thrust.

The high altitude maneuverability of the new engine, and its decreased vibration cut down

greatly superior speed to the pilotless German flying bomb and many tactical lessons were learned from these early combats," the Air Ministry announcement said.

The speed of the new plane is a secret, but it would have to do more than 500 miles an hour to outrun a flying bomb.

While it was not officially stated whether the Meteor had engaged the conventional German plane in combat it is assumed that they went into offensive action after the buzz-bomb war was won.

Developing New Model.

In addition to the Meteor, which is a twin-engine plane, the Air Ministry said that Britain had a second jet-propelled fighter in an advanced stage of development.

The Meteor is the product of the Gloster Aircraft Company and powered with Rolls Royce engines. The other model was designed by the De Havilland Aircraft Company.

Although the Meteor engines suck in enormous quantities of air, the turbines emit no flame as did the jet-propulsion units of the flying bombs and early model jet fighters. Only under certain rare conditions does the Meteor leave a smoke trail.

R. A. F. pilots say that the Meteor is easy to fly, smooth running and maneuverable.

"They are really beautiful aircraft and I should hate to return to normal flying," said a former Spitfire ace.

## U. S. Jet Plane Fastest of All

Army Air Forces Announce Shooting Star—British Use of Meteor Revealed.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—A new jet-propelled fighter—the Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star—described as the fastest airplane in the skies and having a substantial operating range, was announced today by the Army Air Forces.

The plane has been flying for more than a year and is being made under a gigantic program involving four Lockheed aircraft plants at Burbank, Cal.; the North American plant at Kansas City, Kan.; a General Electric plant at Syracuse, N. Y., and the

Allison division of General Motors.

Powered by a General Electric turbo-jet engine more powerful than any other aircraft engine in production, the Shooting Star was disclosed to have several

pilot fatigue.

British Use Jet Craft.

London, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—British jet-propelled fighter planes have been in action since late last summer, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

Known as the Gloster Meteor the plane was the first jet propelled aircraft of the United Nations to go into action.

The Meteor was first employed by an R. A. F. fighter squadron against robot bombs on August 4, 1944, and downed a substantial number.

"The Meteor proved to possess

## Turkey, Egypt Sign United Nations Roll

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Turkey and Egypt became members of the United Nations today. This raised to 44 the number of states expected to attend the San Francisco conference on world security organization.

Orhan H. Erol, charge d'affaires of the Turkish embassy, signed for his government and Minister Mahmud Hassan signed for Egypt.

This virtually completed the list of countries which by declaring war on one or more of the Axis powers have made themselves eligible for participation in the April 25 meeting.



# Official Statement on the Lease Agreement

By The Associated Press.  
**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28**—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, acting for the Government of the United States on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease discussions with Jean Monnet, representative of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, made the following statement today:

Three agreements relating to lend-lease and reverse lend-lease aid have been concluded with the French: (1) A master agreement identical with those entered into with the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union and other countries; (2) a reciprocal aid agreement similar to those entered into with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and others; and (3) an agreement under section 3 (C) of the Lend-Lease Act.

The first two agreements with the French are based on the same principles as the lend-lease and reverse lend-lease agreements made by the United States with our other allies. The third agreement is the first to be concluded with any of the United Nations. A similar agreement is in negotiation with the Soviet Union.

The underlying fundamental principle of the lend-lease agreements is the one previously laid down by the President of the United States: "Until the unconditional surrender of both Japan and Germany, we should continue the lend-lease program on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations against our enemies as overwhelming and as effective as we can make it."

## To Mobilize All France

All of the supplies, services and information covered by the agreements with the French Provisional Government are directly connected with the prosecution of the war. The basic purpose of the whole program is to enable all French resources and the whole French nation—soldiers, producers and farmers—to be mobilized and used for the war against the common enemy.

Supplies, services and information solely for reconstruction or rehabilitation purposes are excluded from these agreements. Supplies required by the French solely for post-war purposes will have to be handled by other means since the Lend-Lease Act is, and is being administered as, a war supply measure.

Economic and financial cooperation by all the United Nations in many different ways will doubtless be required to meet such post-war problems. Effective

action in this field will require both international and national action by the respective Governments, including in many cases legislative action.

As in the case of other lend-lease countries, the amounts and types of materials, services, etc., which are to be supplied under these lend-lease agreements continue to be subject, as always, to adjustment from time to time in accordance with the changing conditions of the war.

When finished munitions are produced and available for delivery, they are assigned by the Munitions Assignments Board under the direction of the combined Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the strategic considerations prevailing at the time of the assignment. Similar procedures are and will continue to be in effect for other war supplies that each country may make available to the other.

## Stimson Quoted on French Aid

The United States has already furnished France, under lend-lease, with guns, ammunition, tanks and other finished munitions and supplies for eight French divisions, and 300 supporting units, aggregating in all zones 225,000 men, in addition to a French air force of about 15,000 men.

In the words of Secretary of War Stimson:

"During the past year of operations some of those French divisions fought superbly by the side of our American troops in the Fifth Army in the very difficult campaign up through the Italian peninsula. Thereafter, these French troops took an indispensable part in the landing in southern France in support of our invasion of Normandy, resulting in the capture of the ports of Marseilles and Toulon, the triumphant march up the Rhone Valley through Lyons, and the successful junction with General Eisenhower's forces on the German frontier.

"It is proper to say 'indispensable' because without those French divisions the American forces alone could not have carried through that campaign with any comparable saving of losses on our side. As it was, those losses were at a minimum. Subsequently, as members of the French First Army, these same French troops have helped effectuate the rescue of the Province of Alsace, including Strasbourg and the present holding of the upper Rhine boundary."

Supplies to equip additional French divisions and units will be furnished under lend-lease pursuant to the terms of these agreements.

War production materials and other vital supplies and services will be furnished by the United

States to the French under these agreements on lend-lease until a determination by the President that they are no longer necessary for the prosecution of the war.

After this determination, the French may, under the 3 (C) agreement, continue to receive the undelivered balances of certain supplies in the program and to pay for them on specified credit terms, with the reserved right to have the programs or contracts canceled upon paying the United States its out-of-pocket costs. The United States agrees to deliver the programmed supplies to the French, after this determination by the President, unless the President determines that it is not in our national interest to do so.

## Maximum Aid Scheduled

The maximum aid to be furnished the French by the United States under the 3 (C) agreement is specified in two schedules.

The articles and services in Schedule 1 and their estimated maximum cost are as follows:

Raw materials for war use and essential civilian supply (cotton, metals, steel, chemicals, synthetic rubber, drugs, medical supplies, etc.)	\$840,000,000
Food (milk, pulses, edible oils, oil seed, seeds)	185,000,000
Petroleum supplies	132,000,000
French prisoner-of-war supplies	48,000,000
Short-life manufacturing equipment for war production	250,000,000
Freight charges (rental and charter of vessels)	220,000,000
	\$1,675,000,000

The supplies and services to be furnished under Schedule 1 include such items as cotton for the production of cotton duck for tents and other textiles for the armed forces, rubber for the production of tires for military vehicles, and similar war production materials. They also include other vital supplies such as petroleum, hand tools and trucks for war production and other essential operations, and food and medical supplies for war workers and others of the French people so that they can fight, produce and work most effectively in the winning of the war.

Supplies and services under Schedule 1 do not include finished armament, etc., for the use of French military forces. Up to the extent that they are not found to be necessary in the joint war effort by the President, any undelivered balances of Schedule 1 items may, subject to the reservation of the President to withhold in the national interest, be acquired by the French. Such items are to be paid for by the French in thirty annual installments, beginning July 1, 1946, or on the

first day of July following delivery with interest at 2% per cent per annum.

In addition to these supplies and materials provided under Schedule 1, certain categories of long-life capital goods will be provided under Schedule 2 to enable France to produce and transport military equipment and other war goods for our combined forces. This will reduce the burden on our own output of such goods and will save vital shipping.

These long-life capital goods which have a war-connected use are to be supplied to the French who agree to pay for them in full against 20 per cent down payment on delivery and the balance in equal annual installments within not to exceed thirty years, with interest at 2% per cent per annum.

The articles and services in Schedule 2 and their estimated maximum cost are as follows:

Locomotives	\$200,000,000
Railroad cars	120,000,000
Merchant marines	140,000,000
Harbor watercraft	32,000,000
Fishing fleet	8,000,000
Inland watercraft (barges)	50,000,000
Metal-working machinery	100,000,000
Industrial equipment	150,000,000
Machinery for mines, arsenals, etc.	100,000,000
	\$900,000,000

These long-life articles are being furnished under Section 3 (C) of

the Lend-Lease Act. It is in our national interest to do so. Actual delivery will always be subject to the development of the military situation, and the changing demands of strategy, as well as to economic and financial factors which affect our national interest.

The reciprocal aid agreement noted above—has been made retroactive to D-day in order to cover supplies and services provided to the armed forces of the United States by the French since that time and without payment by us.

The supplies and services being furnished to us by the French under reverse lend-lease include textiles, military vehicle tires, batteries, telephone wire, chemicals and other vital war materials, railroad and port facilities and services, hotels, warehouses and other facilities and services. The French have placed their industrial production, in so far as it can be brought into operation, at the service of the common war effort.

The reciprocal aid agreement reaffirms the central principle that the French are to render us benefits on reverse lend-lease, thus putting into effect the kind of combined war supply operations which have previously been so effective in aiding the United Nations to progress to victory over the common enemies.

## Sen. Bailey Asks For Real 'Work-fight' Bill

Co-author of House-passed May Act Attacks Senate Measure as Containing Neither "Work" Nor "Fight"

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)**—Senator Bailey (D-N.C.), in a sarcasm-laden speech, today urged the Senate to pass a genuine "work-or-fight" bill, not a "wait and see" substitute.

### Attacks Substitute

Bailey, co-author of the administration-backed manpower control measure which passed the House a month ago, attacked the substitute drawn by the Senate Military Affairs Committee as containing neither "work" nor "fight."

Two dozen service men in the visitors gallery leaned forward tensely as the gray-haired Southerner shouted out that America must support the armies it has sent overseas "to the last man, to the last dollar."

The May-Bailey bill, as approved by the House, would empower selective service boards to assign men between the ages of 18 and 45 to take vital jobs in war plants, or retain the jobs they now occupy. Disobedience would be punishable by five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

### Would Rely

The Senate Committee substitute, however, would rely to some extent on the cooperative labor placement system already in operation. The War Manpower Commission would be authorized to set employment ceilings by areas or in individual plants, and to forbid employers to hire new workers. The penalty would be a year in jail and \$10,000 fine.

Bailey contended that the substitute bill was an attempt to "appease" capital and labor and "win

the war with big words." He said he would rather please the men in the front lines than "all the capitalists or labor leaders there ever were or ever will be."

Asserting no one had contended that the substitute bill met the request of the responsible military leadership, Bailey asserted:

"Can we shift the responsibility to the manager of the Chamber of Commerce? Can we give it to John L. Lewis? Can we give it to the Honorable Philip Murray or to the Honorable William Green?"

### No Work in Bill

He declared that "there's no work in this bill—there's no fight in it." His voice heavy with irony, Bai-

ley paid his compliments to sections of the bill providing for local initiative and the appointment of labor-management committees.

"Won't that put the fear of God in Hitler?" he inquired.

The senator said the whole question boils down to this: The high command says they need 700,000 more war workers to keep production up.

"I'm going to vote to give them the men," he said, "and if we get through with this bill and they say they need five million more war workers and ten million more fighters, I'll vote to give them, too."

Earlier in the day's debate, Senator Burton (R-Ohio), speaking for the substitute measure, expressed the belief that the May-Bailey bill, if enacted, would be involved almost immediately in litigation which might delay its effective administration for months.

## Leaders See Wallace O.K.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)**—A safe margin of 10 to 20 votes for confirmation of Henry Wallace as secretary of a pared-down Commerce Department was claimed tonight by Senate leaders. The nomination will come up in the Senate tomorrow.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he did not believe more than half a dozen Democrats would oppose confirmation since President Roosevelt has signed the George bill.

This measure, sponsored by Senator George (D-Ga.), divorces the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiary lending agencies from the Commerce Department. The President signed it at sea Saturday but his action was not announced until his return to Washington this morning.

## House Speeds Nurse-Draft Legislation

**Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)**—Confronted with figures showing almost 600,000 army and navy personnel in hospitals, the House leadership moved today to expedite legislation to draft nurses to care for them.

Tentative plans call for final House action Friday on a measure to subject to induction all unmarried nurses not under 20 or over 44 years of age.

### 1,600 New Patients Daily

Already approved by the Military Committee, the legislation won Rules Committee sanction after the Army disclosed that battle casualties are filling hospitals at a rate of 1,600 daily and are "steadily mounting."

In addition, army officials said in a report to the rules body, some 6,500 men become ill or suffer non-battle injuries every day.

Sick and wounded are being returned to the United States for hospitalization at a rate of more than 1,000 a day.

### 210,000 In U.S. Hospitals

As a result, the report said, army hospitals in this country had a population of 210,000 this week. In addition, 280,000 Army personnel were hospitalized outside the United States. The Navy estimated its February hospital population at 92,000.

While men are discharged as promptly as their condition permits, the Army said, the rate of incoming patients greatly exceeds the rate of discharges.

### Stronger Than Words

"These figures show better than any words can that we must do something and do it quickly to provide adequate nursing care for these men," Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee declared.

May said he believes that the House will pass the bill Friday after brief debate. Originally it had been scheduled to come up next Monday.

### Acreage Allotments Preserved

**Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)**—President Roosevelt signed today legislation preserving cotton, wheat and peanut acreage allotments, basis for benefits under the AAA laws, for farmers in the armed services. The legislation extends also to those who grow other crops in war years at Government request.

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# Bretton Woods Plan Outlined by Officials

**All-day Conference Attended By Representatives of 100 Private Organizations—Govt. Men Reply to Criticisms.**

By Max Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Government officials took the complicated Bretton Woods proposals aggressively before the people today in an all-day conference attended by representatives of about 100 private organizations.

## Reply to Criticism

The State and Treasury departments replied to criticism of the proposed international monetary institutions soon to be debated in Congress.

Archibald MacLeish, assistant secretary of state, emphasized the importance of public understanding of all the various international proposals. He told the gathering that the days between now and the April 25 United Nations conference at San Francisco are "perhaps the most critical in the history of the country."

He said that if the people of the world don't understand and accept the idea of international collaboration, "it makes no difference what's done at San Francisco—we won't have an organization for peace."

## If U. S. Rejects

Dean Acheson, another assistant secretary of state, said that if the United States rejects the Bretton Woods agreements after taking the lead in preparing them, enthusiasm of other nations for the Dumbarton Oaks security agreement will be "chilled."

Today's meeting, arranged by "Americans united for world organization," boiled over at one point when the American Bankers Association representative indignantly objected that the motives of bankers had been "impugned."

This came while Dr. Harry White, assistant secretary of the treasury, was discussing the attitude of bankers toward the Bretton Woods proposals.

White denied that bankers in general are "against us." He said the American Bankers Association committee which prepared a report condemning the proposed international monetary fund was "dominated by a few people." He asked the audience to understand the proposals for themselves and to "examine carefully" the motives of the opposition.

## Takes Issue

Dr. William Irwin, ABA staff economist, arose and took issue with Dr. White, who was quick to say

he did not question the sincerity of many of the fund's critics.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, opening the conference said: "In all the 11 years I've been in the treasury, we've never had anything as difficult to explain as these proposals."

Dr. White said that although the constitution is complex, the U. S. constitution was "not a simple document" but it has worked out pretty well. One important provision in the constitution, he said, is that it can be amended—and so can Bretton Woods.

Treasury officials in a roundtable discussion said perhaps the most vital part of the fund agreement is that member nations must agree in advance to obey certain "rules of the game" in currency exchange.

They said the ABA report, suggesting that certain functions of the fund be incorporated in the proposed international bank for reconstruction and development, makes no provision for member countries to be obligated to obey the rules that would bring order into the international monetary and trade picture.

## Textile Workers Ordered Back

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board, in personal telegrams to 106 striking members of the AFL United Textile Workers at the American textile plant,

Pittsburgh, today directed immediate resumption of work.

The board said the strikers were continuing the strike "in spite of orders from your international union that the strike be terminated." It told them procedures have been worked out with the international union and the company so that they may return to work without discrimination. Grievances will be settled by arbitration.

Although this was not the first time individual telegrams to strikers have been sent by the board, it was the largest number to date, a spokesman said.

# F.D.R. Signs George Bill; Paves Way For Wallace

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt has cleared the way for a Cabinet post for Henry A. Wallace by signing the George bill into law.

The White House disclosed today that the President signed the measure at sea last Saturday.

The legislation separates the huge Federal lending agencies from the Department of Commerce.

## Announcement Made

Press Secretary Jonathan Daniels made the announcement today after the President reached the White House from the Crimean conference.

There was no supplemental statement by the President. Mr. Roosevelt announced sometime ago that he would sign the measure.

Administration leaders had told him that his signature would be the price of getting the former Vice President approved by the Senate as Secretary of Commerce.

The Senate is scheduled to take up the Wallace nomination tomorrow.

Wallace has said he would accept the job for the duration of the war even though authority over the lending agencies was removed.

## Changes RFC Control

The George measure restores permanent control of the \$40,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiaries to a Federal loan administrator. It provides also for a yearly audit of the agencies, with reports to Congress.

The President is expected to announce soon his choice for administrator, a post Wallace said he hoped would not be filled by "a too little and too late" man. Speculation has centered around Stabilization Director Fred Vinson as a possible choice for the post.

## Ban On Reconversion Extended Ninety Days

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—The War Production Board today extended another 90 days its ban on spot reconversion in labor-short areas.

Forecast for some time by WPB officials, the order results from "the present critical labor shortage in war plants," the agency said.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Among 4,449 Army and 152 Navy casualties announced today by the War and Navy Departments, all based upon prior notification to next of kin, were the following (the name following the casualty is that of the next of kin):

## Senator Lauds Press; Asks Newsprint Equality

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Senator Willis (R., Ind.) paid tribute in the Senate today to the contribution newspapers are making to the war effort, and asked greater consideration for their need for newsprint.

He told his colleagues there were rumors that newsprint allotments would be reduced in the second quarter of this year, and that studies showed Government requirements are due to increase 1,250,000 pounds in that quarter. He added: "I do not intend to criticize here the various agencies of government which deem it so necessary to carry on their propaganda as well as their essential needs during these wartimes, but I do contend that the Government is making a grave mistake if it restricts to a greater degree than it is willing to assume for itself—the use of paper for newspaper publishing."

## Termination Date Set For Steel Agreement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board today fixed the termination date of the contract between the CIO-Steelworkers and five subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. at October 15, 1946, as requested by the CIO.

The companies involved are Carnegie-Illinois, National Tube, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad, Columbia Steel, and American Steel & Wire Companies.

The firms had asked for an open-end contract, which could be reopened on 10 days' notice and revoked after 20 more days, as customary in the industry.

The CIO contended that new features of the contract, such as establishing of a wage study commission and a board of arbitration and conciliation, necessitated a greater element of permanency in it.

The five companies were the first among the 86 basic steel firms to negotiate a contract, which CIO President Murray told the board would serve as a pattern for the remainder of the industry.

## Correspondents With Pres. Roosevelt Travel Under Strict Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (AP)—The three Washington correspondents who flew to North Africa to meet President Roosevelt and cruise home with him couldn't even tell their families where they were going.

"We weren't supposed to let our bosses know either," said Douglas B. Cornell of the Associated Press. "But when we asked them for a pile of money and said we couldn't let on what it was for—I think they knew."

"And there had been a lot in the papers about Mr. Roosevelt's Big Three trip, so I think the families had an idea, too, if they didn't know exactly where we were going."

The others who made the trip were Merriman Smith of the United and Robert G. Nixon of the International News Service.

Cornell, Smith and Nixon were called by the White House on Feb. 9. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early had sent a message suggesting the three be brought overseas.

They left the next day, flying via New York, Newfoundland, the Azores and Casablanca to Algiers. Their plane was from the Air Transport Command, carrying air freight and mail pouches.

Behind in Washington were several dozen other White House reporters who had talked—some of them had written wistfully—of taking such a trip.

Those bucket seats in that plane were rugged," Cornell said today. "We slept on the floor and it was hard. But I don't regret it—who would miss a trip like that?"

## Airline Petitions CAB For Atlantic Air Route

Washington, Feb. 28 (AP)—Northeast Airlines told the Civil Aeronautics Board today its operations over the northern Atlantic air route to Europe would not upset the balance among domestic carriers.

CAB examiners have recommended that North Atlantic routes be given to Pan American Airways, which already is certified, and to American Export Airlines, provided the board approves acquisition of Export by American Airlines.

John Ford, Northeast attorney, said that under his company's proposal for the northern Atlantic air route the domestic carriers could make connections at major eastern

terminals.

Hamilton Hale, representing American Airlines, said that Pan American was well entrenched over the world, and that American should be permitted to acquire Export, since Export, which has a temporary certificate to Europe, would not be able to stand alone against such a huge competitor.

## Conciliators Will Attend Mining Talks

**Federal Official Optimistic of Solution Being Reached.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Hopeful its intervention will not be needed, the U. S. Conciliation Service today assigned two of its crack commissioners to the bituminous coal wage parleys starting tomorrow.

Despite the technical notice of a strike ballot in 30 days filed by John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, optimism that a solution could be reached and uninterrupted production maintained was expressed by Howard Colvin, acting director of the conciliation service.

Lewis' wage demands, to be presented to the operators at the start of negotiations, were whipped into final shape this afternoon by the UMW scale and policy committees.

Operators, denying there is a dispute in advance of the contract talks, held their own final councils.

Colvin said the Conciliation Service commissioners, Thomas Lambert of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and J. E. Addicks of Cincinnati, would observe the negotiations, but would take no part unless the discussions appear headed for the rocks.

"I am hopeful that a solution can be obtained in the next few weeks, Colvin said.

"The essence of conciliation is compromise and the way is always open to compromise between opposing forces."

Meanwhile, confidence that President Roosevelt's war powers are broad enough to prevent a mining tie-up, was expressed by other high government sources, who preferred to remain unnamed.

## Price Says Press Backs Voluntary Censorship

**Asserts Editors and Publishers Can Avert Violations**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Office of Censorship took notice today of complaints against restrictions on writing about President Roosevelt's movements, and said: "It is . . . for publishers and editors to determine whether the code shall be violated by any individual writer, and the great record of the past three years canceled."

Under the voluntary censorship code, publication of movements of the President require an appropriate authority. In this case, it is the White House.

Among those who have protested the way this has worked out is columnist Westbrook Pegler, who wrote in his Feb. 20 column that the next time the President went to Hyde Park he intended to publish the information. Likewise, there have been a number of complaints during Mr. Roosevelt's trip to the Big Three Conference. These dealt with permitted publication abroad of preliminary matters which the United States press was constrained to avoid.

The Office of Censorship said, over the signature of Director Byron Price:

"The Office of Censorship is alive to current newspaper dissatisfaction over the operation of the voluntary press code, particularly the clause regarding movements of the President.

"On Feb. 17 we circularized members of the advisory board, composed of publishers, editors and officials of the National Newspaper Associations, asking for advice. Every member replying to date (more than a majority) has opposed any code modification at this time. Suggestions from other responsible sources are invited.

"It is for publishers and editors to decide whether voluntary press censorship shall continue and in what form. Since the code concerns itself only with actual publication, it is also for publishers and editors to determine whether the code shall be violated by any individual writer, and the great record of the past three years canceled. I believe there is a better way to meet the needs both of public information and security. This agency will continue to do its utmost in that direction, and I hope meantime all of you will up by holding the line."



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"There are countless jobs in the company—even my job is open—for you men. Jobs as reservation clerks, ticket sellers, weather experts, mechanics, instrument men, accountants and bookkeepers and even flight engineers," Rickenbacker said.

"We are keenly interested in helping wounded men get back in the groove of civilian life in the most human, natural way."

## Advantages Gained By Allies in Control Of Tropical Disease

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, (P)—Allied successes in disease control in the South Pacific "so greatly exceed those of the Japanese that our troops gained a major advantage in war," the Journal of the American Medical Association declared today.

Two medical officers—Cmdr. James J. Sapogro and Lt. Cmdr. Fred A. Butler—reported in the Journal that early in 1942 American troops in the South Pacific experienced outbreaks of tropical diseases "in epidemic proportions of a magnitude and potential threat seldom if ever exceeded in American military history."

"The newly occupied islands were known to be centers of an impressive array of threatening diseases, such as malaria, Dengue, dysentery, scrub typhus, yaws, filariasis, tuberculosis and leprosy." The article said "many of these, unfortunately, were diseases presenting problems of prevention with which most medical officers were almost totally unfamiliar. In addition, in certain instances, intelligent prevention was impossible, for the mechanism of transmission was not known to medical science."

"The lessons learned from these early experiences, however, were not unheeded," the article said. "The end result was that in spite of all the obstacles faced, epidemic diseases soon came under control."

The report encompassed disease experience in New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Solomons, the Fiji Islands, and the Ellice, Samoa and Tonga Island groups.

## MOVING TO END DODGE STRIKE

### International CIO Officers To Meet Next Week

Detroit, Feb. 28 (P)—Top-ranking international officers of the United Auto Workers' Union (CIO) today moved to end a strike of 13,500 Chrysler Corporation employees, which has curtailed the concern's production of B-29 bomber engines and other war matériel.

George F. Addes, acting president of the UAW-CIO, and other members of the union's international executive board announced these developments tonight as the Dodge main plant remained closed for the fourth consecutive day.

The executive board, after hearing officials of the strikebound Dodge Local 3 explain reasons for the walkout, said further action would be taken at the board's meeting in New York next week. The local officials had been summoned to explain the walkout, which Addes termed "unauthorized."

### Chrysler Criticized

The board criticized the Chrysler Corporation for failure to follow grievance procedure in the dispute, and asked the War Labor Board to determine "which party is responsible for lack of healthy labor relations" at the Chrysler plant.

Paid newspaper advertisements and radio broadcasts summoned the strikers to a mass meeting Thursday, when the international UAW officers will attempt to end the strike.

## Missouri Adopts New Constitution

St. Louis, Feb. 28 (P)—Missouri voters have approved a new million dollar State constitution which advocates say will streamline the government and halt abuses growing up in 70 years under the old code of laws.

Approval was emphatic, latest unofficial figures from yesterday's election giving it a majority of between 100,000 and 150,000 votes. In 3,263 of 4,543 precincts, the affirmatives totaled 286,376 and the negatives 146,584.

Biggest support came from urban centers of Kansas City and St. Louis, while in some rural areas the "nays" were leading.

## Iwo Flag Picture Held Best Monument Model

Kansas City, Feb. 28 (P)—Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal's already famous photo of United States Marines hoisting the flag atop Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi so impressed a 14-year-old boy that he suggested a bronze statue based on it be made into a memorial for Kansas City's war dead.

The lad, Willard Ross, made his suggestion in a letter to the Kansas City Star, saying:

"There is nothing we can do to bring them back. . . . But we should erect a monument in honor of those who have given their lives. I believe a statue should be made for them—taken from the picture—because, after all, that is what they died for."

## Hopkins Is in Hospital At Mayo Clinic After Trip

### Is Flown to Rochester in Army Plane for Checkup

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 28 (P)—A nutritional condition which recurred while he was abroad has brought Harry Hopkins, Presidential assistant, back to the hospital here for observation and checkup, the Mayo Clinic announced tonight.

Hopkins, who went abroad in advance of President Roosevelt and later with him attended the Yalta conference, was flown here late Tuesday in an Army transport plane. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

The clinic bulletin said: "Harry Hopkins has returned for recheck examination and observation. During his recent trip abroad there was a slight recurrence of a

## SS Wesleyan Victory Launched Yesterday

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, (P)—The 10,800 ton SS. Wesleyan Victory was launched today at the Henry J. Kaiser shipyard. Named for Wesleyan College in Connecticut, the Victory was sponsored by Mrs. Philip A. Holmes, wife of the superintendent of the plate shop at the yard.

Prof. Payton Treat of Stanford, Wesleyan alumnus, speaking briefly at the launching said Wesleyan College derives great satisfaction from having a ship named after her.

## 'Human Bomb' Is Made A 'Dud'

San Francisco, Feb. 28 (P)—After 47 days as a human bomb, Dewey Dupre, 20, is able to take a hard knock now without fear he will blow up.

Twelfth Naval District headquarters disclosed today that a successful operation had been performed at the naval receiving hospital here to remove a fused 20-mm. projectile from the body of the seaman (second class) from Poelousas, La.

Convalescing nicely here, he told doctors last Saturday that he felt there was "something" inside of him low in his body. Surgeons, thinking they'd missed a piece of shrapnel, ordered X-rays. The pictures disclosed the fused shell.

"Because the projectile was of such a sensitive type, and might explode on contact even with an operating instrument, the situation still remained full of danger," it was said. Bomb disposal experts as well as medical men were consulted. In a tense atmosphere, Commander J. I. Hall (MC), USNR, operated successfully, with no explosion.

## Riot Call Follows Editorial

San Francisco, Feb. 28 (P)—A riot call last night sent police and navy shore patrol squads to the San Francisco Examiner, where a group of 60 to 75 United States Marines were protesting an editorial which said the Marine Corps is paying "perhaps too heavily" in casualties for Iwo Jima.

One witness said the group demanded a retraction or right to answer the Examiner's proposal that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be put "in supreme command in the Pacific war" because "he saves the lives of his own men."

### Riot Call Termed "Unnecessary"

Marine, navy and police officials reported there was no violence and no arrests. William Wren, managing editor of the William Randolph Hearst newspaper, termed the riot call as "utterly unnecessary."

A navy spokesman said two of the Marines were closeted with Wren, but the editor said "no comment" when asked the nature of the talks.

"We had a very pleasant talk,"

he explained, "and everybody was satisfied. There was no violence of any kind whatsoever."

Wren did not identify the Marine spokesmen, but added: "I would say that they all were their own spokesmen." No Marine of the group was available for comment.

A Marine officer investigating the incident said he did not believe the Marine group would be censured since they were off duty and acting as individuals. "Apparently," he said, "they had read the editorial and didn't like it."

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER

LONDON, FEB. 28 (AP)—ISOLATED ECONOMICALLY, POLITICALLY AND MILI-

TARILY THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE LIVING ON THE RAGED EDGE

OF EXISTENCE ACCORDING TO THE NAZI-DOMINATED GUERNSEY EVENING PRESS.

A COPY OF THE ISSUE FOR DEC. 29, 1944 RECEIVED HERE TODAY BY A

CIRCUITOUS ROUTE DEVOTES ALMOST AN ENTIRE PAGE OF THE FOUR-PAGE ISSUE TO

CLASSIFIED ADS ON BARTER RANGING FROM SYRUP TO AN ASTRALKHAN COAT.

"HAVE YOU GIVEN IT ANY THOUGHT THAT QUEUING UP FOR WATER MEAN

TRUBLE AND THE LOSS OF TIME? THAT IS WHY IT IS IMPERATIVE AND WISE TO

EXERCISE THE MOST RUTHLESS WATER ECONOMY" SAYS A PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL NOTICE LISTS DELIVERY POINTS FOR SALT WATER SOLD

AT 2 1/2 PENNIES PER HALF A GALLON. HOUSEWIVES WERE CAUTIONED THAT "IT

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MUST BE BOILED BEFORE OR DURING THE PROCESS OF COOKING."

A COBBLER'S AD READS: "URGENTLY WANTED RUBBER FLOORING, RUBBER MATS FOR BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING."

RESIDENTS WERE URGED NOT TO USE THE TELEPHONE BETWEEN 12:30 P.M., AND 2 P.M., TO ALLOW THE OPERATORS TIME FOR LUNCH.

COURT REPORTS SHOW THAT SIX MEN WERE REMANDED TO JAIL FOR STEALING TWO HEIFERS WHILE A WOMAN WAS GIVEN ONE WEEK AT HARD LABOR FOR THE THEFT OF 50 POUNDS OF CARROTS. FEB 29 1945

THE BIG NEWS IN THE PAPER WAS THE ARRIVAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SHIP VEGA WHICH WAS GREETED JOYOUSLY BY THE 50,000 RESIDENTS OF GUERNSEY--AN ISLAND 10 BY 5 MILES 30 MILES OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

MILITARY REPORTS IN THAT ISSUE, NOW ANTIQUATED, SHOW THE ISLANDERS ARE FED NAZI PROPAGANDA CONSISTING OF A FOUR-COLUMN PAGE ONE PUBLICATION OF GERMAN COMMUNIQUE AND STORIES HEADED "U.S. CRACK TANKS FAIL" AND "BRITISH REPULSED IN GREECE."

APRA FISCHERS 1240SERIES AM11AM

A126 LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)--APPARENTLY TRYING TO EXPLAIN TO FRONTLINE TROOPS WHY THEIR MAIL WAS DELAYED, THE GERMAN RADIO RECORDED BY BBC SAID TONIGHT THAT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS WERE SO DISRUPTED THAT "THE MERE JOURNEY OF A LETTER CAN BE COMPARED WITH AN OBSTACLE RACE." HJ1103PEW

30.24 - 23457  
(130) LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S RENEWED PROMISE TO COMPENSATE POLAND FOR LAND TRANSFERRED TO SOVIET RUSSIA WITH TERRITORY IN THE WEST AND NORTH WAS RECEIVED BITTERLY TODAY BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

FROM QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE REGIME OF PREMIER TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI CAME THE DECLARATION THAT CHURCHILL "ADDED NOTHING TO WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AT YALTA."

"THE WHOLE THING IS A STEP TO SOVIETIZE POLAND," ONE SAID. A SEMI-OFFICIAL POLISH SOURCE SAID: "CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IS VERY DEPRESSING FROM THE POLISH POINT OF VIEW. WE ARE BACK TO WHERE WE WERE IN 1939 WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS OCCUPIED."

OFFICIALLY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD NOTHING TO SAY, BUT A SPOKESMAN ASKED: "WHAT CAN WE SAY? WHAT CAN WE DO? WE ARE SIMPLY BEING TOLD."

HE INDICATED HIS GOVERNMENT MIGHT ISSUE STATEMENT LATER. JP753AEW

A21 (250)

LONDON, FEB 28-(AP)--A DIVIDED VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW ON PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DEMAND FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON THE CRIMEAN DECISIONS APPEARED IN PROSPECT TODAY, ALTHOUGH THERE STILL WAS EVERY INDICATION HE WOULD WIN A ONE-SIDED ENDORSEMENT.

OPPOSITION CAME TO THE FORE LATE YESTERDAY ON THE POLISH QUESTION. A SMALL GROUP OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS UNEXPECTEDLY INTRODUCED AN AMENDMENT TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S CONFIDENCE MOTION.

THE AMENDMENT WOULD EXPRESS REGRET THAT THE THREE GREAT POWERS HAD DECIDED TO "TRANSFER TO ANOTHER POWER THE TERRITORY OF AN ALLY CONTRARY TO TREATY AND TO ARTICLE TWO OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER," AND WOULD "REGRET THE FAILURE TO ENSURE TO THOSE NATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM GERMAN OPPRESSION THE FULL RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT FREE FROM THE INFLUENCE OF ANY OTHER POWER."

CHURCHILL'S CONFIDENCE MOTION, WHICH HE SAID YESTERDAY HE WOULD OFFER AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE NOW IN PROGRESS, READS:

"THAT THIS HOUSE APPROVES THE DECLARATIONS BY THE THREE GREAT POWERS AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE AND IN PARTICULAR WELCOMES THE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN UNITY OF ACTION NOT ONLY IN ACHIEVING THE FINAL DEFEAT OF THE COMMON ENEMY BUT THEREAFTER IN PEACE AS IN WAR."

THE DEBATE NOW IS SET UP FOR A THREE-DAY PERIOD. THE VOTE PRESUMABLY WILL COME SOME TIME TOMORROW.

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, COMMENTING ON CHURCHILL'S REPORT TO COMMONS YESTERDAY, OBSERVED THAT POLAND WAS THE ISSUE ON WHICH BRITAIN WENT TO WAR AND "WE SHALL NOT BE CONTENT IF ANY LOOSE ENDS REMAIN WHEN THE WAR IS OVER. POLAND, IN FACT, WILL BE A TEST OF THE SINCERITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN ERECTING A STABLE PEACE." DN409AEW

7 FEB 29 1945  
LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)--THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE NAME OF THE NEW BATTLESHIP CHRISTENED BY PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAST NOV. 30 WAS "VANGUARD." AT THE TIME THE NAME AND ALL OTHER DETAILS OF THE SHIP, EVEN THE DATE OF THE LAUNCHING, WERE KEPT SECRET, IT MERELY BEING ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST WARSHIP. MD1148PEW



(220)

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-REICHSMINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE TONIGHT THAT "WE WILL RATHER DIE THAN CAPITULATE" AND DECLARED THAT GERMANY MUST AND WOULD RETAKE THE LOST TERRITORIES IN THE EAST.

IN AN ADVANCE TEXT OF A SPEECH BY THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER TRANSMITTED BY TRANSOCEAN, GOEBBELS VOWED GREATER AREAS OF BRITAIN WOULD BE SHELLED BY V-WEAPONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

"THE WAR IS BY NO MEANS ENDED YET," HE SAID.

HE DECLARED THE NATION MUST ECONOMIZE MORE THAN EVER BEFORE AND THAT ARMAMENT SUPPLY MUST BE SIMPLIFIED AND CONCENTRATED.

(A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN DNB AGENCY TONIGHT INDICATED THAT GERMANS WOULD FIND NOTHING IN THEIR NEWSPAPERS TOMORROW EXCEPT THE TEXT OF THIS SPEECH. PUBLISHERS WERE ORDERED IN THE DISPATCH TO DISREGARD REGULATIONS LIMITING SIZE OF THURSDAY PAPERS TO TWO PAGES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE TEXT.)

EARLIER THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED ANOTHER CUT IN FOOD RATIONS AND THE MOSCOW RADIO HAD REPORTED HUNGER RIOTS IN THE REICH. THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THOUSANDS OF HUNGRY REFUGEES HAD DEMONSTRATED IN THE HALLE-MERSEBURG AREA WHEN THEIR RATION CARDS WERE RULED INVALID. THE RATION CUT, WHICH FOLLOWED BY ONE WEEK A 12 1/2 O/O FOOD QUOTA REDUCTION, CUT ALLOTMENTS FOR BREAD, MEAT, CHEESE AND FATS.

OTHER MOSCOW BROADCASTS REPORTED RIOTS IN SAXONY AND IN COTTBUS, BRANDENBURG (BERLIN) PROVINCE RAILWAY JUNCTION AGAINST NAZI ORDERS TO SEND VOLKSTURMERS TO THE FRONT.

HJ916PEW

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WHEN THE BOMBER CREWS WERE BRIEFED FOR TODAY'S MISSIONS THEY WERE TOLD THAT BESIDES THE STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OPERATION IT WOULD ROUND OUT A RECORD-BREAKING TWO-WEEK PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY POURED MORE THAN 36,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON VITAL TARGETS IN GERMANY.

THIS IS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE ENTIRE TONNAGE DROPPED BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DURING ALL ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION.

DURING THE ABBREVIATED MONTH OF FEBRUARY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ALONE SENT APPROXIMATELY 20,000 HEAVY BOMBER AND MORE THAN 11,500 FIGHTER SORTIES OVER THE REICH. THE PLANES DROPPED ABOUT 42,000 TONS OF BOMBS.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A BREAK IN THE WEATHER THE BRITISH-BASED BOMBERS WORKED 20 OUT OF THE 28 DAYS AND WERE OUT IN ARMADAS OF 1,000 PLANES OR MORE ON 16 DAYS. THEY HIT BERLIN TWICE, THE FIRST TIME WITH 2,500 TONS AND THE SECOND WITH MORE THAN 3,000 TONS, INCLUDING 500,000 INCENDIARIES.

GH507PEW

WX

THE COMMUNIQUE TEXT COPY SAYS 42ND DIVISION. INCLINED TO THINK MEANS 32ND DIVISION BUT ON SLIM CHANCE MIGHT BE 42ND WE CHECKING MANILA.

FX VIA KX

EW10PCW 2/28/45BNM

B78 (Q IN)

WITH AERIAL (250)

LONDON, FEB. 28-(AP)-SURPRISED U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FLIERS RETURNING TODAY FROM HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS ON NAZI RAIL CENTERS TODAY REPORTED LITTLE OR NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE EXCEPT OVER KASSEL.

MORE THAN 1,100 FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS, ESCORTED BY APPROXIMATELY 350 MUSTANGS, WHEELED ALMOST AT WILL OVER THEIR TARGETS

AND FAILED TO FIND A SINGLE NAZI PLANE IN THE AIR.

SOME OF THE OBJECTIVES WERE ON THE FRINGE OF THE RUHR, KNOWN AS "HAPPY VALLEY" TO THE AIRMEN BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY ACK-ACK FIRE USUALLY MET THERE.

TYPICAL OF THE COMMENTS WAS THAT OF LT. JOHN SMITH OF MUSKEGON, MUCH., A FORTRESS PILOT.

"OUR FORMATIONS DIDN'T RUN INTO ANY FLAK OVER THE RUHR VALLEY OR IN THE AREA OF OUR TARGET, SCHWERTE," HE SAID.

ONLY AT KASSEL WAS THE FLAK REPORTED A HAZARD.

"IT WAS COMING UP IN WILD BARRAGES--HERE AND THERE WITH NO DESIGN," SAID LT. GEORGE GALAITTLI, 2193 SOUTH 19TH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

"WE SAW A LARGE BALL OF SMOKE COMING UP THROUGH THE UNDERCAST AFTER WE TURNED OFF THE KASSEL TARGET, RELATED SGT. JOHN KILGORE, R.R. 2, VAN BUREN, ARK. "WE MUST HAVE HIT A FUEL STORAGE TANK."

ONE GROUP OF MUSTANGS SWEEPED OVER SOUTHERN GERMANY AS FAR AS THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER, WHERE IT RAKED AN AIRDROME.

"WE FOLLOWED A RAILROAD TRACK INTO THE WOODS SOUTHEAST OF MUNICH AND FOUND A STORAGE DEPOT," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER WESLEY TOTTEN, 184 MILNER AVENUE, ALBANY, N.Y. "THE PLACE WAS WELL CAMOUFLAGED AND HONEYCOMBED WITH BUILDINGS. THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TEN LARGE WAREHOUSES. WE STRAFED THEM 15 MINUTES."

TA1106PEW

FDR

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL CRUISER IN THE ATLANTIC, FEB. 25-(AP)--(DELAYED)--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SEATED ON A WINDY DECK AMONG SAILORS AND OFFICERS, ATTENDED CHURCH SERVICES TODAY ABOARD THE SHIP BRINGING HIM HOME FROM THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE.

ON EITHER SIDE WERE MANNED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

MR. ROOSEVELT JOINED IN SINGING SEVERAL FAMILIAR HYMNS, READING BIBLICAL PASSAGES, AND BOWED HIS HEAD IN A MOMENT OF SILENT PRAYER FOR MAJ. GEN. EDWIN M. WATSON, HIS MILITARY AIDE AND SECRETARY, WHO DIED ABOARD SHIP FIVE DAYS AGO.

SU739AEW

FEB 29 1945

B49 (310) (Q)

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

A U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER STATION, ENGLAND, FEB. 2-8(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRFORCE, BEATEN BY AMERICAN PILOTS AND PLANES IN THE SKY, NOW IS TAKING A LICKING ON THE GROUND.

EIGHTH AIRFORCE MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT PILOTS HAVE RIPPED UP 205 PLANES PARKED ON GERMAN AIRDROMES IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, FOCKE-WULFS AND MESSERSCHMITTS WERE ALL WARMED UP AND READY TO TAKE OFF WHEN THE AMERICANS APPROACHED, BUT THE NAZI PILOTS JUMPED OUT AND FLED FOR SHELTER.

ONE OF THE LEADING GROUND BLAZERS, MAJ. ROBERT FOY, 14919 VENTURA BOULEVARD, VAN NUYS, CALIF., A MUSTANG PILOT, TODAY DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND AND PROBABLY GOT THREE MORE IN STRAFING ATTACKS.

FOY NOW HAS A SCORE OF 13 KILLS IN COMBAT AND SIX ON THE GROUND.

FOY PLUNGED THROUGH ALMOST SOLID CLOUDS WEST OF BERLIN TO RAKE THE CAMOUFLAGED FIELD LOADED WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF AIRCRAFT TODAY. THREE JU-88 BOMBERS AND A FOCKE-WULF FIGHTER HIDDEN IN THICK FOLIAGE WERE SHATTERED BY HIS 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN SPRAYS AND THREE MORE TWIN-ENGINE BOMBERS WERE LEFT BURNING. HE ALSO FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS AT A CRATED ME-109 THAT HE SPIED ON A TRAIN NEAR THE FIELD.

LT. LESTER GRAINGER OF FULLERTON, CALIF., DESTROYED A JU-88 ON A FIELD NEAR WEIMAR TODAY AND COMPLETED THE JOB FOR HIS SQUADRON WHICH BLASTED 52 NAZI AIRCRAFT ON THE SAME FIELD YESTERDAY. GRAINGER'S SQUADRON, MEANWHILE, WAS STRAFING ANOTHER AIRDROME,



SHOOTING UP AN ADDITIONAL SIX PLANES FOR A TWO-DAY RECORD OF 68 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

OTHER PILOTS WHO DESTROYED ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND TODAY WERE LT. ROLAND LANAU, 52 PLANTET AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, R.I., THREE; LT. VELVILL HIGHTSHOE, 102 COOPER STREET, WEST MEMPHIS, ARK., TWO AND ONE-HALF, AND LT. JOHN MADSEN, 747 MCSORLEY STREET, REDWING, MINN.; FLIGHT OFFICER GEORGE ROBINSON, 4741 ARAPAHOE AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, KANS.; LT. BERNARD HOWES, 827 PARK STREET, STOUGHTON, MASS., AND LT. JOHN STERN, R.R. 3, NOBLESVILLE, IND., ONE EACH.

EJ822PEW

#### BLACK MARKET (180)

PARIS, FEB. 28-(AP)-CAPT. GLEN E. MILLER OF TOLEDO, OHIO, WAS SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND SGT. IVAN L. GELDER OF PITTSBURGH, PA., TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT TODAY BY A COURT MARTIAL WHICH CONVICTED THEM OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES IN THE USE OF ARMY TRUCKS TO TRANSPORT COGNAC FROM FRANCE TO BELGIUM.

GELDER DREW THE HEAVIER SENTENCE BECAUSE HE WAS CONVICTED ALSO OF SELLING ARMY GASOLINE IN THE BLACK MARKET. A NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES HAS BEEN GIVEN AMERICAN ARMY MEN RECENTLY IN BLACK MARKET GASOLINE CASES.

ANOTHER OFFICER AND ANOTHER ENLISTED MAN ARE INVOLVED IN THE COGNAC RACKET CASE. THE GANG WHICH TRANSPORTED THE LIQUOR PILED UP PROFITS TOTALING 3,000,000 FRANCS IN A SINGLE MONTH, USING ARMY TRUCKS TO CARRY THE COGNAC PURCHASED IN BORDEAUX FOR 190 FRANCS A BOTTLE TO BRUSSELS, WHERE IT WAS SOLD FOR 390 FRANCS A BOTTLE.

THE PROSECUTION, CONDUCTED BY MAJ. JOHN E. KIEFFER OF BUFFALO, N.Y., SHOWED THAT GELDER MAINTAINED A SUITE AT THE CLARIDGE HOTEL IN PARIS FOR ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE MISTRESSES IN THE CAPITAL.

GELDER, TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, BLAMED THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IN PARIS FOR HIS MISDEEDS.

TA1042PEW

FEB 29 1945

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

PARIS, FEB. 28-(AP)-REPORTS FROM INSIDE GERMANY SAY CARL SEVERING, FORMER PRUSSIAN AND REICHS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, HAS BEEN PURGED IN ANOTHER NAZI TERRORISTIC WAVE OF EXECUTIONS.

IF TRUE, THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT EVEN THE MILDEST-MANNERED OPPONENTS OF HITLER'S REGIME ARE CONSIDERED A MENACE.

THE GREY-HAIRED SEVERING, NOW ABOUT 70, WAS CONSISTENTLY ANTI-NAZI, BUT FAR TOO SOFT-HEARTED FOR THE TOUGH JOB OF BOSSING PRUSSIAN POLICE FORCES WHEN THE NAZIS WERE CAUSING TROUBLE. HIS THEORY WAS TO MAKE EVERY POLICEMAN THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

COMING UP FROM TRADE UNION RANKS, HE WAS A TRUE DEMOCRAT AND REPRESENTED THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE REICHSTAG AND GOVERNMENT. EVEN WHEN THE NAZIS IN EARLY DAYS STARTED TERRORISTIC METHODS, HE CONTINUED HIS POLICY OF APPEASEMENT.

WHEN FRANZ VON PAPEN BECAME CHANCELLOR IN 1932, SEVERING FAILED TO MOBILIZE POLICE AGAINST THE COUP D'ETAT WHEREBY VON PAPEN SEIZED THE POLICE POWER UNCONSTITUTIONALLY. INSTEAD HE GAVE ORDERS NOT TO SHOOT OR RESIST.

WHEN VON PAPEN'S EMISSARY APPEARED IN SEVERING'S OFFICE AND TOLD HIM HE HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM HIS JOB, SEVERING CONTENTED HIMSELF BY SAYING "I YIELD TO FORCE UNDER PROTEST."

THAT SPELLED THE END OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC.

RQ1134AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, FEB. 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIFTING OF ARMY SECURITY REGULATIONS TODAY PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT A BANKER-GENERAL, THE ONLY NON-PROFESSIONAL ARMY CORPS COMMANDER ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IS DIRECTING ONE OF THE NINTH ARMY'S SPEARHEADS IN THE BREAKTHROUGH TOWARD THE RUHR.

HE IS MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND S. MCLAIN, WHO WAS PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FIRST TRUST COMPANY IN OKLAHOMA CITY IN CIVILIAN LIFE. HE NOW COMMANDS THE VETERAN 19TH CORPS, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE BREAKTHROUGH CORPS IN NORMANDY AND HAS FOUGHT ITS WAY ACROSS WESTERN EUROPE.

THE 19TH CORPS TEAM ALSO INCLUDES ONE OF THE YOUNGEST CORPS OPERATIONS OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN ARMY, 29-YEAR-OLD LT. COL. GEORGE B. SLOAN OF FRANKLIN, N.C. HE IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING FOR THE 29TH AND 30TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, WHICH SMASHED ACROSS THE ROER IN THE JUMPOFF AND ARE DRIVING TOWARDS THE RHINE.

MCLAIN, 54, IS A NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER WHOSE RAPID RISE IN RANK AND RESPONSIBILITIES HAS BEEN ONE OF THE SENSATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN FIGHTING.

ENLISTING AS A PRIVATE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD IN 1912 HE FOUGHT THROUGH WORLD WAR I WITH THE 36TH DIVISION, EMERGING AS A CAPTAIN. HE WAS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE IN 1919, BUT REENTERED THE GUARD IN 1921. HE FIRST SAW ACTION IN THIS WAR AS FIELD ARTILLERY COMMANDER FOR THE 45TH DIVISION IN THE INVASION OF SICILY. HE RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR GALLANTRY IN SICILY AND THE SILVER STAR FOR OPERATIONS AT SALERNO.

TRANSFERRED TO ENGLAND IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR MCLAIN ENTERED NORMANDY AS ARTILLERY COMMANDER OF THE 30TH DIVISION AND RECEIVED AN OAKLEAF CLUSTER TO HIS DSC FOR HEROISM AT LE MANS.

FROM THERE THE GENERAL WAS SENT TO COMMAND THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND WAS PROMOTED TO A MAJOR GENERAL IN AUGUST, 1944.

TWO MONTHS LATER MCLAIN WAS ELEVATED BY GEN. EISENHOWER TO THE COMMAND OF THE 19TH CORPS. AS COMMANDER OF THE 19TH HE DIRECTED THE OPERATIONS LAST NOVEMBER BY THE 29TH AND 30TH AND SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IN THE JUMPOFF THAT REACHED THE ROER.

MCLAIN CONTINUALLY PROWLs THE FRONT SEEING THINGS FOR HIMSELF, BUT HE LETS THE FIELD COMMANDERS WORK OUT THEIR OWN PROBLEMS UNLESS THEY ASK HIS AID.

MCLAIN CHOSE SLOAN AS HIS OPERATIONS OFFICER WHEN THE POST WAS VACATED LAST CHRISTMAS. A GRADUATE OF MARION MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1937 THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT COLONEL WENT TO ALASKA AS COMMANDER OF A RIFLE COMPANY FOR OPERATIONS IN THE ALEUTIANS. THEN HE BECAME G-3 OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION AND SERVED IN THE ATTACK ON KWAJALEIN. HE CAME TO ENGLAND WITH THE CORPS AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF OPERATIONS.

BZ1059AEW

A111

BY NED NORDNESS (260)

WITH CANADIAN ARMOR IN THE HOCHWALD FOREST, FEB. 26-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S INFANTRY AND ARMOR SLASHED HEAVILY TONIGHT AGAINST DUG-IN ENEMY UNITS PROTECTING THE HOCHWALD GAP AND THE OPEN TERRITORY TO THE SOUTH.

IN A DAY OF HEAVY BUT UNSPECTACULAR FIGHTING, CANADIAN AND BRITISH MEN AND TANKS STROVE MIGHTILY TO SMASH THE BARRIERS HOLDING THEM BACK. THE HOCHWALD GAP IS ONE OF THESE BLOCKS. KERVENHEIM IS ANOTHER AND WEEZE IS THE THIRD. THE ALLIED FORCES WERE WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF WEEZE TONIGHT.

THE HOCHWALD GAP HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF AN ALL-DAY BITTER STRUGGLE. ONE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WAS BEATEN OFF DURING THE MORNING WHEN HIS INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, WAS KNOCKED BACK FROM OUR FIRM FORWARD POSITIONS. TWO GUNS WERE SMASHED BY ROCKET-FIRING

30.24 - 23459



TYPHOONS AND 50 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

NORTHEAST OF WEEZE, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED IN VAIN. THEY STILL HOLD A SMALL SEGMENT OF THE UDEM-WEEZE ROAD BEHIND THE FARTHEST CANADIAN ADVANCE, BUT THE ENEMY TROOPS THERE ARE TRAPPED.

SOUTHEAST OF GOCH, SCOTTISH TROOPS ENTERED GROOT-HORST.

ENGINEERS BUILT A BRIDGE ACROSS THE CANAL NORTH OF WEEZE ON THE ROAD TO SONSBECK AND ARMOR WAS STREAMING TOWARD IT AS INFANTRY FOUGHT TO CONSOLIDATE THE BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CROSSING.

BRITISH-CANADIAN ARTILLERY PUT IN ONE OF ITS HEAVIEST DAYS. THE BATTLEFRONT WAS ROCKED BY THE ROAR OF THE GUNS. THEY POUNDED WEEZE, SHELLED KERVENHEIM AND SPLATTERED THE SOUTH PART OF THE HOCHWALD ALL THE WAY TO XANTER, NEAR THE RHINE. LAST NIGHT IT WAS TRAINED ON A RHINE CROSSING AT XANTER WHERE THE ENEMY WAS BELIEVED FERRYING TROOPS BACK TO THE EAST BANK.

HJ1024PEW

(27)

BY HOLBROOK BRADLEY  
BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT  
(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

FEB 29 1945

WITH THE U.S. 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION, FEB. 28-(BY RADIO)-  
UNDER THE IMPETUS OF A COMBINED TANK AND INFANTRY DRIVE WHICH DURING THE FIVE DAYS OF THIS DIVISION'S ATTACK TOWARDS THE RHINE HAS NETTED MORE THAN 48 PLACES CAPTURED AND A BAG OF OVER 2,000 PRISONERS, SOLDIERS OF THIS VETERAN OUTFIT PUSHED TODAY WITHIN THREE MILES OF RHEYD, SUBURB OF MUENCHEN-GLADBACH.

IN A SUCCESSION OF QUICK MOVES IN WHICH THE BATTALIONS ADVANCED TO TAKE TOWNS, SETTLED DOWN AND THEN WERE PASSED BY ELEMENTS HELD IN RESERVE, THE 175TH INFANTRY CAPTURED HOLZWEILER AND PUSHED ON TO TAKE BORSCHMICH WHILE THE 116TH TOOK SPENRATH TO THE EAST AND THE 115TH JUMPED AGAIN TO SEIZE JACKERATH A FEW MILES ABOVE OPHERTEN.

AS THE SITUATION EVOLVES INTO A SEMBLANCE OF A ROUT OF THE GERMAN FORCES DEFENDING THIS SECTION OF THE COLOGNE PLAIN SOUTHWEST OF DUESSELDORF, IT BECOMES MORE AND MORE EVIDENT THAT THE ENEMY WAS EITHER CAUGHT OFF GUARD OR DECIDED TO MAKE NO ATTEMPT OTHER THAN TOKEN DEFENSE.

THROUGHOUT THE ACTION THE LEADING RIFLE COMPANIES OF THE BLUE AND GRAY DIVISION REPEATEDLY HAVE PUSHED INTO TOWNS KNOWN TO HAVE PREPARED DEFENSES, ONLY TO FIND A HANDFUL OF VOLKS GRENADIER TROOPS, USUALLY MORE ANXIOUS TO GIVE UP THAN TO STAY AND FIGHT. THE BATTLES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED OFTEN HAVE BEEN JOINED IN A SPOT SUITED TO ANTI-TANK DEFENSE OR IN LOCATIONS WHERE THE GERMAN PANZERS CAN COVER THE APPROACHES AND THEN WITHDRAW QUICKLY.

THE BATTLE TERRAIN HAS BEEN FOR THE MOST PART A WIDE OPEN PLAIN, EASY FOR OUR ARMOR TO OPERATE ACROSS BUT ALSO GIVING THE GERMANS WIDE OBSERVATION AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE THE GERMANS AS THEY ARE SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE SKYLINE. HOWEVER, LOSSES OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN MODERATE.

H925PEW NM

5100 (Q)

WITH 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMA  
BATTALION OF THE 358TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AS PRESENTED A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION TODAY FOR ITS BRILLIANT ACTION IN THE BATTLE OF MONT CASTRE FOREST AT THE BASE OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA LAST JULY.

THE BATTALION, THEN COMMANDED BY LT. COL. JACOB W. BEALKE OF BOONVILLE, MO., HELPED PAVE THE WAY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT BREAKTHROUGH AT PERIERS.

M115AEW

FIRST ARMY (340)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AT THE ERFT RIVER, FEB. 28-(AP)-ARMORED AND INFANTRY ELEMENTS OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMY HELD THREE BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE ERFT RIVER TODAY AND BATTLED THEIR WAY TO WITHIN SIX AND ONE-HALF MILES OF COLOGNE.

INFANTRY CROSSING THE ERFT NEAR MODRATH SHIFTED THE BATTLE CLOSER TO THE GREAT RHINELAND CITY AND CREATED A NEW THREAT TO GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE PLAINS EAST OF THE WATER BARRIER.

EARLIER RIVER CROSSINGS TO THE NORTH HAD GIVEN THE FIRST ARMY TWO BRIDGEHEADS, ONE OF WHICH WAS STRENGTHENED WHEN TANKS DROVE ACROSS A BRIDGE THROWN UP BY THE ENGINEERS THIS MORNING. THE ARRIVAL OF TANKS EAST OF THE RIVER GAVE THE DOUGHBOYS THE NEEDED SUPPORT AGAINST GERMAN RESISTANCE, WHICH HAD BEEN GROWING HEAVIER.

ARMORED INFANTRY SEIZED ONE BRIDGE INTACT ACROSS THE ERFT CANAL LAST NIGHT NORTH OF MODRATH, BUT IT WAS A WOODEN SPAN TOO FRAIL TO CARRY THE WEIGHT OF HEAVY TANKS. THE ENGINEERS WORKED TODAY TO STRENGTHEN IT.

CENSORSHIP PERMITTED DISCLOSURE THAT THE FIGHTING FIRST INFANTRY NOW IS IN ACTION IN THE FIRST ARMY'S DRIVE ALONG WITH THE 104TH AND 8TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS. IDENTIFICATION OF ARMORED ELEMENTS OPERATING IN THE DRIVE HAS NOT YET BEEN ALLOWED.

MANY PRISONERS, THE FIGHT GONE OUT OF THEM, ARE BEING TAKEN.

AN AMERICAN COLONEL ENTERED GOLZHEIM LOOKING FOR A COMMAND POST SITE. AS HE TURNED INTO A DOORWAY, TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS STEPPED TOWARD HIM FROM THE INTERIOR WITH THEIR RIFLES LEVELED.

THE COLONEL SHOOK HIS FINGER AT THEM AND SAID, "COME ON OUT." THEY CAME.

"ANY MORE MEN IN THERE?" ASKED THE COLONEL.

THE GERMANS SAID, YES, AND FIVE MORE CAME OUT OF THE BUILDING. THEN THE COLONEL REMEMBERED TO DRAW HIS AUTOMATIC.

CAPT. CHARLES WHEELER OF TACOMA, WASH., HAD A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE. HE HAD RUN HIS JEEP BEHIND A HAYSTACK TO TRANSMIT A RADIO MESSAGE WHEN HE LOOKED UP AND SAW FOUR GERMANS STANDING OVER HIM WITH THEIR RIFLES POINTED. WHEELER YELLED AT THEM TO SURRENDER AND THEY DID.

THREE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS ON THE BRIDGEHEADS HAVE BEEN REPULSED, BUT OFFICERS SAID THE GERMAN ARTILLERY BEING USED TODAY WAS THE HEAVIEST SINCE THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN.

(430)

BY ROGER GREENE

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, FEB 28-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER'S ARMIES WERE MOVING FORWARD IN ALL SECTORS TONIGHT, AND GERMAN CIVILIAN REFUGEES WERE REPORTED STREAMING BY THE THOUSANDS INTO DUESSELDORF AS THE NAZI WESTWALL DEFENSES SHOWED FURTHER SIGNS OF CRUMBLING.

MORE THAN 30,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE U.S. NINTH AND FIRST AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES SINCE THEY LAUNCHED THEIR SWEEPS TOWARD THE RHINE. THE CANADIANS' PRISONER COUNT ROSE ABOVE 15,000, WHILE THE NINTH HAD AN OFFICIAL TALLY OF 9,907 AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT AND THE FIRST HAD 5,246 CAPTIVES.

GERMAN DEFENSE BATTALIONS WERE REPORTED THINNING OUT BEHIND VENLO IN THE RAPIDLY NARROWING CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND CANADIANS AND IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT THE ENEMY MUST SOON PULL BACK ENTIRELY.

UNDER A NEWS BLACKOUT IMPOSED ON THE PROGRESS SCORED BY THE FAST-MOVING U.S. NINTH ARMY, IT WAS PERMISSABLE ONLY TO SAY THAT LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON'S VANGUARDS WERE ADVANCING WITHIN LESS THAN 15 MILES OF DUESSELDORF. THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY WAS SIX AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM COLOGNE. IN THE NORTH, CANADIAN INFANTRY UNITS WERE LESS THAN FOUR MILES FROM XANTEN.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF A MASS GERMAN WITHDRAWAL BEHIND THE RHINE, IT WAS A FAIR GUESS THAT THE ENEMY COULD



NOT POSTPONE HIS RETREAT ACROSS THAT RIVER MUCH LONGER.

EAST OF THE RHINE THE ENEMY HAS ERECTED A MAKESHIFT LINE OF DUBIOUS STRENGTH--CERTAINLY NOTHING SO FORMIDABLE AS THE SIEGFRIED LINE'S STEEL AND CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS. BUT THE GERMAN TOWNS AND CITIES ACROSS THE RIVER ARE RINGED WITH HEAVY DEFENSES. THE GERMANS STILL HAVE 11 BRIDGES AND 25 FERRY CROSSINGS ALONG THE RHINE BETWEEN WESEL IN THE NORTH AND COLOGNE IN THE SOUTH. THESE WOULD APPEAR AMPLE FOR A BIG-SCALE WITHDRAWAL, BUT THEY ARE BOUND TO BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS AVENUES OF ESCAPE UNDER THE SCOURGE OF ALLIED PLANES.

A SLIGHT STIFFENING OF GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS NOTED TODAY ON THE NINTH ARMY FRONT. SMALL SQUADS OF TANKS, POSSIBLY RUSHED DOWN FROM THE CANADIAN FRONT, WERE MOVING ABOUT SWIFTLY ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT SIMPSON'S CRUSHING ONSLAUGHT.

CONFRONTED WITH A BLACK FUTURE, THE GERMANS STILL ARE FIGHTING HARD, BUT THERE ARE SIGNS OF DETERIORATION IN THEIR FORCES.

ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, CANADIAN TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE PUSHING ALONG THE UEDER-XYNTEN RAILWAY BETWEEN TWO SECTORS OF THE HOCHWALD, APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES EAST OF UEDER AND FOUR MILES WEST OF XYNTEN. GERMAN INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, THREW IN A VICIOUS COUNTERATTACK, BUT RECOILED QUICKLY UNDER A HAIL OF FIRE FROM CANADIAN ARMOR.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED THEIR WITHDRAWAL IN THE AREA BETWEEN GOCH AND THE MAAS RIVER AND SCOTS WHO ENTERED GROOTE-HORST, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF GOCH, FOUND IT A GHOST TOWN.

RQ&HJ702PEW

FEB 29 1945

#### THOBURN WIAIT

WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, APPROACHING TRIER, GERMANY, FEB. 28-(AP)-TWO COMBAT TEAMS OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, LED BY LT. COL. THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN OF 1555 CAMBRIDGE BLVD., COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND MAJ. WARREN HASKELL OF LEE, ME., STABBED NORTHWARD BEYOND THE OUTER DEFENSES OF TRIER TODAY DESPITE THICK MINE FIELDS AND INCESSANT ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

SUDDENLY PUSHING NORTH FIVE MILES AFTER HAVING REACHED ZERF, SIX MILES EAST OF SAARBURG, THE TENTH WAS THRUSTING TOWARDS TRIER THROUGH A NARROW CORRIDOR THAT THE SOLDIERS QUICKLY DUBBED "88 ALLEY," AFTER THE GERMANS' FAMED 88-MILLIMETER GUN.

TANKS OF THE DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, JR., OF THE WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., NEGOTIATED ONE MINE FIELD THAT WAS MORE THAN A MILE WIDE AND 200 YARDS DEEP AND WHICH WAS PROTECTED BY ENEMY MORTARS, ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUNS ON THE FLANKS.

"THERE COULD BE NO HOTTER PLACE THIS SIDE OF HELL," SAID MAJ. CARL CRONINGER, OF 458 ST. JAMES PL., CHICAGO.

MAJ. HARRY JOHNSON OF 2045 W. 80TH ST., LOS ANGELES, SAID "DURING ONE PERIOD THE GERMANS WERE FIRING 20 ROUNDS A MINUTE AT OUR TANKS."

DESPITE THIS, CASUALTIES WERE DESCRIBED AS LOW.

CAPT. WILLIAM MCKANEY OF 9404 NORTHERN BLVD., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., SAID AIR COOPERATION WAS A BIG HELP. FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID SGT. JOHN KEARLEY OF MONROEVILLE, ALA., SAW SOME GERMAN VEHICLES ENTERING A TOWN AND RADIOED FOR AIR SUPPORT. WITHIN FIVE MINUTES AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERBOMBES HAD KNOCKED OUT 15 VEHICLES, INCLUDING SOME TANKS.

B14 QQ

THE TENTH ARMORED GROUP GAMBLER ON SPEED IN ITS THRUST TOWARD TRIER, A MAIN SUPPLY BASE FOR THE GERMANS' SENSATIONAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE INTO BELGIUM LAST DECEMBER.

THE GAMBLE ALREADY HAD PAID DIVIDENDS, FOR THIS DIVISION IN TWO DAYS HAS TAKEN MORE THAN 1,500 PRISONERS. MOST OF THEM WERE

DESCRIBED AS "POOR GRADE" BY GERMAN-SPEAKING PFC. RUDOLPH OPPENHEIM OF 157 W. 57TH ST., NEW YORK, WHO TALKED TO MANY OF THEM. THEIR AGES RANGE FROM 15 TO 58.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN NEWLY SHIFTED FROM THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY'S FRONT WITH ORDERS TO ATTACK THE THIRD ARMY. THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION HIT THEM HEAD ON, AND HAS KILLED MORE THAN 500.

EVERYONE IN THIS DIVISION WAS FIGHTING MAD TONIGHT OVER THE GERMAN SLAYING OF A WOUNDED AMERICAN. TWO AID STATION MEN REPORTED THEY WERE CARRYING THE INJURED MAN, A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, WHEN ARTILLERY FIRE BECAME SO INTENSE HE TOLD THEM TO TAKE COVER. THE AID MEN SAID THEY DID SO, AND SAW SOME GERMANS RUN UP TO THE STRETCHER AND SHOOT THE WOUNDED MAN.

GH530PEW

#### AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD TOKYO RAID (350)

FEB 29 1945

BY LEIF ERICKSON

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 1 (AP)-THE DEVASTATED 240 BLOCKS IN TOKYO'S INDUSTRIAL AREA, LEFT BLACKENED BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTS IN SUNDAY'S BIGGEST RAID ON JAPAN, WARNED THE NIPPONESE TODAY THE CAMPAIGN TO WRECK THEIR WAR PRODUCTION IS ONLY BEGINNING.

THE B-29 DAYLIGHT STRIKE THROUGH A SNOWSTORM, SHORTLY AFTER U.S. NAVY CARRIER PLANES HAD KNOCKED OUT TWO AIRCRAFT PLANTS IN A TOKYO SUBURB AND SET FIRES WHICH COVERED 667 ACRES, FROM THE WATER-FRONT WEST TO THE VICINITY OF EMPEROR HIROHITO'S PALACE.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS GAVE SURPRISING PROOF OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BIG BOMBERS' PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, EVEN UNDER THE WORST CLOUD CONDITIONS. THE PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR MARIANAS BASES WITHOUT LOSS.

MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LE MAY, COMMANDING THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, SAID THE PHOTOS SHOWED THAT THE 200 OR MORE SUPERFORTS WHICH MADE THE ATTACK OBTAINED "EXCELLENT" RESULTS.

INCLUDED IN THE DESTRUCTION WAS THE UENO (CORRECT) ELEVATED RAILROAD STATION, WHICH HANDLES ABOUT 300 TRAINS DAILY, AND NEARBY FREIGHT MARSHALLING YARDS, ONE OF TOKYO'S THREE MOST IMPORTANT RAIL CENTERS.

THE SUCCESS OF NAVY AIRMEN'S RAIDS ON AND NEAR TOKYO SUNDAY AND MONDAY, WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY NINE PLANES AND FOUR PILOTS, INDICATES THAT CARRIER-BORNE ATTACKS WILL BE REPEATED FREQUENTLY. INCOMPLETE REPORTS SAID THE FIFTH FLEET TASK FORCE FLIERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 233 ENEMY PLANES AND 31 SMALL VESSELS.

JAPAN'S WAR PRODUCTION IS HIGHLY CONCENTRATED, WITH COMBAT PLANE PRODUCTION CENTERED IN THE HIGHLY VULNERABLE TOKYO AREA.

THE NIPPONESE HAVE ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR DISPERSING THEIR WAR FACTORIES, BUT IT WILL TAKE TIME TO MOVE THE PLANTS TO MANCHURIA AND CHINA. IT ALSO WILL PUT A HEAVY BURDEN ON THEIR ALREADY CURTAILED SHIPPING FACILITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY AMERICAN PLANES AND WARSHIPS.

NAVY AIRMEN SAID THEY OBSERVED THE JAPANESE FLYING THEIR PLANES AWAY FROM ACTION, RATHER THAN INTO IT. THIS WAS THE CASE, THE AIRMEN SAID, IN THE RAIDS FEB. 16 AND 17 AS WELL AS LAST SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

THIS INDICATES THAT THE ENEMY PILOTS ARE IN A DILEMMA. TO CONSERVE THEIR PLANES THEY MUST FLY AWAY FROM BATTLE. BUT IF THEY ARE FORCED TO GIVE UP THE DEFENSE OF THEIR WAR PLANTS, THEIR AIR POWER WILL GROW STEADILY WEAKER WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FACTORIES.

GG212PCW



# EDITORS

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HQTRS, GUAM--TOKYO RAID, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SECOND GRAF XXX STORMY WEATHER.

UENE RAILROAD STATION AND MARSHALLING YARD, ONE OF THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION CENTERS IN TOKYO, WAS IN THE PATH OF THE FLAMES. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWS THE STATION, WHICH IS ELEVATED AND HANDLED ABOUT 300 TRAINS DAILY, WAS SWEEPED BY FIRE. MAJ. GEN. CURTIS ETC THIRD GRAF.

GG1136ACW NM

FEB 29 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD (350)

KERPEN, GERMANY, FEB. 28-(AP)--MORE THAN 5,000 GERMAN CIVILIANS, INCLUDING A JUSTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF THE RHINE PROVINCE, WERE ABANDONED BY THE GERMAN ARMY AS IT FELL BACK BEFORE THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST ARMY TROOPS.

IN FIELDS BESIDE TRAFFIC-LADEN ROADS AND IN THE LITTLE TOWNS OF BLATZHEIM AND HEPPENDORF AND NEAR THIS BATTLE-SCARRED VILLAGE OF KERPEN THEY JAMMED INTO BUILDINGS AND AIR RAID SHELTERS WAITING TO SEE WHAT THE AMERICANS WERE GOING TO DO WITH THEM. ~~ADD KERPEN XX THEM~~

MOST OF THE CIVILIANS SAID THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER WOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO EVACUATE THE HOMES BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS BUT THE GERMAN ARMY LEFT THEM BEHIND WITHOUT TRANSPORT.

IN BLATZHEIM HUNDREDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN PEERED FROM BEHIND DOORWAYS AND WINDOWS WATCHING THE ARMOR, GUNS AND TRUCKS ROLL BY IN WHAT SEEMED A NEVER-ENDING STREAM.

MAJ. L. A. AHROON OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL., HANDLED THE CIVILIAN PROBLEM IN SOUTH BLATZHEIM AND KERPEN. AHROON SAID HE FORESAW NO TROUBLE IN FEEDING THE PEOPLE AND THAT "MY BIGGEST JOB RIGHT NOW IS KEEPING THEM OUT OF THE WAY OF THE MILITARY."

ABOUT TEN PER CENT OF THE CIVILIANS IN KERPEN WERE POLES, FRENCH, CZECHOSLOVAKS, RUSSIANS AND OTHER NATIONALITIES WHO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO WORK FOR THE GERMANS. THEY WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT AND RETURNED TO THEIR COUNTRIES.

MAJ. PUG BACH OF PARKERSVILLE RD., LEXINGTON, KY., SAID HE FOUND LARGE STORES OF FOOD IN THE CELLARS OF BLATZHEIM--SOME OF WHICH WAS STACKED THREE TIERS DEEP.

THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO FALL BACK SO FAST THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO TAKE FOOD STORES WITH THEM OR DRIVE AWAY HERDS OF CATTLE STILL GRAZING IN THE FIELDS.

OUTSIDE KERPEN 700 MISERABLE, COLD CREATURES HUDDLED INTO A SOGGY FIELD ALONG THE ROADSIDE WITH THEIR LITTLE BUNDLES OF CLOTHING AND FOODS, WAITING UNTIL SOMEONE TOLD THEM WHAT TO DO, OR WHERE TO GO. A FEW YARDS AWAY AN ARTILLERY BATTERY WAS FIRING INTO GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY.

A COLOGNE RESIDENT SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THERE WERE MORE THAN 5,000 CIVILIANS LEFT NOW IN THAT METROPOLIS. PEACETIME POPULATION 700,000. HE SAID THE CITY WAS DAMAGED WORSE THAN SHATTERED DUEREN.

HJ1037PEW

BY THOBURN WIAINT (230)

WITH THE U.S. TENTH ARMORED DIVISION SOUTH OF TRIER, GERMANY, FEB. 28-(AP)--THREE PIPER CUB PLANES FLYING AT TREE-TOP LEVEL WITH VISIBILITY NEAR ZERO DROPPED BLOOD PLASMA AND FOOD ENABLING 275 AMERICANS TO HOLD OUT UNTIL HELP ARRIVED.

WHEN THE AMERICANS, ALL INFANTRYMEN OF THE TENTH ARMORED DIVISION, RADIOED FOR SUPPLIES CAPT. REDFORD HISKETT OF GEARY, OKLA., LOOKED OUT AT THE WEATHER, SAW IT WAS BAD, BUT HESITATED ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO DON HIS FLYING TOGS.

HE TOOK OFF WITH TWO BUNDLES OF SUPPLIES ALTHOUGH HE WAS ABLE TO SEE ONLY 75 TO 100 FEET AHEAD OF HIS PLANE.

THE AMERICANS GUIDED HISKETT TO THE AREA BY RADIO AND HE MADE

PASSES OVER THEIR POSITIONS BEFORE DROPPING THE BUNDLES ONE BY ONE. EACH LANDED SQUARELY IN THE AMERICANS' AREA.

HISKETT'S FIELD WAS OBSCURED WHEN HE RETURNED, BUT HE MANAGED TO LAND SAFELY WITH THE HELP OF RADIO INSTRUCTIONS.

LT. ROBERT MOORE OF HUNTERSVILLE, W.VA., AND LT. LEWIS CARR OF LIBERTY, MO., VOLUNTEERED TO GO BACK WITH HISKETT TO CARRY MORE SUPPLIES. THEY MADE FOUR PASSES OVER THE AREA HELD BY THE AMERICANS, FLYING THROUGH HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE GROUND WITHOUT BEING HIT.

THEY RETURNED TO THE FIELD, LOADED UP AGAIN AND DROPPED ADDITIONAL BUNDLES, MAKING SURE THE AMERICANS WERE ADEQUATELY SUPPLIED.

THE MARKSMANSHIP OF THE PILOTS WAS SO GOOD THAT ONLY ONE OF THE MANY BUNDLES THEY DROPPED FAILED TO LAND IN THE PROPER AREA.

TA1053PEW

AMS

BY EDWARD D. BALL

BITBURG, GERMANY, FEB. 28-(AP)--THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF THIS "BASTOGNE OF GERMANY" TODAY AND SCRATCHED IT OFF THE LIST OF LIVING TOWNS.

ABOUT THE ONLY THING FOUND INTACT HERE WAS A BROOD OF 11 CHILDREN COAXED FROM THE CELLAR OF THEIR DEMOLISHED HOME BY THEIR MOTHER WHEN THE FIRST AMERICANS ENTERED. THE BODY OF THEIR FATHER LIES BURIED IN THE DEBRIS.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND BOMBERS ALMOST COMPLETELY LEVELED BITBURG, A CROSSROADS CENTER WHICH ONCE HAD A POPULATION OF 6,000. NOW IT LOOKS LIKE A SOUTHERN TOWN AFTER BEING STRUCK BY A SPRING TORNADO.

UNLIKE BELGIUM'S BASTOGNE, WHERE AMERICANS HELD OUT HEROICALLY AGAINST FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S ARDENNES OFFENSIVE, THE GERMAN TOWN OF BITBURG WAS GIVEN ONLY A TOKEN DEFENSE BY THE NAZIS. BUT BITBURG MEANS AS MUCH TO PATTON AS BASTOGNE WOULD HAVE TO VON RUNDSTEDT.

IN HIS DRIVE TOWARD ANTWERP, VON RUNDSTEDT HAD TO HAVE BASTOGNE--AND HE DIDN'T GET IT. PATTON HAD TO HAVE BITBURG IN HIS DRIVE TOWARD THE RHINE--AND HE GOT IT.

FEWER THAN 100 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN BITBURG. AFTER THEY WERE CORALLED, LT. COL. GEORGE PEDDY, 4551 FAIRWAY, DALLAS, TEX., THE FIFTH DIVISION'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER, TOOK CHARGE OF THE 150 CIVILIANS LEFT IN THE TOWN. HE SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN A BREWERY WHICH, ALTHOUGH BADLY DAMAGED, HAD PART OF ITS ROOF LEFT.

A VETERAN OF THE ACGONNE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, PEDDY APPOINTED A 73-YEAR-OLD GERMAN POSTOFFICE CLERK AS ACTING BURGOMEISTER AND NAMED THE BREWERY OWNER ASSISTANT BURGOMEISTER.

"HOW THERE ARE 150 PEOPLE LEFT IN THIS PLACE ONLY THE GOOD LORD CAN EXPLAIN," PEDDY SAID. "I'VE SEEN A LOT OF DESTRUCTION, BUT NOTHING LIKE THE DEVASTATION HERE."

WHILE THE COLONEL EXPLAINED THE OPERATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO THE BEWILDERED GERMAN FAMILIES, THE DOUGHBOYS WHO CAPTURED THE TOWN LIBERATED A KEG OF BEER FROM THE BREWERY'S STOREROOM. SITTING OUTSIDE THE BREWERY QUAFFING BEER FROM HIS CANTEN CUP AS HE WARMED HIS K-RATION, PVT. WILLIAM HINCHLIFFE OF CANTON, MASS., SAID:

"WE FOUND THE KRAUTS HAD KAPUTED. IT WASN'T MUCH OF A FIGHT." PVT. ARTHUR MENTZEL, 3422 KESWICH ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD., TIRED AFTER THE ALL-NIGHT ACTION, SAID, "WE CHARGED ACROSS AN OPEN FIELD LATE YESTERDAY AFTER THE TANKS CAME IN TO SOFTEN THINGS UP. WE WERE LOOKING FOR A HOT SCRAP, BUT IT WAS JUST A BREEZE. I HOPE IT'LL BE AS EASY THE REST OF THE WAY ACROSS GERMANY."

GH359PEW

FEB 29 1945



AMS  
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY NEAR THE ERFT RIVER, FEB. 28  
-(AP)-THE WAR CAME TO HERR PFEIFFER'S BACK YARD TODAY. IT MOVED  
RIGHT INTO HIS ESTATE WITH THE LOVELY FOUNTAIN IN WHICH A STONE  
CUPID D

NCED ON A PEDESTAL WHILE SHELLS CRUMPED NOT FAR AWAY.  
HERR PFEIFFER'S SPRAWLING, VRAY STONE COUNTRY PLACE WAS  
NO ORDINARY VANTAGE POINT FROM WHICH TO WATCH THE WAR. ONE COULD  
STAND ON A BROAD VERANDA AND, ACROSS AN EXPANSE OF GARDENS AND  
LAWNS, SEE ACTION NOT MORE THAN 400 YARDS AWAY.

OUR TANKS WERE MOVING INTO BERRENDORF, WHILE MORTAR AND  
ARTILLERY SHELLS FELL ON THE ROAD. FIRES BURNED IN BERRENDORF.  
TO THE WEST SMOKE BOILED UP FROM ELSDORF, WHERE TROOPS UNDER THE  
COMMAND OF LT. COL. THOMAS MORAN, 10 RIDGE ROAD, CATONSVILLE, MD.,  
FOUGHT TO CLEAN OUT THE LAST RESISTANCE.

HERR PFEIFFER WASN'T AROUND TO SEE THE SPECTACLE. HE HAD  
DEPARTED HIS LUXURIOUS HOME, APPARENTLY IN HASTE. BUT ON A CARVED,  
WALNUT DESK UPSTAIRS WAS HIS PICTURE, TAKEN WHILE HE LOOKED ACROSS  
HIS ACRES. HERR PFEIFFER LOOKED PLEASED WITH HIMSELF. HIS  
SMOOTH FACE HAD NOT A TRACE OF WORRY IN IT, AND HE WAS SMART  
IN HIS TWEED SUIT, WHICH HAD THE CUT OF A LONDON TAILOR.

THERE MUST HAVE BEEN SOME ADMIRATION OF THE ENGLISH IN THIS  
FAT GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST. IN HIS LIBRARY WERE ENGLISH VOLUMES, AND  
ON THE STAIRWAY WAS A SERIES OF ENGLISH HUNTING PRINTS. BUT HE LEFT  
ALL THESE BEHIND, AS WELL AS SOME PEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS AND A LARGE  
COLLECTION OF HUNTING TROPHIES.

HERR PFEIFFER MIGHT BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT THINGS AROUND  
HIS ESTATE HAVE CHANGED IN THE PAST FEW HOURS. FORTUNATELY FOR  
HIM, HIS HOME HAS ESCAPED DAMAGE IN A COUNTRY WHERE FEW BUILDINGS  
REMAIN STANDING.

PERHAPS BECAUSE HE IS A MAN OF INFLUENCE THE GERMANS DID NOT  
MAKE THE STONE BUILDINGS A STRONGPOINT, AND SO OUR ARTILLERY DID  
NOT GIVE THEM THE WORKING OVER THEY USUALLY DO. FEB 29 1945

B94

NOT FAR FROM THE HOUSES FINE LOOKING DRAFT HORSES RAN  
ACROSS THE FIELDS, WHEELED AND RAN MADLY BACK AGAIN AS THE BIG  
GUNS CRASHED. THE BLUE SMOKE OF BURNING HOUSES AND ROARING GUNS  
CLUNG TO THE SODDEN GROUND.

IN A LITTLE VILLAGE NEARBY SOME MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HUDDLED  
TOGETHER IN A BARNYARD. MANY OF THEM PROBABLY ONCE WORKED ON THE  
PNETHEERFACRES OR

TOGETHER IN A BARNYARD. MANY OF THEM PROBABLY ONCE WORKED ON THE  
PFEIFFER ACRES OR IN THE PFEIFFER FACTORIES, BUT THEY PREFERRED  
TO STAY AND MEET THE AMERICANS, RATHER THAN BE EVACUATED WITH  
OTHER CIVILIANS.

THEY CHATTERED AMONG THEMSELVES, BUT STOPPED WHEN THE AMERICANS  
STOPPED TO LOOK IN ON THEM. THE ADULTS THEN GAZED WITH STONY  
FACES AND EXPRESSIONLESS EYES. THE CHILDREN WERE BIG-EYED IN  
WONDER AT THE THINGS HAPPENING TO THEM, THE ROAR OF THE TANKS AND  
GUNS, AND THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS ROLLING BY. MOST OF THEM WERE EATING  
SOMETHING.

"THAT IS THE FIRST FOOD THEY HAVE HAD IN TWO DAYS," SAID SGT.  
GEORGE DELAPPE, 537 DEMING PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL. "WE ARE FEEDING THEM  
HOT SOUP, BREAD, BACON AND POTATOES. IT'S ALL CAPTURED GERMAN  
RATIONS."

DELAPPE SAID THE GERMANS WOULD BE SCREENED FOR SECURITY AFTER  
BEING MOVED BACK TO A REAR AREA. BUT MEANTIME THEY WOULD HAVE

TO STAY IN THE BARNYARD.

"YOU CAN'T HOLD UP THE WAR FOR THEM, ALTHOUGH THEY SOMETIMES  
EXPECT YOU TO," HE ADDED.

DOWN THE ROAD A GERMAN LAY IN A CABBAGE PATCH, STARING AT  
THE GRAY SKY WITH UNSEEING EYES. A FEW YARDS FARTHER AT THE  
EDGE OF THE ROAD WAS A GERMAN HELMET PUNCTURED BY SHELL FRAGMENTS.  
AND BESIDE THE HELMET WAS A RAIN-STAINED COPY OF MEIN KAMPF.  
GH155PEW

B95WX

C O R R E C T I O N

WASHINGTON: EDITORS: KILL B90WX BEGINNING "A \$937,000,000  
POSTWAR PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM," ETC.  
SUBSTITUTE WILL BE SENT.

THE AP

SU156PEW

A115

PARIS, FEB. 28-(AP)-FRANCE AND ITALY WILL SHORTLY RESUME  
"DIRECT CONTACT" LEADING TO EVENTUAL RESTORATION OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC  
RELATIONS. FRENCH OFFICIAL QUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

OFFICIALS SAID THE REPRESENTATIVE FRANCE WOULD SEND TO ITALY WOULD  
NOT BE AN AMBASSADOR.

HJ1029PEW

A129

ROME, FEB. 28-(AP)-ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING CAPACITY IN CENTRAL  
ITALY WAS TRIPLED IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE AREA FROM NAPLES  
TO FLORENCE WAS FREED FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION DESPITE NAZI DEMOLITION  
OF POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES, THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY  
REPORTED TODAY.

MD1106PEW

ROME, FEB. 28-(AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR HAS BEEN  
AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO CAPT. ROBERT E. ROEDER OF THE 350TH INFANTRY  
REGIMENT FOR HIS COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP DURING THE WEEK-LONG BATTLE  
OF MT. BATTAGLIA LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN THE 350TH BEAT BACK REPEATED  
GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES.

MAJ. GEN. PAUL W. KENDALL, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 88TH DIVISION,  
ANNOUNCING THE AWARD TODAY, SAID THE MEDAL WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE  
CAPTAIN'S MOTHER, MRS. CORA M. ROEDER OF SUMMIT STATION, PA.  
ROEDER COMMANDED A COMPANY ASSIGNED TO HOLD THE PEAK. THE FIRST  
ENEMY ATTACK CAME 55 MINUTES AFTER THE COMPANY WAS IN POSITION.

IT AND FIVE OTHERS WERE REPULSED IN THE ENSUING 34 HOURS.  
THEN THE GERMANS ATTACKED A SEVENTH TIME WITH FLAME-THROWERS  
AFTER AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE. THE 350TH'S POSITIONS WERE OVERRUN,  
BUT ROEDER LED HIS COMPANY IN A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

HE WAS WOUNDED BY SHELLFIRE AND CARRIED UNCONSCIOUS TO A COMMAND  
POST. REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS, HE DRAGGED HIMSELF TO THE DOORWAY,  
BRACED HIMSELF IN A SITTING POSITION AND OPENED FIRE ON THE ADVANCING  
GERMANS WITH A RIFLE, KILLING AT LEAST TWO WHILE SHOUTING ORDERS TO  
HIS MEN. THEN A SHELL BURST A FEW FEET AWAY, KILLING HIM.  
THE CITATION CREDITED ROEDER'S COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP AS  
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMERICANS' RETAINING THE STRATEGIC HEIGHTS.  
HJ1009PEW

30.24 - 23463

FEB 29 1945



EVERY RENDEZVOUS WAS KEPT PROMPTLY, <sup>ADD Rome xx Pilot</sup> LARGELY THROUGH THE PLANNING AND DIRECTION OF COL. ARTHUR C. AGAN, 29, OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE GROUP.

AGAN GAVE THE CREDIT TO THE EFFICIENT COORDINATION OF SQUADRON COMMANDERS, PILOTS, AND ENLISTED GROUND CREW MEN.

A86

ROME, FEB.28-(AP)-BRAZILIAN FORCES OPERATING ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE U.S.10TH DIVISION SOUTHWEST OF BOLOGNA HAVE OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF SENEVEGLIO WITHOUT OPPOSITION AFTER A SHORT ADVANCE. ELSEWHERE OPERATIONS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT YESTERDAY WERE LIMITED TO PATROLLING, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APPARENTLY WEARIED BY UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE 10TH DIVISION'S NEWLY-WON POSITIONS AROUND MONTE BELVEDERE AND MONTE D'ELLA TORRACIA, THE NAZIS REMAINED UNUSUALLY QUIET IN THAT SECTOR. FIFTH ARMY ARTILLERY PLASTERED GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENTS IN THAT AREA AND KNOCKED OUT TWO MARK-FOUR TANKS.

JP750AEW

B68

~~ROME-1ST ADD BIG 3 PILOTS (TOP AVE) XXX CREW MEN.~~  
WORKING WITH UTMOST SECRECY, AGAN AND THREE SQUADRON COMMANDERS, LT.COLS.FRANK G.JONES, NEW CUMBERLAND, W.VA.; FRANCIS POPE, 8320 ASTER AVE., OAKLAND,CALIF., AND FRANK HARRIS, 4810 LOVIKVMLIN

COMMANDERS, LT.COLS.FRANK G.JONES, NEW CUMBERLAND, W.VA.; FRANCIS POPE, 8320 ASTER AVE., OAKLAND,CALIF., AND FRANK HARRIS, 4810 LOGAN AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FLEW OVER THE LONG ROUTES LEADING TO THE VARIOUS MEETING PLACES OF THE ALLIED LEADERS.

AMONG AIRMEN WHO CHATTED WITH RUSSIAN FLIERS AT YALTA WERE LTS. EDGAR P.COURY, 539 HIGHLAND AVE., CLIFTON,N.J., AND JOHN R.HARING, 55 CARNEGIE AVE., EAST ORANGE,N.J.

MJ1010PEW

FOLO LONDON (200)

NIGHT LEAD ROMANIA

BY SID FEDER

FEB 29 1945

BARI, ITALY, FEB. 28-(AP)-ROMANIA APPEARS LIKELY TO BE THE FIRST TESTING GROUND FOR THE YALTA CONFERENCE PLEDGE OF THREE-POWER ACTION TO PRESERVE PEACE IN THE LIBERATED LANDS.

WITH VIRTUAL MARTIAL LAW IN EFFECT IN SOME PLACES AS THE RESULT OF HALF A DOZEN OUTBREAKS, INCLUDING ONE IN BUCHAREST LAST SATURDAY IN WHICH A SHOT WAS FIRED AT PRIME MINISTER NICOLAE RADESCU, POLITICAL OBSERVERS HERE ATTACHED PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE TO REPORTS THAT YOUNG KING MIHAL HAD RECEIVED DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PIETRO GROZA IN THE LAST 48 HOURS.

BECAUSE OF THE MEETING BETWEEN THE KING AND GROZA, LEADER OF THE LEFT-WING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT PARTY, MANY HERE BELIEVE THE DEPUTY PREMIER MAY BE ASKED TO TAKE OVER FROM RADESCU AGAINST WHOSE POLICIES THE DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN DIRECTED.

DESPITE STRONG MEASURES TAKEN BY RADESCU TO PREVENT SPREAD OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT, THE SITUATION INSIDE ROMANIA WAS REPORTED TENSE.

ROMANIA ACTUALLY LIES WITHIN RUSSIA'S SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, BUT UNDER THE YALTA AGREEMENT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION ARE PLEDGED TO "CONSULT TOGETHER" ON THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN SHOULD ACTION BE REQUIRED.

H.I938PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, FEB.28-(AP)-EIGHTY NAZIS LINED UP RECENTLY AT A REGISTRATION CENTER IN OCCUPIED BRANDENBURG PROVINCE IN GERMANY AND TRIED TO PERSUADE A SKEPTICAL RUSSIAN REPORTER THEY WERE HELPLESS AND UNWILLING TOOLS OF HITLER.

WRITING IN RED STAR, THE RED ARMY'S NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDENT VASILY GROSSMAN REPORTED TODAY:

"SOME OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE NAZI PARTY 12 OR 13 YEARS AND A NUMBER ACTUALLY ARE ACQUAINTED WITH HITLER AND HIMMLER, YET THEY CLAIMED THEY WERE FORCED TO JOIN UNDER PRESSURE AND THAT THEY REALLY HATED THE REGIME AND WERE VERY GLAD TO BE RID OF IT. EVEN A GERMAN WHO HAD TAKEN PART IN A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST SOVIET GUERRILLAS TRIED TO REPRESENT HIMSELF AS A HITLER VICTIM WHO HAD BEEN PARALYZED BY FEAR OF FASCIST TERROR."

GROSSMAN IMPLIED THAT HARD-HEADED JUSTICE WAS AHEAD FOR THE NAZIS, IN SPITE OF THEIR PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.

"OUR COURTS WILL REACH A VERDICT WITHOUT PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION AND OF THEIR FREE WILL," HE WROTE. "THE VERDICT WILL BE ON BEHALF OF MILLIONS OF CHILDREN, WOMEN A

ND

OLD FOLK AND UNARMED PRISONERS OF WAR WHOSE ASHES NOW INSPIRE THE HEARTS OF OUR RED FIGHTERS."

GROSSMAN, AFTER AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF BRANDENBURG, SAID:

"OUTSIDE THE CITIES ARE THE USUAL BARBED WIRE-ENCIRCLED CAMPS FOR FOREIGNERS--FRENCHMEN, POLES, BELGIANS, DUTCH, SERBS, RUSSIANS, WHITE RUSSIANS, BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR--ALL OF THEM MEMBERS OF A GREAT WORKERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRATERNITY, ALL OF THEM FULL OF HATRED AGAINST THE FASCIST DOCTRINE."

A122

"AS WE ENTER A CITY WE SEE HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS OF WHITE FLAGS HOISTED OVER HOUSES OR HANGING OUT OF WINDOWS. THE GERMANS, YOUNG AND OLD, PUT WHITE BANDS AROUND THEIR SLEEVES. ON THE HOUSE-FRONT APPEARS THE INSCRIPTION, "LICHT IST DEIN TOD," (LIGHT IS YOUR DEATH) AS A REMINDER OF THE STRICT BLACKOUT ORDER, WHICH I THOUGHT SOUNDED LIKE ONE OF HITLER'S SLOGANS.

"MANY OF THE GERMANS ARE EVACUEES FROM THE WESTERN PROVINCES, INCLUDING THE RUHR. THEY WERE EMPLOYED IN PLANTS MOVED FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST BECAUSE OF AIR ATTACKS.

"GERMAN YOUTHS WHO HAVE READ NOTHING BUT FASCIST LITERATURE AND LISTENED TO NAZI SPEECHES ARE THE FANATICAL ELEMENT STILL SUPPORTING HITLER.

"IT IS OBVIOUS WE MUST ELIMINATE THESE IDEAS WITH STRENUOUS EFFORTS DURING THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

"GERMAN CIVILIANS TRY TO SWITCH THE BLAME FOR THE TERRIBLE DEVASTATION OF THE SOVIET UNION WITH THE PLEA: 'THIS WAS DONE BY THE NAZIS AND BY THE SS AND THE GESTAPO. I DID NOTHING.'

"YOU ASK WHY THEY STAYED HERE. THEY ADMIT: 'WE WANTED TO FLEE, BUT THE SOVIET TANKS CAUGHT US.'"

QQ RQ1005AEW



30.24-23465

THE NEW REGULATION PARTICULARLY AFFECTS SWEDISH CORRESPOND-

FEB 29 1955

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EB 2 1945

IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE YOUTH OTHER WORKERS NEGLECTED TO FIGHT THE FIRE UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE, AND THE FLAMES SWEEPED RAPIDLY THROUGH THE CHEMICAL-PACKED BUILDING. THE BLAZE JUMPED ACROSS THE STREET AND, FANNED BY A HIGH WIND, DESTROYED SEVERAL OTHER BUILDINGS HOUSING 12 STORES AND BANKS IN THIS CITY'S WORST FIRE IN 30 YEARS. THE FIRE WAS PREVENTED FROM SPREADING FARTHER BY TWO INTERVENING STONE BUILDINGS, AND DYNAMITING OF THE BURNING STRUCTURES.

**C01213P**



BY HAMILTON FARON (150)

WITH THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION, IWO JIMA, FEB 28 (VIA NAVY RADIO) (AP)-TWO WASHINGTON, D.C., NEWSMEN SEEKING A FEATURE STORY ABOUT A JAPANESE BURIAL GROUNDS NEAR THE FRONT LINES AT THE NORTHERN END OF IWO JIMA WERE DAZED BY A MORTAR SHELL WHICH STRUCK BESIDE THEM, BUT THEY GOT THEIR STORY.

THEY ARE STAFF SGT. TONY SMITH KANEPA AND T/SGT. BYRD FERNEYHOUGH, 2400 13TH ST., NW, BOTH MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS.

THEY MOVED INTO THE BURIAL GROUND WITH AN INTERPRETER TO STUDY THE TWO-BY-FOUR POSTS USED AS GRAVE MARKERS. WHILE SMITH MADE NOTES, FERNEYHOUGH SNAPPED PICTURES.

THEN THE ENEMY MORTARS, WHICH HAD BEEN RELATIVE QUIET FOR TWO DAYS, BEGAN POUNDING DOWN AROUND THEM.

"THE JAPANESE ARE TOUCHY ABOUT THEIR BATTLEFIELD GRAVEYARDS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN MARINES," WROTE SMITH.

HE REPORTED THAT FERNEYHOUGH'S CAMERA WAS KNOCKED FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S HANDS. THE MORTAR FIRE KILLED ONE MAN AND WOUNDED TWO OTHERS NEARBY.

GG1148ACW NM

NY FOR SOUTH, CO

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND K. TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, OFF IWO, FEB. 28-(AP)-AFTER 40-ODD COMBAT MISSIONS FLAK FINALLY CAUGHT UP WITH NAVY LT. JAMES MOORE, JR., OF 1226 SOUTHWEST 21 ST TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA., AND DUMPED HIM AND TWO CREWMEN INTO THE SEA OFF CHICHI JIMA, 160 MILES NORTH OF IWO.

ACK ACK DISABLED MOORE'S TORPEDO BOMBER AFTER HE MADE A RUN AT THE AIR FIELD AND HARBOR.

HE UTILIZED THE VELOCITY OF HIS DIVE TO GAIN ALTITUDE AND THEN GLIDED ACROSS THE ISLAND AND MADE A CRASH LANDING 3,000 YARDS OFF SHORE.

EIGHT HOURS LATER A DESTROYER PICKED THEM OFF THEIR LIFE RAFT 16 MILES AT SEA.

WITH MOORE WERE NAVIGATOR LT. (JG) ROBERT B. HADLEY, 311 GRANT AVE., CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, AND RM 1/C THOMAS WATTS OF OREGON CITY, ORE.

"IT WAS A VERY DISQUIETING FEELING DRIFTING AROUND IN A LITTLE RAFT WITHIN 700 MILES OR SO OF TOKYO," SAID MOORE, FJ1225ACW

BY HAMILTON FARON

B-29 BASE, SAIPAN FEB. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH PART OF ONE WING TORN AWAY AND CONTROLS PARTIALLY DISABLED, A B-29 SUPERFORTRESS STAGGERED BACK TO ITS BASE WHERE IT CRASH-LANDED, INJURING ALL MEMBERS OF ITS CREW WHO RECEIVED PURPLE HEART AWARDS TODAY. THE CRASH CAME AFTER A BOMBING RAID THAT TOOK THE BIG PLANE OVER THE NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT FACTORY NEAR TOKYO JANUARY 27. FOR 45 MINUTES, BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE BOMBING RUN, THE SUPERFORTRESS WAS UNDER ATTACK, MEMBERS OF THE CREW REPORTED.

DESPITE BATTLE DAMAGE FROM INITIAL ATTACKS, THE BOMBING RUN WAS COMPLETED, AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER A JAPANESE FIGHTER CAME IN FOR "A DETERMINED AND CLOSE ATTACK." HE WAS SHOT DOWN BY CORP. CHARLES D. MULLIGAN, A TAIL GUNNER, AND IN SPINNING TO THE SEA, COLLIDED WITH THE B-29, TEARING OFF THE LEFT HORIZONTAL STABILIZER. THIS LATTER DAMAGE LEFT THE PILOT, LT. FLOYD AVERY, WITH NO CONTROL OF THE PLANE AND IT WAS FLOWN HOME BY THE CO-PILOT, 2ND LT.

LEONARD C. FOX.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART AT CEREMONIES HERE TODAY, WERE:

AVERY, WIFE, MRS. BERNICE AVERY, LONG BEACH, CALIF., MOTHER MRS. FAITH AVERY, 3023 90TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

FOX, WIFE, MRS. PATRICIA D. FOX, DOWNEY, CALIF., SON OF MRS. CHARLES FOX, BOX 415 EMMET, NEBRASKA.

SECOND LT. JOHN J. FAUBION, JR., NAVIGATOR, WIFE, MRS. MARY ALYCE FAUBION, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

SECOND LT. CORRAL R. GAGE, BOMBARDIER, SON OF MRS. FERN R. GAGE, 1429 MARTHA WASHINGTON DRIVE, WAUWATOSA, WISC.

SECOND LT. ROBERT E. WATSON, FLIGHT ENGINEER, WIFE, MRS. GENEVIEVE WATSON, SELAH, WASH.

SERGEANT LEWIS E. NELLUMS, RADARMAN, WIFE, MRS. AUDREY VIOLA NELLUMS, 423 10TH ST., EAST PENSACOLA HEIGHTS, PENSACOLA, FLA., SON OF MRS. L. E. NELLUMS, 300 STANLEY DRIVE, EAST PENSACOLA HEIGHTS.

CORPORAL WALTER S. KLIMCZAK, RADIOMAN, SON OF MRS. HELEN KLIMCZAK, 149 CENTER AVE., PLYMOUTH, PA.

CORPORAL MARVIN E. MEYER, GUNNER, SON OF OTTO J. MEYER, R.R. 3, BOONE, IOWA.

CORPORAL CLARENCE O. LEACH, GUNNER, WIFE, MRS. CLARENCE O. LEACH, RFD 1, BOX 75, PATTON'S RUN, MARTINS FERRY, OHIO, SON OF MRS.

OLIVE LEACH, CEMETERY ROAD, MARTINS FERRY.

MULLIGAN, GUNNER, SON OF MRS. LINA MULLIGAN, 522 SECOND ST., HENDERSON, KY.

GAGE, MULLIGAN AND KLIMCZAK WERE THE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE CREW REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION.

FJ610ACW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

FORTY-FIRST FIELD HOSPITAL, LUZON, FEB. 28-(AP)-TO INTERNEES LIKE FRED M. SATTERFIELD, OF RICHMOND, VA., THE RETURN TO CIVILIZATION WAS CLOUDED BY SADNESS.

SATTERFIELD, MEMBER OF A PROMINENT RICHMOND FAMILY AND A NATIONAL CITY BANK OFFICIAL, LINED UP WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHERS RESCUED AT LOS BANOS TO RECEIVE RED CROSS MESSAGES CONTAINING THE FIRST NEWS OF HOME WITHIN THE PAST YEAR.

MANY HAD HEARD NOTHING FOR THREE YEARS.

SATTERFIELD'S BRIEF NOTE TOLD HIM OF THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE, THE FORMER ELIZABETH CLACK, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. E. G. HINTON, LIVES AT MONROE TERRACE, RICHMOND, VA.

MRS. SATTERFIELD, 41, DIED AT RICHMOND LAST MONTH, JUST A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HER HUSBAND WAS RESCUED FROM HIS LONG IMPRISONMENT. A DAUGHTER, SUSAN, 11, LIVES IN RICHMOND.

"I WOULD LIKE RELATIVES TO KNOW I AM RETURNING HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," THE BANKER SAID, "AND FROM HERE I SHARE THEIR FEELINGS." INTERNEE MAIL LINES WERE LONG. ALL WERE ANXIOUSLY EAGER FOR NEWS FROM HOME. THE MAJORITY GRINNED HAPPILY AFTER READING AN ACCUMULATION OF BRIEF MESSAGES. MANY OF THE OLDER INTERNEES LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME THEY WERE GRANDPARENTS OR PARENTS-IN-LAW. OTHERS PROUDLY REMARKED A NUMBER OF RELATIVES HAD JOINED THE SERVICE.

SATTERFIELD, CAPTURED IN MANILA, FIRST WAS INTERNED IN SANTO TOMAS. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LOS BANOS OVER A YEAR AGO.

HE SURVIVED INTERNMENT IN GOOD HEALTH ALTHOUGH HE LOST CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT.

FJ507ACW



BY REMBERT JAMES

HONOLULU, FEB. 28-(AP)-SEVEN GAUNT AND SUFFERING MEN, THE FIRST GROUP OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE BROUGHT TO HONOLULU SINCE AMERICAN FORCES BEGAN THE PHILIPPINES' LIBERATION, ARRIVED HERE BY AIRPLANE.

THEY ARE AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND THEY BORE THE SCARS AND RAVAGES OF HUNGER AND MISTREATMENT SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE DURING ALMOST THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SIX OF THEM WERE WORKING, WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, FOR W.A. BECHTOL, NAVY CONTRACTOR BUILDING AIRFIELDS, AND THE SEVENTH WAS A CIVILIAN NAVAL EMPLOYEE AT MANILA. THE YOUNGEST WAS 27; THE OLDEST 58.

THEY WERE: J.C.GEORGETON, OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.; HARRY ROSENBERG OF (118 SOUTH 15TH) EASTON, PA.; HUGH KEAYS, 2366 NOBLE ROAD) CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO; CLYDE JENKINS, BELLEFLOWER, CALIF.; ELMER MCNEELEY, WEST ORANGE, N.J., GEORGE WEEDON, LA GRANGE, ORE.; AND WARDEN CLARK, 2504 SOUTH LENOX, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TROOPS RESCUED THEM ALONG WITH NAVAL AND MARINE PERSONNEL JANUARY 30 AT CABANATUAN PRISON.

ROSENBERG, AGED 27, THE YOUNGEST, INTERRUPTED HIMSELF FREQUENTLY TO  
LOOK AT A RED CROSS GIRL WORKER AS HE TOLD THE STORY OF FEB 29 1945  
TENTISHE WAS THE FIRX

LOOK AT A RED CROSS GIRL WORKER AS HE TOLD THE STORY OF THEIR IMPRISONMENT. SHE WAS THE FIRST WHITE GIRL HE HAD SEEN IN A LONG TIME.

HE SAID THE SEVEN WERE AMONG A GROUP OF 40 WORKERS WHO WERE CAPTURED ON CORREGIDOR AND THEN KEPT THERE FOR TWO MONTHS WORKING AS STEVEDORES UNLOADING JAPANESE SHIPS. THE MEN ATE WELL, UNKNOWN TO THE JAPANESE, FOR TWO MONTHS BECAUSE THERE WAS A HIDDEN STORE OF NAVY FOOD ON CORREGIDOR BUT THE PRIVATION DIET STARTED WHEN THEY WERE REMOVED TO BILIBID AND LATER TO CABANATUAN PRISON.

AT CABANATUAN THE MEN LABORED 18 HOURS DAILY AND THEN RESTED BY LOADING TANKERS. THEY ALWAYS SUFFERED FROM HUNGER.

KEYAS, WHO IS SUFFERING FROM BERIBERI, TOLD OF LIVING ON THREE-FOURTHS OF ONE WATERGLASS OF RICE DAILY WITH A SMALL SWEET POTATO AND A SPOONFUL OF COCOANUT OIL WITH AN OCCASIONAL DRIED FISH.

THREE TIMES DURING THE IMPRISONMENT THE MEN RECEIVED RED CROSS FOOD PACKAGES.

WHEN THEY ARRIVED HERE ONE SUIT OF ARMY FATIGUES WAS GIVEN THEM. G-STRINGS WERE THE ONLY CLOTHING THE JAPANESE HAD ISSUED THEM. THEIR SUPPLIES WERE AUGMENTED HERE BY COMPLETE OUTFITS PROVIDED BY RED CROSS CIVILIAN RELIEF OFFICIALS WHO MET THEM AT THE AIRPORT.

FJ451ACW

BY BOB GEIGER

BY BOB GEIGER  
(ADVANCE) ABOARD ADMIRAL MITSCHER'S FLAGSHIP OF THE SPECIAL TOKYO  
TASK FORCE, FEB. 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS THE EVE OF BATTLE  
NIGHT BEFORE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER THROWS HIS TREMENDOUSLY OUTNUMBERED  
CARRIER PLANES IN THE FIRST CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST THE JAPANESE  
EMPIRE AND ITS HUNDREDS OF AIRFIELDS, DARING ITS FLEET AND AIRFORCE  
TO COME OUT AND FIGHT.

THIS GREAT AMERICAN TASK FORCE 58, MADE FAMOUS BY ITS DARING STRIKES IN THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC, IS THE FIRST WAR FLEET TO PENETRATE SO FAR INTO JAPANESE WATERS AND TONIGHT IS HEADING STRAIGHT FOR TOKYO. BY 7 A.M. TOMORROW ITS SHIPS WILL BE A SCANT FEW HUNDRED MILES FROM THE COASTLINE AND IN BROAD DAYLIGHT WILL SLUG IT OUT WITH WHATEVER THE JAPANESE HAVE TO OFFER.

EVERYONE FROM ADMIRAL MITSCHER TO THE SEAMEN ARE TENSE, FOR THIS

IS THE FIRST GREAT TEST OF CARRIER POWER AGAINST LAND BASED PLANES AND IT IS THE FIRST LOW LEVEL ATTACK IN FORCE UPON TOKYO. UNDOUBTEDLY THERE ARE NO LESS THAN 100 FLYING FIELDS FROM WHICH THE U.S. FLEET CAN BE ATTACKED.

U.S. SHIPS TONIGHT ARE DEPLOYED IN LONG COLUMNS STRETCHING FOR MORE THAN 100 MILES IN LENGTH AND SEVERAL MILES IN WIDTH. THE WIND IS BLOWING AT 20 KNOTS. THE WATER IS ROUGH AND THE SKY BLACK.

FAIR WEATHER HAS BEEN PROMISED OVER TOKYO TOMORROW. AEROLOGISTS PREDICTED THERE WILL BE BROKEN CLOUDS OVER THE FLEET GIVING ANY ATTACKING DIVE BOMBERS AN ADVANTAGE AGAINST OUR SHIPS, FOR THEY CAN DROP UNEXPECTEDLY THROUGH THE CLOUD HOLES. THUS, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE WEATHER, THE ODDS MAY BALANCE.

THE FLEET SHOT DOWN ITS FIRST JAPANESE PLANE TODAY WHEN FOUR PATROL FIGHTERS FROM ONE CARRIER SURPRISED A BETTY 30 MILES AHEAD OF THE TASK FORCE. THEY RIDDLED IT BEFORE THE PILOT COULD GET OFF A WARNING MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE.

LATER A JAPANESE FISHING BOAT WAS SURPRISED BY ADVANCE SCOUTING FORCES AND IT WAS STRAFED. THE FISHERMEN WERE TAKEN PRISONERS.

DINNER TONIGHT WAS NOISY WITH JOKES AND LAUGHTER, EVIDENCE OF TENSENESS.

THE FLAG PLOT ROOM WHERE ADMIRAL MITSCHER AND HIS STAFF PLAN STRATEGY WAS CROWDED WITH MEN BENT OVER CHARTS, DESKS AND REPORTS.

THE ADMIRAL STOOD OVER THE CHART TABLE, HIS EYES PEERING INTENTLY THROUGH TWO FORWARD PORT HOLES OF THE ROOM. AHEAD SEA SPRAY WAS DASHED TO EACH SIDE OF THE BOW OF THE PLUNGING CARRIER. RAIN SPATTERED THE PORTHOLE WINDOWS.

APN7 KX

ON ONE SIDE OF THE ADMIRAL WAS COMMODORE A.A. (31 KNOT) BURKE, FAMED COMMANDER OF DESTROYERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS. ON THE OTHER SIDE WAS COMMANDER J.H. FLATLEY WITH WEATHER NOTES IN HIS HAND. AT THE FAR CORNER WAS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST STAFF MEMBERS, LT. BYRON "WHIZZER" WHITE, FORMER ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL PLAYER AND RHODES SCHOLAR. HE WAS DISCUSSING "PRIORITIES" PLACED FOR ATTACK PURPOSES ON JAPANESE AIRFIELDS.

THIS WAS "WHIZZER'S" FIRST MISSION AS A MEMBER OF THE MITSCHER STAFF. FORMERLY HE WAS ASSIGNED TO P-T BOATS.

ADMIRAL MITSCHER WALKED WITH HEAD BOWED FROM ONE END OF THE ROOM TO THE OTHER, PAYING NO HEED TO ANYONE. THEN HE RETURNED TO THE CHART TABLE AND HIS TWO STAFF OFFICERS. HE WAS INTENT BUT NOT WORRIED.

WHENEVER HE TALKED IT WAS IN A LOW, CALM TONE AND HIS QUIETNESS SET A PATTERN FOR THE OTHER OFFICERS.

AT 9 P.M. THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN TOLD THE MEN AND OFFICERS OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM:

"YOU HAVE THE BEST OF SHIPS AND THE BEST OF EQUIPMENT IN THE WORLD AND YOU HAVE HAD THE BEST TRAINING. THE OUTCOME OF TOMORROW'S TASK IS UP TO YOU. I KNOW YOU WILL DO YOUR BEST."

A PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN READ FROM CHAPTER 6, EPHESIANS: "PUT ON THE WHOLE ARMOR OF GOD THAT YE MAY BE ABLE TO STAND AGAINST THE WILES OF THE DEVIL FOR WE WRESTLE NOT AGAINST FLESH AND BLOOD BUT AGAINST PRINCIPALITIES, AGAINST POWERS, AGAINST THE RULERS OF DARKNESS OF THIS WORLD, AGAINST SPIRITUAL WICKEDNESS IN HIGH PLACES."

A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN SAID A PRAYER OF PROTECTION FOR SAILORS AT SEA. DOWN IN THE WARDROOM JUNIOR OFFICERS WERE AROUND A MIDGET MODEL ROULETTE WHEEL. ITS SPINNING STOPPED. HEADS BOWED DEVOUTLY.

(END ADVANCE FOR MARCH 1 -- MOVED FEB. 28)

FJ211ACW

30.24 - 23467



BY STAFF SERGEANT DAVID DEMPSEY  
74 WEST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT  
DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IWO JIMA, FEB. 27-(DELAYED)-CAPTURE OF HILL 382, HIGHEST POINT ON THE NORTHERN HALF OF THIS ISLAND, INVOLVED A PITCHED BATTLE IN WHICH WE TWICE REACHED THE SUMMIT AND WERE TWICE DRIVEN OFF BY AN ENEMY FIGHTING TO THE DEATH WITH ALL THE ADVANTAGE OF TERRAIN ON HIS SIDE.

MARINES WHO TOOK HILL 382 ARE TIRED AND PROUD. I WATCHED THEM FROM OUR BATTALION OBSERVATION POST YESTERDAY AS THEY CRAWLED FORWARD TO BLAST APART ONE OF THE MOST INTRICATE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ON THIS MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED ISLAND. THEY REGAINED GROUND THEY HAD LOST THE NIGHT BEFORE, FINALLY TOOK THE HILL FOR KEEPS.

HILL 382 IS NOT LARGE AS HILLS GO IN THIS WAR BUT ITS CAPTURE COST US IN A DAY AND A HALF OF FIGHTING MORE THAN 200 MARINES KILLED

AND WOUNDED. IF YOU UNDERSTAND WHY IT WAS TOUGH YOU CAN APPRECIATE WHY EVERY SQUARE YARD OF IWO JIMA HAS BEEN ITS OWN BATTLEFIELD. WHY THE ULTIMATE CAPTURE OF THIS ISLAND IS GOING TO BE COSTLY BUT AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH FOR AN ESTIMATED 45,000 MARINES NOW FACING THE ENEMY ALONG A TWO MILE FRONT.

THREE HUNDREDS YARDS IS A SHORT DISTANCE BUT IT TOOK US A DAY AND A HALF TO MAKE THAT GAIN AND HOLD IT. A PLATOON OF MEN FROM THE COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. STANLEY C. MCDANIEL, DUNCAN, OKLA., REACHED THE SUMMIT OF HILL 382 THE NIGHT BEFORE IT WAS FINALLY CAPTURED, BUT WERE CUT OFF WHEN FIRE IN THEIR REAR BECAME SO HEAVY THAT SUPPORTING ELEMENTS COULDN'T GET THROUGH.

WE PUT DOWN A SMOKE SCREEN TO GET THESE MEN OUT.

JAPANESE FIRE WAS CUTTING THEM DOWN MERCILESSLY. TEN WOUNDED HAD TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

THE ENEMY INFILTRATED IN SMALL GROUPS DURING THE NIGHT. CAPT. DONALD S. CALLAHAN, SPRINGFIELD, MO., COMMANDING THE COMPANY THAT LOST 60 MEN IN THE PUSH, SAID HIS OUTFIT KILLED BETWEEN 15 AND 20 JAPANESE, MANY OF THEM WIELDING SABERS.

"SOME OF THEM SPOKE ENGLISH," HE SAID. "THEY JUMPED INTO EMPTY FOXHOLES AROUND US AND YELLED FOR MARINES BUT THEIR ENGLISH WAS PRETTY PHONY AND WE SPOTTED THEM."

ONE MARINE, CUT OFF FROM HIS COMPANY, LAY FOR A DAY AND A NIGHT ON THE SIDE OF HILL 382 WITH A BROKEN LEG AND WITH A DEAD BUDDY BESIDE HIM. HE WAS SURROUNDED BY JAPANESE ALL NIGHT BUT ESCAPED NOTICE. HE WAS RESCUED THE NEXT MORNING WHEN OUR TROOPS REGAINED THE HILL.

THE BATTALION THAT FINALLY TOOK HILL 382 WAS COMMANDED BY MAJOR JAMES L. SCALES, STONEVILLE, N.C. THESE MEN FIRST HAD TO TAKE A PROTECTING RIDGE WHICH WAS LITERALLY HONEYCOMBED WITH BUNKERS, PILLBOXES AND CAVES RUNNING 50 FEET INTO THE SIDE. THE TERRAIN IS CRAGGY AND TREACHEROUS. JAPANESE HAD SET UP MACHINE AND ANTI-TANK GUNS IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE PROTECTED SPOT.

A166FX

OUR TANKS SIMPLY COULD NOT OPERATE ON THESE ROCKY HILL-SIDES. ON THE PUSH OFF THEY TRIED IT AND TWO OF THEM STRUCK MINES. TWO OTHERS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY DIRECT FIRE FROM ANTI-TANK GUNS.

IT HAD BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO BRING UP FLAME THROWERS AND DEMOLITIONS AS OUR MEN HAD TO CROSS PART OF THE AIRSTRIP WHICH WAS COVERED BY SWEEPING ENEMY FIRE. OUR PLANES AND ARTILLERY BLASTED THE HILL FOR DAYS BUT THERE IS A LIMIT TO THE DAMAGE THAT CAN BE DONE TO MEN AND INSTALLATIONS BURIED IN THE SIDE OF A HILL.

WE FINALLY TOOK HILL 382 THE HARD WAY, BY SENDING MEN IN A FRONTAL ASSAULT AGAINST THE JAPANESE, WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED TO

DEFEND THEIR POSITIONS TO THE DEATH. FROM OUR OBSERVATION POST WE COULD SEE JAPANESE POP UP FROM THEIR BUNKERS AND ROLL GRENADES DOWN ON THE ADVANCING MARINES. OUR BAZOOKAS PROVED AN INVALUABLE WEAPON. WE FIRED THEM POINT-BLANK INTO ENEMY MACHINE GUN POSITIONS WITH DEVASTATING RESULTS. ONE BY ONE WE ELIMINATED THEIR GUNS. AFTER FOUR AND A HALF HOURS WE CAPTURED THE MOST EXPENSIVE BUT MOST VALUABLE HILL ON THIS ISLAND. OUR TROOPS ARE ON THE HILL BUT THE FIGHTING GOES ON. THE ENEMY, REALIZING ITS ADVANTAGE TO US AS AN OBSERVATION POST, IS LAYING HEAVY MORTAR FIRE ON IT. THERE ARE OTHER HILLS JUST AS HEAVILY DEFENDED WHICH STILL MUST BE TAKEN. IT WILL BE INFANTRY FIGHTING AND IT WILL BE COSTLY.

HW1103PPW NM

IWO  
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD VICE ADM. RICHMOND KELLY TURNER'S EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP OFF IWO, FEB. 28-(AP)-THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS MARINE CORPS WON A THRILLING VICTORY IN THE VITAL SUPPLY BATTLE TODAY.

THOUSANDS ON THE LITTLE ISLAND OF IWO--JAPANESE AS WELL AS AMERICANS--SAW UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORTS FLY IN LOW TO DROP SUPPLIES ON THE CAPTURED SOUTHERN AIRFIELD.

RED AND GREEN PARACHUTES SAFELY LANDED SPECIAL PARTS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FLOWN FROM THE MARIANAS IN RESPONSE TO A HURRY UP CALL. THE AIR DELIVERY SAVED SEVERAL DAYS WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO BRING THE SUPPLIES 700 MILES BY SHIP.

THE CORPS PREVIOUSLY HAD MADE PROVISIONS FOR DROPPING URGENT SUPPLIES ON THE ISLAND IF A HEAVY SEA PREVENTED NORMAL DELIVERIES TO THE BEACHES. TODAY WAS THE FIRST TIME THE PLAN WAS PUT INTO ACTION. ALL THE TWIN-ENGINE TRANSPORTS PARACHUTED THEIR VALUABLE FREIGHT WITHOUT A HITCH.

THE MARINES, MOVING INTO THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, FOR THE FIRST TIME WERE HEADED DOWNHILL IN SOME SECTORS TODAY.

MARINE OFFICERS SAY IT WILL BE ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS AFTER THE CENTRAL PLATEAU IS CONQUERED BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IS OVER.

HW949PPW NM

ON ALL LUZON FIGHTING FRONTS AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS GAINED ADDITIONAL GROUND BUT THE GOING WAS TOUGH IN THE BATTLE FOR MANILA'S IMPORTANT WATERSHED COUNTRY TO THE NORTH AND EAST OF THE CITY.

IN THE MARIKINA WATERSHED RESERVATION SECTOR, THROUGH WHICH MAIN PIPELINES RUN, THE JAPANESE STAGED A FRUITLESS BANZAI CHARGE. THE YELLING NIPPONESE ATTACKED IN FORCE BEHIND A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY BARRAGE BUT TROOPS OF THE U.S. SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION HELD THEIR GROUND AND BEAT OFF THE FANATICAL JAPANESE WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

THE BATTLE FOR THE WATERSHED CENTERS IN THE RUGGED MONTBALAN GORGE COUNTRY ABOUT 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF MANILA. THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAVE MUSTERED MUCH OF THEIR REMAINING SOUTHERN LUZON STRENGTH IN THAT GENERAL AREA.

TO THE EAST OF MANILA, WHERE THE SIXTH AND THE FIRST MOTORIZED CAVALRY DIVISION ARE FIGHTING, THE NIPPONESE HAVE STRONG CAVE AND INTERCONNECTING PILLBOX DEFENSES ALONG A RIDGE OF THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS. THIS AREA IS ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE WATERSHED REGION.

INSIDE MANILA JAPANESE SUICIDE REMNANTS WERE BEING CLEARED FROM GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WITH ARTILLERY FIRE, FLAME THROWERS, THERMITE GRENADES AND FLAMING DRUMS OF GASOLINE. THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION YANKS TOOK THE BATTERED LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, JUST OUTSIDE THE RUINED WALLED CITY, AFTER IT WAS BLASTED BY ARTILLERY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT. THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO HOLD OUT IN THE FINANCE AND AGRICULTURAL



# BUILDINGS.

SOME OF THE TRAPPED JAPANESE GARRISON ON VERDE ISLAND, 70 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA, WAS LIQUIDATED. THUS THE YANKS WON COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE SHIPPING LANE LEADING THROUGH THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES FROM THE PACIFIC TO MANILA BAY.

ALTHOUGH MANILA BAY HAS BEEN REOPENED TO AMERICAN SHIPPING MAJOR CONSTRUCTION AND WRECKAGE-CLEARING PROJECTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO RESTORE PORT FACILITIES. SUNKEN SHIPS ABOUND IN THE DOCK AREAS AND THE PIERS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY MONTHS OF AERIAL BOMBING.

GG218PCW NM

AM'S BUDGET (400)

NIGHT LEAD IWO

BY ELMONT WAITE

FEB 29 1945

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 1-(AP)-BLASTED FOR 10 DAYS BY TERRIFIC AIR, NAVAL AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS, THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF IWO JIMA FOUGHT ON SAVAGELY TODAY, AFTER HOLDING AMERICAN MARINES TO LIMITED ADVANCES THROUGH TUESDAY ALONG THE CENTRAL DEFENSE LINE.

FIELD DISPATCHES INDICATED THE AERIAL AND BIG GUN BARRAGES HAD DONE THEIR UTMOST TO TEAR APART THE HUNDREDS OF ENEMY PILLBOXES AND IT WOULD TAKE TROOP ASSAULTS TO BREAK THROUGH THE CORE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE.

THE BITTER FIGHT CENTERED AROUND THE NORTHERN END OF THE CENTRAL AIRFIELD. MARINES HOLDING HIGH GROUND BATTLED TO LOOSE THE ENEMY'S LAST GRIP THERE. THEY WERE AIDED BY THE FOE'S LACK OF WATER AND CURTAILED SUPPLIES.

WORD THAT ANOTHER MARINE DRIVE, LAUNCHED TUESDAY MORNING AFTER FULL BOMBARDMENT PREPARATION, HAD MADE ONLY "LIMITED ADVANCES" BY NIGHTFALL, CAME FROM ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ IN HIS WEDNESDAY MORNING COMMUNIQUE.

THESE CRAWLING GAINS WERE MADE IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE BY THE THIRD MARINE DIVISION AND ON THE RIGHT OR EASTERN FLANK BY THE FOURTH MARINE DIVISION. THERE WAS NO REPORT ON THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION, ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE TWO-MILE WIDE BATTLEFRONT.

THE NIPPONESE HOLD A NATURAL DEFENSE LINE, WITH FAVORABLE TERRAIN AND THE FLANKS ANCHORED ON THE EAST AND WEST COASTS OF THE TINY VOLCANIC ISLAND. THEY HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF EVERY FOOT OF GROUND, CONSTRUCTING HUNDREDS OF DEFENSE POSITIONS LINKED SO THEIR FIRE CAN SUPPORT EACH OTHER.

BEHIND THE ENEMY LINE LIES THE TOWN OF MOTOYAMA, LARGEST OF THE ISLAND. BESIDES BEING THE HUB OF ROADS RADIATING OUT OVER THE ISLAND IT IS THE SITE OF A SULPHUR MINE AND AT LEAST TWO REFINERIES. NORTH OF THE TOWN IS MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD NO. 3, IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION WHEN THE MARINE INVASION HIT THE ISLAND FEB. 19.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE ENEMY GARRISON ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED AT 20,000 IS COMPRESSED IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE ISLAND. DESPITE HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE JAPANESE STILL ARE FORMIDABLE, AS INDICATED BY NIMITZ REPORT OF A TANK-LED ATTACK MONDAY NIGHT AND OF CONTINUING HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. THE ATTACK, AND SMALL SCALE INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS, WERE BROKEN UP.

THE ENEMY'S MORTAR AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS IN THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND CONSTANTLY ARE BEING REDUCED BY AIR AND BIG GUN BOMBARDMENT. SOME SHELLS CONTINUE TO FALL IN THE REAR AREAS, HOWEVER, AND ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEADS WHERE SUPPLIES ARE POURING ASHORE.

GG205PCW

A138

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 28-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS ACTED TODAY TO SET UP BRAZIL'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION SINCE 1935 WITH THE DATE TO BE CHOSEN SOMETIME WITHIN THE NEXT 90 DAYS.

VARGAS DECREED A SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW UNDER THE CONSTITUTION HE ESTABLISHED IN 1937. THE NEW ACT PROVIDES FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE SYSTEM OF INDIRECT VOTING THROUGH AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

THE LAW SPECIFIES THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION WILL BE FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNORS OF STATES, PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

MD1149PEW

BY NORMAN CARIGNAN

MEXICO CITY, FEB 28-(AP)-A SURPRISE DECLARATION THAT WOULD REQUIRE AMERICAN NATIONS TO USE THEIR ARMED MIGHT TO GUARANTEE THE FRONTIERS AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF COUNTRIES IN THIS HEMISPHERE COMES TO A VOTE TODAY BEFORE A COMMISSION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT AND OBTAINED A 24-HOUR DELAY IN THE VOTE JUST AS THE PLAN WAS ABOUT TO PASS YESTERDAY BY ACCLAMATION.

SENATOR WARREN AUSTIN (R-VT), MEMBER OF THE U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, ASKED TIME TO CONSULT WITH SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WHO IS DUE HERE THIS MORNING. AUSTIN SAID FURTHER THAT THE RESOLUTION WAS IN SPANISH AND HE DID NOT HAVE AN ENGLISH COPY.

ENTITLED "THE DECLARATION OF CHAPULTEPEC," THE PLAN COMBINES PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY URUGUAY, COLOMBIA AND BRAZIL. IT CALLS FOR JOINT ACTION BY ALL NATIONS WHEN AGGRESSION OR "SURE THREAT" OF AGGRESSION DEVELOPS IN THE AMERICAS.

THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE COMMISSION WAS ABOUT TO PASS THE PROPOSAL BEFORE AUSTIN INTERVENED INDICATED THE SUPPORT IT HAS AMONG THE LATIN

AMERICAN DELEGATIONS. FULL ADHERENCE BY THE UNITED STATES PRESUMABLY WOULD REQUIRE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

SHOULD THE COMMISSION GIVE APPROVAL, THE DECLARATION THEN WOULD GO BEFORE A STEERING COMMITTEE AND EVENTUALLY BEFORE THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE FOR A VOTE.

SENATOR CONNALLY'S ADVICE ALSO WAS BEING AWAITED ON THE "ECONOMIC CHARTER FOR THE AMERICAS" SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES. IT CALLS FOR LARGE REDUCTIONS IN TARIFFS, ELIMINATION OF TRADE CONTROLS IN THIS HEMISPHERE, AND ASSURES UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA.

MOST REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAVE EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF THE PLAN. ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAS CALLED IT AN "EXCELLENT PROGRAM."

DN415AEW

B17

DT

OTTAWA FEB 28-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER JOHN DANIEL SWEENEY, WHOSE FATHER, J.A. SWEENEY, LIVES AT 501 WALKER ST., STURGIS, MICH., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

KK428AEW

30.24-23469



OTTAWA, ONT., FEB. 28-(AP)-A HUNT FOR ARMY DODGERS AND DESERTERS WAS BEING PRESSED THROUGHOUT CANADA, IT WAS BELIEVED TODAY, DESPITE A STATEMENT IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY THAT SUCH RAIDS MAY CAUSE MORE SERIOUS DISORDERS THAN THOSE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IN THE ABSENCE OF OFFICIAL COMMENT FROM ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THE HUNT WAS CONTINUING, EVEN ACROSS THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN BORDER. AT DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE., A RAID LAST SATURDAY NIGHT PROVOKED A TWO-HOUR CLASH BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICEMEN, AND PRODUCED ONE ARMY DESERTER, THREE ARMY DELINQUENTS AND ONE MAN WITHOUT A REGISTRATION CARD.

RECENT REPORTS SHOWED DESERTERS APPREHENDED ON THE PACIFIC COAST, IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND AS MANY AS 16 IN A WEEK IN BUSHLAND HIDEOUTS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

ANDRE LAURENDEAU, BLOC POPULAIRE LEADER IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE, LAST NIGHT PROTESTED THE RAIDS AT DRUMMONDVILLE AND OTHER PLACES AND SAID "THE BRUTAL CONDUCT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DISORDERS, MORE SERIOUS THAN THOSE OF 1917."

RENE CHALOULT, AN INDEPENDENT IN THE LEGISLATURE, DECLARED A RAID WAS BEING PLANNED FOR ST. GREGOIRE DE MONTMORENCY IN HIS COUNTY AND "I MUST TELL THESE GENTLEMEN THAT IF THEY COME HERE THE WAY THEY DID AT DRUMMONDVILLE THEY WILL BE RECEIVED IN THE WAY THEY DESERVE."

ROBERT BERNARD, A UNION NATIONALE MEMBER, DECLARED THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BUILT UP THE DRUMMONDVILLE AFFAIR TO MAKE "PROPAGANDA AGAINST QUEBEC."

**FORT FRANCES, ONT., FEB 28-(AP)-THREE MEN ARE SCHEDULED TO BE HANGED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT TONIGHT FOR THE TORTURE DEATH LAST JULY OF MRS. VIOLA JAMIESON OF FLANDERS, ONT.**

**THE THREE ARE GEORGE SKRYPNYK, 38, HIS BROTHER ANTHONY, 23, BOTH OF ATITOKAN, ONT., AND WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 29, OF FORT FRANCES.**

**MRS. JAMIESON, MOTHER OF EIGHT CHILDREN, DIED OF BURNS THREE WEEKS AFTER SHE WAS TORTURED BY BEING HELD ON A HOT STOVE AND HAVING BURNING NEWSPAPERS PUT TO HER LEGS. THE ASSAILANTS WERE SEEKING \$40,000 THEY BELIEVES SHE HAD HIDDEN IN HER HOUSE.**

**A FOURTH MAN, KING TILLONEN, 19, OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT., ALSO WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH, BUT HIS SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.**

FEB 12 9 1945

61112AEN

UNDATED JAPANESE  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO REPORTED LAST (WED) NIGHT THAT A REGIMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS HAD INVADED PALAWAN ISLAND, LONG AND NARROW WESTERN-MOST ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

A147FX

95

UNDATED--FIRST ADD TOKYO RADIO PALAWAN INVASION  
XXX COMMISSION.

THE ENEMY RADIO SAID THE SMALL JAPANESE GARRISON ON PALAWAN "IS OFFERING VIOLENT BATTLE AT THE PRESENT TIME." THE REPORTED LANDING OCCURRED AT 11 A.M. YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) JAPANESE TIME.

TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED ALSO--THIS, TOO, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION-- THAT A STRONG FORCE OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAD CARRIED OUT "VIOLENT ATTACKS" ON A CONCENTRATION OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THE VICINITY OF IWO JIMA AND THE BONIN ISLANDS ADJACENT TO THE NORTH.

HW918PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE AIR ALARMS (110)  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN IS SHARPENING ITS AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM TO COPE WITH PROLONGED ATTACKS BY AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCES THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY FCC.

WARNINGS WILL BE ISSUED SEPARATELY IN THE VARIOUS PREFECTURES OF THE KANTO DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDES METROPOLITAN TOKYO.

SIRENS WILL SOUND FOLLOW-UP SIGNALS DIFFERENTIATED TO INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PLANES OVERHEAD AND TO ADVISE WHEN THE CARRIER AIRCRAFT REMAIN IN THE MAINLAND VICINITY "FOR A LONG TIME."

THE JAPANESE NAVAL COMMAND, THROUGH ITS NAVAL STATION AT THE ENTRANCE TO TOKYO BAY, WILL ISSUE WARNINGS OF THE APPROACH OF AN ENEMY TASK FORCE ALONG THE HONSHUCOAST.

GG1236PCW

UNDATED CABINET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO WILL HOLD A WEEKLY CONFERENCE WITH HIS THREE SENIOR CABINET OFFICIALS TO "EFFECT A SMOOTH RUNNING PROGRAM TO COPE WITH THE CRITICAL WAR SITUATION," TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE OFFICIALS ARE SOTARO ISHIWATA, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, TAKETORA OGATA, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF INFORMATION, AND TETSUZO UEDA, DIRECTOR OF THE GENERAL PLANNING BUREAU.

WW6APW NM

60348PEW

A101

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

- 1 -- EASTERN FRONT: 32 MILES (FROM ZELLIN).
- 2 -- WESTERN FRONT: 293 MILES (FROM ERFT RIVER AT MORKEN).
- 3 -- ITALIAN FRONT: 544 MILES (FROM RENO RIVER).

HJ947PEW

A99

(250)

THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NORTHERN SECTOR: CANADIANS BATTLED HEAVY RESISTANCE ON HOCHWALD SECTOR OF SIEGFRIED LINE, 30 MILES FROM JUNCTURE WITH U.S. NINTH, WHICH WOULD THREATEN LARGE ENEMY FORCES.

CENTRAL SECTOR: AMERICANS POURED TOWARD RHINE AS GERMAN RESISTANCE



30.24-23471

CRUMBLING. NINTH ARMY, CLOAKED IN BREAKTHROUGH BLACKOUT, LAST REPORTED WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF DUESSELDORF; FIRST ARMY TOOK INTACT A BRIDGE OVER THE ERFT, LAST NATURAL BARRIER BEFORE COLOGNE; THIRD ARMY ADVANCED ON TRIER, EXTENDED SAAR BRIDGEHEAD, ENTERED FORTRESS BITBURG.

SOUTHERN SECTOR: AMERICANS FOUGHT FOR FORBACH AT GATEWAY TO THE SAAR.

--DASH--

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST:

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY: BATTLED IN HOCHWALD SECTOR OF WEST WALL, 30 MILES FROM MENACING JUNCTURE WITH U.S. NINTH ARMY.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY: NO MAJOR ACTION REPORTED.

U.S. NINTH ARMY: BREAKTHROUGH BLACKOUT CLOAKED MOVEMENTS; LAST REPORTED WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF DUESSELDORF.

U.S. FIRST ARMY: SEIZED INTACT A BRIDGE OVER THE ERFT, LAST NATURAL BARRIER BEFORE BLACKENED COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

U.S. THIRD ARMY: ADVANCED ON TRIER, FOUGHT IN BITBURG, EXTENDED SAAR RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY: FOUGHT FOR FORBACH, GATEWAY TO THE SAAR.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY: NO MAJOR MOVES REPORTED.

--DASH--

A100

U.S. DIVISIONS:

FOURTH ARMORED: NEARED KYLL RIVER ON THIRD ARMY FRONT.

FIFTH INFANTRY: ENTERED BITBURG.

EIGHTH INFANTRY: DROVE AHEAD ON DUEREN-COLOGNE HIGHWAY.

TENTH ARMORED: ADVANCE OUTFLANKED TRIER.

30TH INFANTRY: DROVE TOWARD RHINE AND DUESSELDORF.

76TH INFANTRY: CLEARED EAST BANK OF PRUEM RIVER OVER LARGE AREA.

84TH INFANTRY: DROVE TOWARD DUESSELDORF.

QQ849AEW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY X X X TOWARD DUESSELDORF.

FOURTH INFANTRY: ATTACKED ON NORTHERN WING OF THIRD ARMY FRONT.

SIXTH ARMORED: DROVE SIX MILES BEYOND PRUEM.

35TH INFANTRY: CAPTURED TOWNS IN ERKELENZ SECTOR.

87TH INFANTRY: ON THE MOVE ON THIRD ARMY'S NORTHERN WING.

94TH INFANTRY: CLEARED SAARHAUSEN, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SAARBURG.

102ND INFANTRY: ADVANCED SOUTHEAST OF MUENCHEN GLADBACH.

QQ956AEW

(BA OUT)

BY PHILIP S. HEISLER

BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH THE MARINES ON IWO JIMA, FEB 27--(BY NAVY RADIO)--UNITS OF THE THREE MARINE DIVISIONS ARE THROWING THEIR COMBINED WEIGHT INTO THE NARROW TWO-MILE-WIDE FRONT AGAINST THE MAIN JAPANESE DEFENSE LINE STRETCHING ACROSS THE RUGGED NORTH-CENTRAL PART OF THE ISLAND TODAY.

FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS A CONTINUAL BARRAGE OF MARINE ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE HAS THUNDERED INTO THIS ONE SMALL SECTOR IN PREPARATION FOR AN ASSAULT THAT MAY BE THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE IWO CAMPAIGN.

THE MAIN JAPANESE DEFENSE LINE IS, IN REALITY, A SMALL EDITION OF THE MAGINOT LINE WITHOUT THE WEAKNESSES OF EXPOSED FLANKS AND WITH THE ADDED STRENGTH OF NATURAL DEFENSIVE TERRAIN. THE LINE STRETCHES FROM ONE SHORE TO ALONG THE HIGH, CLIFF-LIKE RIDGE ROCKS.

BUILT INTO THE ROCKS ARE INTER-LINKING REINFORCED PILLBOXES AND BLOCKHOUSES ARRANGED SO THAT THEIR FIRE IS MUTUALLY SUPPORTING.

THE WHOLE AREA IS HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVES FROM WHICH SNIPERS CAN EFFECTIVELY OPERATE. AND IN THE PROTECTED GORGE BEHIND ALL THIS ARMORED RIDGE IS A NETWORK OF JAP MORTAR EMPLACEMENTS.

NAVAL GUNFIRE POURING ON TO THE ISLAND IN THE LAST ELEVEN DAYS AND MARINE HEAVY ARTILLERY HAVE DONE JUST ABOUT ALL THE DAMAGE TO THE JAP LINE THEY CAN AND THE BURDEN OF BREAKING THROUGH NOW FALLS TO COSTLY TROOP ASSAULT TACTICS WITH FOOT SOLDIERS PLAYING THE DANGEROUS LEADING ROLE.

THUS AFTER EIGHT DAYS OF THE MOST FIERCE FIGHTING THE IWO BATTLE MOVES INTO A PHASE WHERE THE GOING IS JUST AS TOUGH AS THE INITIAL LANDING ASSAULT. THE LANDING BEACHES ARE NOW RELATIVELY SECURE ALTHOUGH THE JAPS ARE STILL DROPPING OCCASIONAL MORTAR SHELLS THERE AS HARASSING FIRE.

THE SURIBACHI VOLCANO, WHICH AT FIRST WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE ISLAND'S MOST DIFFICULT OBSTACLE, IS NOW VIRTUALLY CLEANED OUT EXCEPT FOR DEAD JAPS BURIED IN CAVES AND OCCASIONAL SNIPERS THAT STICK ON THE MOUNTAIN LEDGES.

A155BA

THE OFFICIAL COUNT OF JAP DEAD ON THE ISLAND BY NOON YESTERDAY WAS 2,827 BUT SINCE THEN THE UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES HAVE HIKED THE JAP CASUALTIES. WITH A MARINE SQUAD ON A MISSION OF CLEANING OUT JAP CAVES IN THE CENTRAL HILL AREAS YESTERDAY, I SAW A CAVE WHERE THE JAPS HAVE BEEN BURNING THEIR DEAD. AT LEAST 200 PARTIALLY BURNED JAP BODIES, COVERED WITH OIL, WERE SMOULDERING THERE. ASHES OF PREVIOUS CREMATIONS WERE ANKLE DEEP. THREE HUNDRED JAPS WERE FOUND IN A CAVE ON SURIBACHI THAT HAD BEEN HIT AND SEALED BY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT PRIOR TO THE INVASION.

THE SICKENING STENCH OF DEATH PERVADES THE ENTIRE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE ISLAND. THE JAPS MADE A GREAT EFFORT TO CONCEAL THEIR DEAD DURING THE EARLY PHASE OF THE INVASION BUT NOW ARE APPARENTLY UNABLE TO BURY OR CREMATE THEM AS FAST AS THEY ARE BEING KILLED WITH THE RESULT THE BODIES ARE ROTTING IN THE SUN.

R1204PEW

B54WX ( )

(650) NY RELAY SOUTH, NE

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28,--(AP)--AN ARMY TEAM OF 56 COMBAT VETERANS, MANY OF THEM HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF BASTOGNE IS BEING SENT OUT TO TELL WAR WORKERS ABOUT THE NEED FOR GREATER PRODUCTION.

THE GROUP, JUST RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, WAS PICKED FROM THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION AND THIRD ARMY UNITS.

THEY WILL TOUR WAR FACTORIES AS "PERSONAL EMISSARIES" OF GENERAL EISENHOWER ALLIED COMMANDER, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID TODAY.

THEY WILL SPLIT INTO NINE GROUPS FOR THEIR TRIPS WHICH WILL BEGIN FROM WASHINGTON THIS WEEK. THEIR ITINERARIES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED BUT LIKE THE 27 VETERANS WHO PRECEDED THEM IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, THEY WILL VISIT ALL KEY PRODUCTION CENTERS.

SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF THE PRESSING NEED FOR MORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS AT THE FRONT WERE CITED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. PATTERSON SAID THE SHORTAGES WERE NOT NECESSARILY ATTRIBUTED TO A LACK OF PRODUCTION, ADDING THAT BEFORE THE PORT OF ANTWERP WAS OPENED SUPPLY WAS LARGELY A PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION.

AT ONE TIME DURING THE GERMAN ASSAULT ON BASTOGNE LAST DECEMBER, FIRST LT. CHARLES W. BENNETT RELATED HIS ARTILLERY OUTFIT DROPPED DOWN TO A SUPPLY OF ONLY EIGHT ROUNDS PER GUN, AGAINST A NORMAL DAILY ALLOTMENT OF 200 OR MORE ROUNDS. BENNETT, A VETERAN OF MORE



THAN TWO YEARS SERVICE OVERSEAS, LIVES AT 6605 ROOSEVELT AVE.,  
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

A BATTALION COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF, STAFF SGT. WILLIAM R. VAUGHT  
OF SHREVEPORT, LA., REPORTED THAT THERE WAS ALWAYS A SHORTAGE OF  
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT. ONCE, HE SAID, HIS BATTALION HAD ONLY  
TWO TELEPHONES INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL ALLOWANCE OF 18.

CAPT. ROBERT H. LEMMON, JR., OF WINNBO, S. C.,  
CHIPPED IN THAT TWICE AS MANY BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLES WOULD BE  
"MIGHTY HELPFUL" AND SGT. FRANKLIN D. HENDRICK OF (306  
FERRY ST.) SOUTH BOSTON, VA., PUT IN A BID FOR MORE HOWITZERS.

OTHERS OF THE BASTOGNE HEROES MAKING THE TOUR, WITH THEIR USUAL  
HOME ADDRESSES, ARE:

FEB 29 1945

B65

LT. COL. THOMAS A. KENAN, 1101 HURD BUILDING, ATLANTA;  
MAJ. HARRY R. VAN ARNAM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS LEWIS S. WOOD, SIDNEY CENTER, N. Y.;  
WALTER J. MC DOWELL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.; JAMES R. HILL,  
1901 WAYNE ST., SWISSVILLE, PA.; DELOS ROBLER, CRESAP CREEK,  
CUMBERLAND, MD., AND CLAIR L. HESS, 316 STEWART ST.,  
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

FIRST SERGEANTS PAUL W. GARRISON, WINNSBORO, TEX.;  
RANDOLPH C. LACKEY, AMARILLO, TEX.; FRANK J. MC LOONE,  
293 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN; THADDEUS MASLOWSKI, 520 WEST  
AVE., LOCKPORT, N. Y.; WILMER R. SARGENT, ENID,  
OKLA.; PAUL W. INMAN, 3005 NORTH 15TH ST., WACO, TEX.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS HAROLD V. WOHLFORD, ROANOKE, VA.;  
EMILE J. TROXCLAIR, PLAQUEMINE, LA.

STAFF SERGEANTS HENRY P. CLOUTIER, 159 EAST MAIN ST.,  
FALL RIVER, MASS.; JACKSON B. VAIL, CUMBERLAND CENTER, ME.;  
ROBERT CLIFFORD, GRAND SALINE, TEX.; STANLEY P. KOSS, MIAMI,  
FLA.; TOMAS J. DEFIBAUGH, 312 PARK ST., CUMBERLAND, MD.;  
SAMUEL WILSON, 378 MANHATTAN ST., TOTTEVILLE, STATEN ISLAND,  
N. Y.

SERGEANTS FRANCIS PITTENGER, 73 NORTH GAMBLE ST., SHELBY,  
OHIO; JAMES E. COLUCCI, 446 13TH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N.  
Y.; ELMER K. FORREST, RT. 5, PRINCETON, ILL.;  
SAMUEL B. HENDRIX CLAYTON, GA.; FREDERICK WHEELER, CHARLES-  
TON, S. C.; HUGH D. THOMPSON, LUFKIN, TEX.; JOSEPH H.  
JOHNSON, 362 E. 143RD ST., NEW YORK; JOHN J. KIERNAN,  
JR., LONG ISLAND, OZONE PARK, N. Y.

STAFF SERGEANTS JOSEPH CRANEY, LOOGOOTEE, IND.; ODELL CASSADA,  
CREWE, VA.; CARROLL ELLIOTT, VIRGININA, VA.

SERGEANTS EDWARD E. FORD, COLUMBUS, N. C.; JOSEPH G.  
PINELLI, MORRISVILLE, PA.; SANDY E. WYATT, NEW YORK;  
CHARLES J. CUNNINGHAM, 3138 N. VILLERE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

T/4 PRENTISS O. COCHRAN, SUTTON, W. VA.; T/4 JOHN A.  
GRANGER, PASSUPSIC, VT.

CORPORALS WALTER C. PELCHER, 53 FACTORY SQ., SOUTHLINGTON,  
CONN.; HENRY C. GOGOLA, 2355 SOUTH ALBANY AVE., CHICAGO;  
RALPH L. COX, RAEDFORD, N. C.; FREDERICK M. RASMUSSEN,  
RT. 7, BOX 5020, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; NEWMAN L. TUTTLE,  
229 CHARLES ST., ALBERT LEA, MINN.

T/5 NICHOLAS FORTE, 12031/2 WOODLAWN AVE., LOGANSPOET,  
INDM; T/5 THOMAS W. STEPHENS, HORNBECK, LA.; T/5 JOHN  
H. SHAW, 36 FIRST AVE., FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y. AND PRIVATES  
GEORGE M. LONG, JEFFERSONVILLE, OHIO; JAMES L. BALL,  
GREENWOOD, MISS.; HURCHEL A. MIDKIFF, FALL OF ROUGH, KY.;  
ANDREW HNIDA, 3941 45TH AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, AND NORMAN  
C. HEDINGER, BOX 44, SARDIS, OHIO.

MR945PEW

WASHINGTON-2ND ADD SUBS LOST X X X THE SHARK.

MILICAN'S WIFE LIVES AT 241 JAP AVE., CORONADO, CALIF.,  
AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. ELLEN MILICAN AT 31 DARTMOUGH ST., VALLEY  
STREAM, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

BLAKELY'S WIFE LIVES AT 204 CANYON VIEW DRIVE, BRENTWOOD,  
WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AND HIS MOTHER MRS. FLORENCE BLAKELY  
AT 316 WEST FORNACE ST., NORRISTOWN, PA.

THE SHARK WAS THE SECOND SUBMARINE BEARING THAT NAME LOST SINCE  
THE WAR BEGAN. A NAVY COMMUNIQUE OF MARCH 18, 1942 ANNOUNCED THE  
FORMER SHARK WAS OVERDUE IN THE FAR EAST AND PRESUMED LOST.

BOTH OF THE LATEST LOSSES WERE NEW SHIPS. THE SHARK, BUILT BY  
THE ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY, GROTON, CONN, WAS LAUNCHED OCTOBER  
17, 1943, AND THE ESCOLAR, BUILT BY THE CRAMP SHIPBUILDING COMPANY,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., WAS LAUNCHED APRIL 18, 1943.

MN459PEW

FOLLOWING RCVD FROM WASH'N BUREAU IN RESPONSE TO  
REQUEST:

The War Dept. gives us the following information:

The 33rd Division is on Luzon. Whereabouts of the 39th  
Division is restricted information. No divisions have been  
identified as on duty in Alaska, but announcements have been  
made that the 32nd Infantry Regiment, the 50th Engineers'  
Regiment and the 78th Coast Artillery Regiment are in Alaska.

Army corps on various fronts: European theater--3rd, 5th,  
6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 18th (airborne), 19th, 20th,  
and 21st. Mediterranean theater--2nd and 4th. Southwest  
Pacific--1st, 10th, 11th, 14th, and 24th.

FEB 29 1945